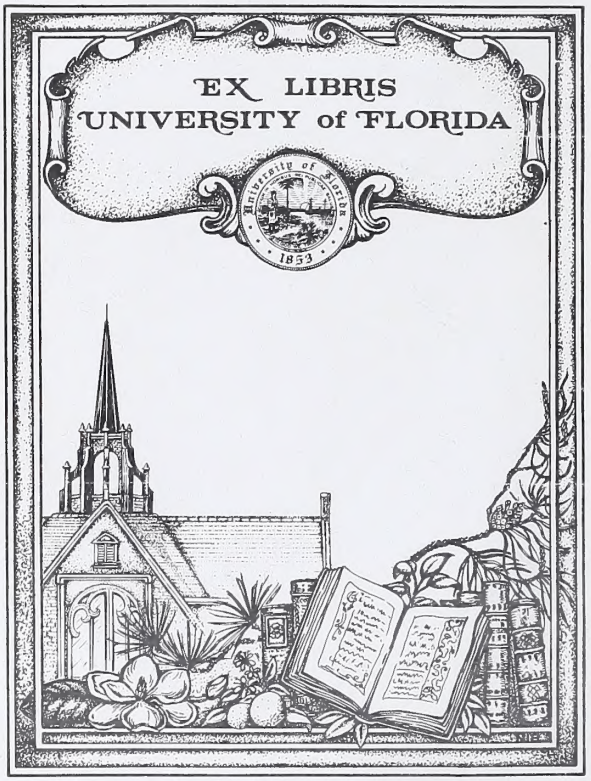

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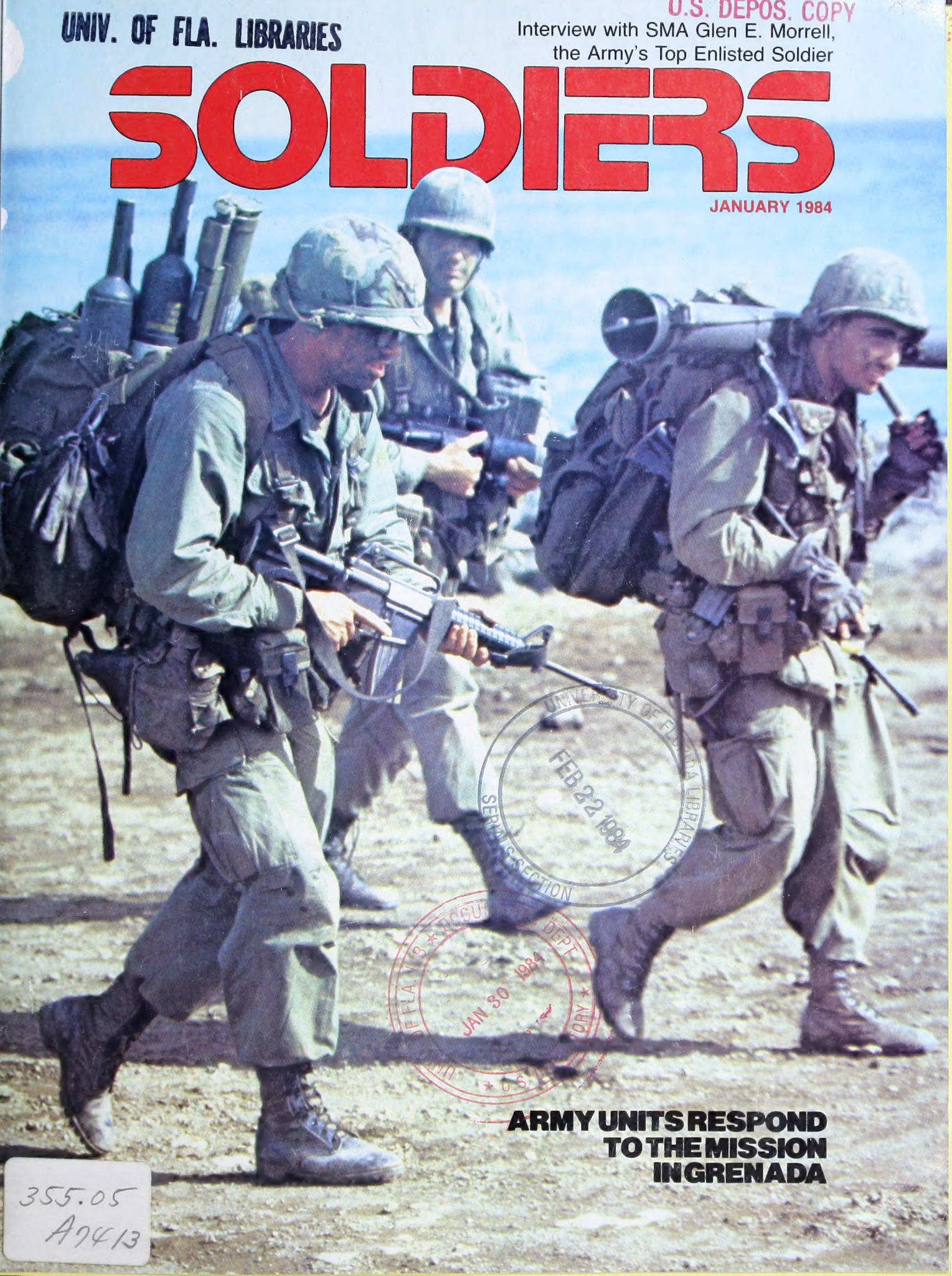
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Interview with SMA Glen E. Morrell, the Army's Top Enlisted Soldier

SOLDIERS

JANUARY 1984



ARMY UNITS RESPOND TO THE MISSION IN GRENADA

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Army Astronauts
Head for the Stars
On Board the Shuttle



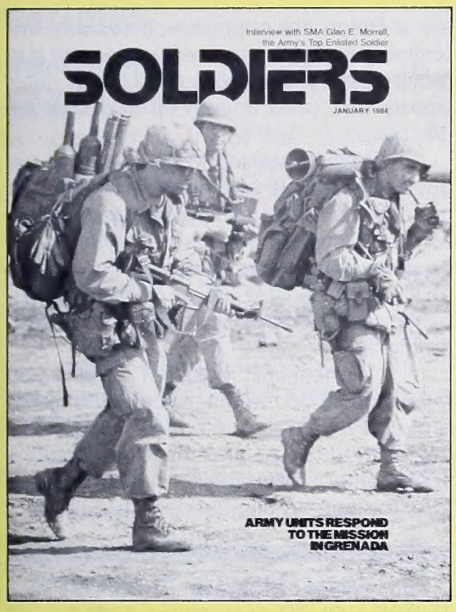
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N-B

WHAT'S NEW

Compiled by SFC Michael Brown

(More What's New on pages 2, 54-55)



We're New!

SOLDIERS magazine has a new look, inside and out.

The new logo, typeface and other layout changes should make the magazine more enjoyable for you, the reader.

This is our first major change since June 1971, when *Army Digest* became *SOLDIERS*. We hope you like it.

Uniform Changes

RECENT decisions by Army personnel officials affect the wear of the uniform by soldiers. These decisions concern wear of the dress uniform and the battle dress uniform.

Soldiers are no longer required to wear the green coat when traveling in the public sector. The policy went into effect Oct. 1, 1983.

In another decision, officials dropped plans for pocket patches on the BDU. A review of cost, benefits and the concerns of field commanders caused the change.

This means the only items authorized for wear on the BDU shirt and field jacket are:

—subdued pin-on or sew-on insignia of rank.

—subdued pin-on or sew-on insignia of branch (officers only).

—subdued shoulder sleeve insignia of current and former combat unit.

—subdued Ranger, President's Hundred, or Special Forces tab (one only).

—bib-type branch of service scarves or camouflage scarf (in a garrison ceremonial environment).

—brassards.

—nametape (stamped or embroidered sew-on).

—U.S. Army distinguishing tape (woven or embroidered sew-on).

—special MP markings.

—subdued embroidered sew-on combat and special skill badges.

—subdued embroidered sew-on drill sergeant, recruiter and career counselor badges.

Combat leaders identification (green tabs) may be worn on the BDU field jacket when authorized.

The date when soldiers must possess a BDU field jacket has been changed. The new date is March 1, 1984. The new field jacket is available at most military clothing sales stores worldwide for $37.50.

Soldiers must have a second BDU field jacket by Oct. 1, 1986. The old OG-107 field jacket may be worn with the BDU until Sept. 30, 1986.

Clothing Pay Drops

IF your paycheck seems a little smaller, it's because the Army lowered the monthly clothing maintenance allowance for enlisted soldiers in fiscal 1984. Reductions in clothing prices and in the number of items required in the clothing bag caused the allowance cut.

New basic rates paid to soldiers with between six and 36 months' service are $7.50 for men and $9 for women. The new rates are 90 cents less for both men and women.

The new standard rates paid to soldiers with more than 36 months' service are $10.80 for men and $12.60 for women. These new rates are $1.20 less for men and $1.50 for women.

New Medal Given

THE Army's first Commander's Award for Public Service was presented to Dr. Robert C. Karch, a professor at American University in Washington, D.C.

Karch received the award for his leadership in support of a corporate fitness project developed by the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel. He provided physiological assessments, fitness education and training to DCSPER's civilian workforce.

Karch teaches physical education at the university. He is also the founder and executive director of the national center for health and fitness located at the university.

The new honorary award recognizes private citizens and individuals who make substantial contributions to the accomplishment of the Army's mission.

The award consists of a bronze medal bearing an equilateral triangle, which symbolizes the civilian. The eagle from the great seal of the United States is displayed on the triangle. The award includes a certificate, lapel pin and service ribbon.

Commanders 0-6 and above, commanders exercising court-martial authority, agency heads, and general officers or their civilian equivalent may approve the award.

Information on the requirements for the new public service award and its procurement is included in Change 2 to Army Regulation 672-20.

Combat Awards OK'd

COMBAT awards have been authorized for soldiers who participated in the Grenada military operation.

These awards include the Bronze Star Medal, Air Medal and Army Commendation Medal, (with "V" device); the Purple Heart; Combat Infantry Badge; and Combat Medical Badge. (See story on Grenada on page 37.)

Basic eligibility for the CIB is limited to infantry officers, colonel and below, and to enlisted soldiers with an infantry MOS, who were assigned or attached to an infantry brigade or battalion in Grenada.

Individuals must be personally recommended by their unit commanders to qualify for the badge.

Participation in the operation alone is not sufficient to receive a CIB. The soldier's unit must have been engaged in active ground combat against an armed hostile force.

The CMB is awarded only to those medics who accompanied Army infantry units engaged in active ground combat with a hostile force. This award also requires a personal recommendation from the unit commander.

Only one award of the CIB and CMB is authorized for service in Vietnam, Laos, the Dominican Republic, Korea (for service after July 27, 1954), and Grenada. This applies even if an individual has served eligible tours in one or more of these areas.

WHAT'S NEW

Compiled by SFC Michael Brown

(More What's New on pages 1, 54–55)



Apache Rolls Out

THE first Apache advance attack helicopter recently rolled off the production line at Mesa, Ariz., and is undergoing flight acceptance testing. Current plans call for 515 of the helicopters to be made, with delivery starting later this year.

The Apache (pictured above) is armed with Hellfire missiles, 2.75-inch rockets, and a 30mm automatic cannon. Its primary mission is to destroy enemy armor.

The new helicopter is equipped with a Target Acquisition and Designation Sight and Pilot's Night Vision Sensor turret. Using this system, the aircraft can operate day and night and in bad weather.

Scholarship Offer

THE Army is offering two- and three-year scholarships to active duty soldiers who pursue their college education through the Army ROTC program.

Enlisted soldiers who receive scholarships will be discharged in time to enroll in a college or university for the 1984–85 school year.

Applicants must have served on active duty for at least one year and have either one or two years of college credits, depending on the length of the scholarship they are seeking.

Other requirements include being a U.S. citizen and under age 25 on June 30 of the year in which one becomes eligible for commissioning. The age limit can be extended for each year of active duty served up to four years. Applicants must meet aptitude test standards and also submit a letter of recommendation from their commanders. Requirements are not waivable.

After graduation, scholarship winners must serve as commissioned officers either on active duty for four years or for eight years in the Reserve, depending on the needs of the Army.

The application period for scholarships is from now until April 15.

For complete information on how to qualify, or to obtain an application package, interested soldiers should write: Army ROTC Scholarships (AD), Fort Monroe, Va. 23651.

Artillery HELPed

THE M-109 self-propelled howitzer, one of the longest-lived artillery pieces in the Army's inventory, is being HELPed into the next century.

Some 25 improvements have been identified and are being adopted under the Howitzer Extended Life Program. The plan is to make the venerable gun more serviceable and rugged.

One of the principal HELP improvements is an automatic gun-positioning system. The weapon's location, tube elevation and azimuth will be displayed on a special monitor, allowing the crew to fire without the external aiming points currently used.

Other modifications include state-of-the-art automatic test equipment for the engine; improved engine cooling; changes in and better access to the starter; an external power and slave receptacle; waterproofing of the relay power box in the cab; and changes to aid removal of the engine and transmission.

Also being added to the howitzers are a Halon fire suppression system; improved gun recuperator seals; powered gun recoil spades; a remote control gun tube travel lock; and improved night vision devices.

Soldiers will no longer need to get out of the vehicle to prepare it for firing or to set up communications with the battery computer system because everything can be done from inside the turret. The survivability under hostile fire or on the nuclear, biological or chemical battlefield will also be higher.

The test will consist of about 4,000 miles and 2,000 rounds divided among Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., Yuma Proving Ground, Ariz., and the Cold Regions Test Center, Alaska, exposing the M-109 to different environments and climates.

Camouflage Pattern

THREE-COLOR camouflage patterns will replace the four-color pattern currently used on tactical equipment. The new design uses brown, green and black, eliminating the tan.

In theory, the broad patches of color will break up the vehicle's silhouette to make it harder to identify at a distance as well as blend better with its background close-up. Conventional camouflage simply blends with the background.

The pattern is based on West German Army methods, which tests showed worked better than U.S. schemes.

In addition to better protection, the design is economical. It requires less time to paint a vehicle and uses more black, a low-cost color.

A computerized program will create individual pattern designs for the wide variety of Army vehicles. Until the program is on line, patterns are being developed for priority items by hand. Patterns have been designed already for armored personnel carriers, self-propelled howitzers and commercial utility cargo vehicles.

During the conversion to the new camouflage pattern, new coatings resistant to chemical agents will be applied to the vehicles. Because these coatings don't absorb chemical agents, soldiers will be able to decontaminate their equipment without breaking down and dissolving the paint.

Plans are to apply the new paints at the manufacturer's plant before new equipment is delivered to users. For fielded equipment, paint may be applied at depots or by a follow-on contractor.

SOLDIERS

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FEATURES

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The sergeant major of the Army discusses the quality of today's soldiers and NCOs, the role of the NCO corps, training, and more.

The Doorway to Success 10

You say you don't know how well you should prepare for that centralized promotion or advanced NCO schooling board? Here's a refresher course from someone who knows.

8th Infantry Division 13

The Pathfinders first saw action in Europe during World War II. They returned there in the mid-1950s and have since become a mainstay in the defense of Western Europe.

Your Place in the Sun 14

The Hale Koa, like other hotels on Waikiki Beach, is a first-class facility. But there's one big difference: The Hale Koa is military-owned and is priced to fit a soldier's budget.

Holding Fast to the Dream 18

Some 300,000 people gathered in Washington, D.C., 20 years after the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. delivered his "I Have a Dream" speech at the Lincoln Memorial.

Keeping the Dream Alive 25

Coretta Scott King recalls her late husband's thoughts on the military as well as his philosophies on nonviolence. She also tells how she's carrying forth his work.

The Army's Right Stuff 27

An Army rocket shot the first U.S. astronaut into space in 1961. Now, meet Lt. Col. Robert L. Stewart and Maj. Sherwood C. Spring, the Army's latest contributions to the space program.



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Credits: Front and back cover photos by Sgt. Cecil Stack; inside front cover photo courtesy of NASA; and inside back cover photo by Gene Harper, mural by Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Brown.

Shooting Today for Tomorrow 32

Army engineers and scientists are doing some fascinating things to the combat soldier's best friend — his rifle. His ammo, machine gun and grenades are in the lab, too.

Grenada 37

Photo supervisor Sgt. Cecil Stack accompanied units of the 82nd Airborne on their deployment to Grenada. Camera in one hand, and pen and paper in the other, he covered the Army's mission in the early going.

High Class Fixers 46

The building looks unimpressive on the outside, but the people inside this Sacramento Army Depot facility repair some of the Army's most technologically advanced equipment.

The Sharpe Way 48

Duty at this Central California station means storing everything from nuts and bolts to tank engines, and shipping them to places ranging from the local Reserve center to the Korean DMZ.

Reshaping for the Future 50

The Army is finding ways to do more with less money, time and energy. In a relatively new program, employees can earn a piece of the action if they exceed Army standards.

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FEEDBACK

BREAKTHROUGH

Congratulations on the article "Hands, Feet and Inner Strength," by Sgt. Cecil Stack in the October 1983 issue. It was well-written and a breakthrough for the understanding of the martial arts by military people.

The article added much to what initial impressions are of the arts and training. A couple of things to add as an Army National Guard officer and San-San (3rd degree black belt) in Shotokan karate: Students should look for discipline in a new class, the condition of the students' uniforms, and how much time the senior instructor spends with the beginners. Many schools use a lower-ranked student to teach beginners and one learns from the top instructor. Also, styles are important. Someone looking for a hard, physical workout style will like the Japanese karate styles or Korean tae kwon do. Someone who wants a physical workout, but also enjoys more the esoteric side of the arts, will be attracted to the Chinese arts. . . .

Again, thanks for a good introductory article to the martial arts.

Capt. Richard Ugino
Rochester, N.Y.

SMALL WORLD

As a boy, I was fascinated and delighted by the sight of toy soldiers in the window of a store. As I grew, my interest in collecting such models increased as well. Some consider this childish, but others besides myself think of it as a hobby or a way of recreating history.

Toy soldiers have been used for other purposes besides play. For example, the Egyptians and Chinese used model soldiers in the tombs of their rulers, and from the 17th to the 20th century, kings, princes and military leaders have used model soldiers to study warfare tactics. Such models were also sought by the general populace. These first soldiers were printed on sheet paper or cardboard punch-outs. Later, they were stamped-metal, painted flats, which dominated the market for several years.

In 1893 the popular Britains models of England replaced the flats as popular toys. However, in 1967, these models were stopped due to the high lead content and were replaced by plastic models with metal bases and more specific detail. Metal models are still popular mainly because of the detail given each piece, and because the collector or hobbyist can change or recreate a figure.

Whether plastic or metal, the toy soldier is still a popular model for research, history, or just play for the young or the young-at-heart.

Daniel D. Ferguson
Newport News, Va.

You should be delighted with a story we have in the works for February.

SWITCH

I would like to know if *SOLDIERS* has done any articles on the MOS 72G (data communications switching center specialists). If not, I would like to know if you are planning to do one.

The reason is that I am interested in this particular MOS. I am hoping to reenlist in this MOS when I finish my term in my present MOS. I'm hoping to hear what soldiers in this MOS have to say about it. I'd rather read it in *SOLDIERS* magazine than any other magazine. I always read this magazine when I attended Junior ROTC, and now being in the Army for quite a while, I enjoy it even more now!

Sp4 Michael Chase
Fort Riley, Kan.

We hadn't planned to do a story but you have stirred our interest. Look for an article in the future.

MEMORIAL

Thank you very much for printing the article on the beautiful second Viet Vet memorial in your August 1983 issue. It is too bad that this memorial cannot take the place of the black monstrosity now in Washington, D.C. In this case, black is not beautiful.

Lt. Col. John Horvath
APO New York

RAINBOW PEOPLE

This letter is in reference to the article "Hispanic Soldiers: Proud to Be Us," September 1983 issue. The photo on the back cover of the magazine is totally contradictory to the article. In the article you depict the wide range of Hispanic cultures and ethnic backgrounds, which I commend you for.

However, the photo exploits Hispanics with a typical stereotype. For your information, Puerto Ricans are known as the "rainbow people," simply because we

come in all colors. This holds true for all Hispanics.

Contrary to popular belief, all Hispanics are not of a dark complexion with black hair.

SSgt. William Melendez
APO New York

No attempt was made to mislead or stereotype. The cover was designed to pay tribute to all soldiers of Hispanic heritage.

GRACIAS!

I hope that when you receive this letter you are feeling good. I feel great myself after reading the September 1983 issue. It was very good, especially the article "Hispanic Soldiers: Proud to Be Us." I'm Hispanic and I serve proudly. I have a reading problem, but I'm going to school for that.

Also, the article about the Revolutionary War ("Treaty of Paris") was good. I have read the magazine since October 1982. Sometimes they are hard to get, but in the Army I always get what I need.

Going back to the subject of Hispanics, I hope someday I can write about myself. I'm proud of myself, who I represent, and this beautiful country.

PFC Samuel Rodriguez
Killeen, Texas

SATURDAY NIGHT

I want to know about Army regulations. Can a soldier go to a night club wearing the BDU uniform?

I went to a club last Saturday and saw two Army trucks in front of the club. I saw several soldiers when I went inside. I noticed they were in the Army Reserve. But they were all drunk and out of uniform. Some wore hats while others unbuttoned their shirts. When I looked at them, I felt disgraced. I do not know what the civilians thought about it. If I were civilian, I wouldn't like that. I've been in the Army only eight months so I don't know much about the Army. But I am proud of myself.

I don't want civilians to think the Army looks bad. I want them to look at us as sharp and neat. I think the Reserve and Active have the same regulations. I didn't like last Saturday. I hope those soldiers do better next time.

Pvt. 2 Sun O. Kang
West Point, N.Y.

Army Regulation 670-1 states that field and utility uniforms will be worn on duty as prescribed by the local commander.

BEEN THERE

Seldom do I question your authenticity, but having been there I can tell you the 1st Brigade of the 4th Division went to Vietnam in September 1966 and became an independent brigade operating out of Tuy Hoa under a brigadier general.

Kenneth C. McPhail
San Francisco, Calif.



SUGGESTIVE

I am a corporal in the Wisconsin Army National Guard and serve as my unit's full-time training NCO. I am also an avid reader of *SOLDIERS* and enjoy the variety of articles it has to offer.

Periodically you run a story about a soldier who, for one reason or another, has come up with a suggestion or idea that, when implemented, has saved the Army time and money. My question: Where does one write to submit ideas and suggestions for review?

I would appreciate it if you could give me an address that I could write as I have some good ideas that I would like to have reviewed.

Thank you very much.
Cpl. John Van De Loop
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.

If your suggestions pertains to your state Guard, write: Editor, "At Ease." P.O. Box 8111, Madison, Wis. 53708. He promises to route them properly. If you have an Armywide suggestion, write: Department of the Army, ATTN; DAPE-CPL (Mrs. Fennell), Washington, D.C. 20310.

BEWITCHED

The statement, "The devil was a purely Christian invention, there being no mention of him as such before the new Testament" ("Which Witch is Which," October 1983) is inaccurate. Job, perhaps the oldest written book of the Bible (at the least, several hundred years B.C.) mentions Satan (1:6f) who is the same as the devil.

Witches are not a charming blend of folklore, myth, and fact. The Bible gives explicit warnings: "There shall not be found among you...one who uses divination, one who practices witchcraft, or one who interprets omens, or a sorcerer, or one who casts a spell, or a medium, or a spiritist, or one who calls up the dead." Deuteronomy 18:10-11.

While not looking for a demon behind every tree, nor resorting to witch burnings, I am convinced that God and SSgt. Wiram have a significantly different opinion of witches.

Chaplain (Capt.) Steven E. Cummings
Thornton, Colo.

CHILDREN SAVERS

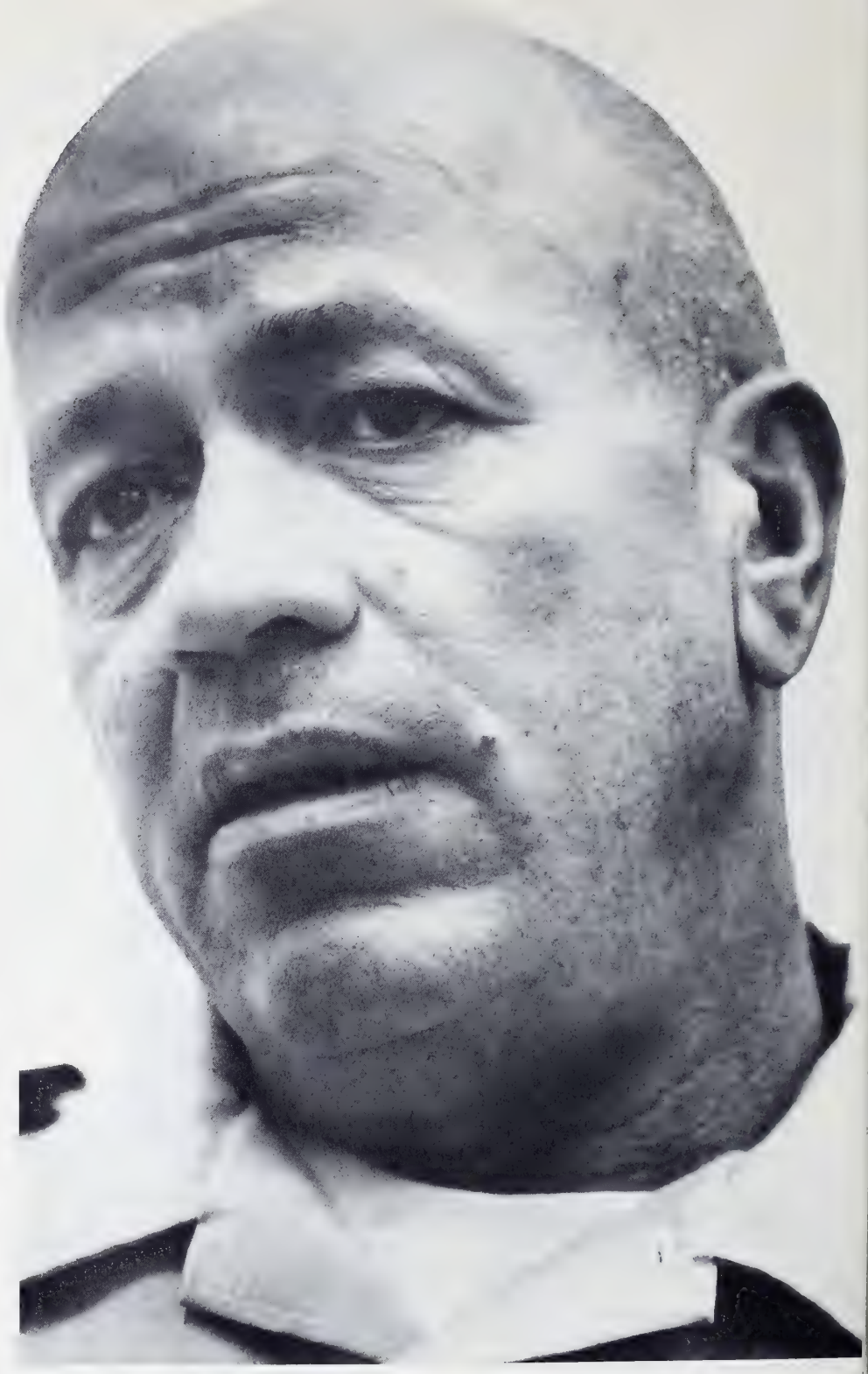
We were pleased that you recognized the values and efforts on the part of Pvt. Michael W. Bigler and PFC Joseph S. Sigg in saving the lives of three children during a recent fire in Sierra Vista (Dateline: Excellence, October 1983).

The city, together with several civic groups, were similarly privileged to recognize the contribution of these fine young men.

Thank you so very much for bringing their heroic efforts to national attention.

Mayor Jean Randle
Sierra Vista, Ariz.

SOLDIERS is for soldiers and DA civilians. We invite readers' views. Stay under 150 words — a postcard will do — and include your name, rank and address. We'll withhold your name if you desire and may condense views because of space. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative views. Send your letter to: Feedback, _SOLDIERS_, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Va. 22314.



PERFORMANCE, CHARACTER AND CONTACT

Interview by SFC Michael Brown
Photos by Sgt. Cecil Stack

EDITOR'S NOTE: SMA Glen E. Morrell became the seventh person to hold the Army's top enlisted job on July 1, 1983. As sergeant major of the Army, Morrell is the link between the enlisted force and the Army leadership. SOLDIERS *recently interviewed him about his job, his life, the Army and soldiers.*

What do you want to accomplish as the sergeant major of the Army?

I want to make sure that the soldiers we have are physically fit, well-trained and well-led. That covers the spectrum of what we need. We've got a good, physically fit Army and the soldiers are well-trained now. To keep the Army up, we need the best leadership we can possibly provide. If we do that, then we should be successful in any confrontation.

How do you fit into the picture of making sure we have the best possible leadership?

One thing I do is tell the noncommissioned officers that they are the keeper of the keys. Anybody who comes into the NCO corps has to be recommended by an NCO, whether it be a squad leader, section leader, platoon sergeant or first sergeant. We're the ones who really open the door for them. We have to do our homework to identify the ones that we really want to become part of the Army leadership. If we bring somebody into our midst that we shouldn't have, then the NCO corps has to take the hit on that. One good indicator as to whether that person should become a future Army leader is whether you are willing to let that person lead one of your loved ones. That's the kind of person we need.

What differentiates the NCOs from the junior enlisted ranks?

Experience, combined with the responsibilities that they have. NCO responsibilities have increased over the last 10 years and that will continue. They are responsible for all the things that affect the way a soldier works and lives. The NCOs are meeting and surpassing this challenge and those who can't are being identified, counseled and, if need be, eliminated.

What is the value of the Noncommissioned Officers Education System to individual NCOs?

It will teach them how to be bet-

ter NCOs. It teaches them things that can't be taught in a unit. The curriculum and association with fellow NCOs prepares a young sergeant for leadership. Any time we give NCOs more knowledge, we make them, their unit and the Army better.

We have come a long way with this system. In fact, we recently revamped the Primary Leadership Course. It is now called the Primary Leadership Development Course. Combat arms, combat support and combat service support NCOs will all go to this school. With all three groups attending the same training, they will learn what each other's responsibilities are and it will solidify that teamwork we need in the Army.

This course also standardizes the level of training for the NCO. With the old PLC, each post emphasized different things. This meant NCOs could be behind the power curve when they transferred, depending on what was emphasized at their old post. With this new course, all NCOs will receive the same level of training no matter where they are.

I think we have enough schools right now to take care of what we need to do with our NCO corps. We just need to refine those schools and continue to send the right people to the schools.

MORRELL has served in virtually every NCO leadership position in a variety of units, to include infantry, armored cavalry, airborne and Special Forces. Having risen from being a junior leader to being command sergeant major of Recruiting Command, Forces Command and now sergeant major of the Army, he still recognizes the need to stay in touch with soldiers.

How do you stay in contact with the enlisted force to know what they are doing and what they want?

One of the most important ways is face-to-face contact with the troops — I love to get out with them. Every time I go out I want to see soldiers, and everybody knows that, so I have ample opportunity to see troops. It's important to get out there, see what they are doing and talk to them on their own turf. Meet them while they're doing the things that they normally would be doing, whether in the field or garrison. The unit will usually have a schedule for me, but sometimes I will just go off and see someone I notice in the area. This keeps people on their toes and is a good way to get feedback.

How do you get soldiers, especially the junior soldiers, to open up and tell you what is on their minds?

It all depends on how you approach them and whether you really want an honest answer. I usually approach soldiers by telling them about where I came from and how I came up through the ranks. Then I'll tell a funny story to put them at ease a little bit before having them ask me questions or tell me about things. Then I listen — it's important to listen very carefully. Then you can form an opinion on where they're coming from. With the quality of the enlisted soldiers we have, I have no problem getting them to open up and tell me what is on their minds.

What do you feel is the quality of the soldiers in today's Army?

It's better than I've ever known it to be, and I wouldn't say that if I didn't sincerely believe it. And it is improving every day because we are demanding that soldiers and NCOs do their jobs. Another reason is that the quality of the individual we are getting is improving. In the past, the Army would take individuals who had done all sorts of things. It was unfair to force soldiers who had some discipline and were making something of themselves to associate with these people. It was also unfair to the Army because we have such a small force that we have to have the best to accomplish the mission.

How do the reasons for which people enlist now compare to those when you enlisted?

I think they are basically the same. It's tough for anyone coming out of high school to get a job. They have no marketable skills, no maturity and no experience. The Army offers a young person all these things and a pretty good salary as well. Another thing is that patriotism is on the upswing, if it ever was missing. I don't think it ever was. I don't think anybody ever knew how to really tap it in order to keep it bubbling.

Also, the various Army college funds that are offered are important reasons for enlisting and have attracted the attention of the parents. These funds present a very attractive package for the family. Parents must understand the Army's programs if we are to get their support.

What would you tell a young person who asks you, "How does the Army help a person be all they can be?"

We have good, challenging training. We have revamped the initial training program, and anybody will tell you it's pretty tough. And unit training is more realistic than it has ever been in the past. We don't simulate. We go out and really do the training like the doctrine calls for. The training, combined with the responsibilities given young soldiers, and the educational benefits offered, just make them better people all the way around.

What is the most important quality of a good soldier?

Character. I think it is the most important quality you can find in any person, but especially in a soldier. It is the foundation that will get anybody through anything he may encounter. You can determine the character of soldiers by their attitude, the way they conduct themselves, the pride they have in what they are doing, and the extra things they do in order to improve themselves and their unit.

NCOs can improve the character of their troops by making sure that their own conduct is impeccable, that they are knowledgeable, that they take responsibility for those things in their charge, and that they are professional in their association with other soldiers. NCOs must set the example.

MORRELL knows about setting the example. At age 41, he went through Ranger training to become command sergeant major of the 1st Battalion (Ranger), 75th Infantry, at Fort Stewart, Ga. He not only earned the Ranger tab but also was the honor graduate.

What was it like going through Ranger School at the age of 41?

It was quite a challenge. It is a good, physically tough school that puts you into a situation as close to combat as possible. I wasn't a youngster when I went there but I did enjoy it. Plus, going through it at that point in my

career enabled me to help others by using my knowledge and expertise.

Did you think you would become honor graduate?

I went to Ranger School with one purpose in mind and that was to get the tab so I could take over that Ranger battalion. It never occurred to me that I would be the honor graduate. In fact, when we had finished the Florida phase of the training, they told me to report to the TAC officer shack. That really perturbed me because the only people they were talking to were the ones who didn't pass all the requirements to graduate. When I got to the shack there were 30 people in front of me and that perturbed me even more. Then the TAC officer yelled for me to get into the office. He then asked me to check the points they used to compute who would be honor graduate and that's when I found out. I was very, very surprised.

Was the assignment with the Ranger battalion your best one?

I don't feel that a professional in the Army should ever say that this unit or that assignment was better than any other. I have enjoyed every assignment I have had in the Army. I have always enjoyed going into a unit and improving it. I enjoy improving the training, discipline and morale as well as taking care of the troops.

What are the three most pressing problems facing today's soldiers?

One is the continuous coverage by the news media on the cuts in benefits. Troops see that as an erosion in the benefits they believed they would get for the time they were in the military. That has the concern of all soldiers.

Another problem is the shortage of housing. When they have to live off post, it can be quite expensive.

The third thing is medical and dental care. Many of our soldiers' families don't get adequate dental care because of the cost, and that bothers me.

What is being done about these problems?

We have several quality of life initiatives in progress that should help. These initiatives include eliminating the housing shortage through new construction, and increasing the number of doctors and dentists.

The soldiers, single and married, need these things. If you don't have good quality of life programs, then your readiness is going to suffer because the soldier's morale suffers. If soldiers are comfortable and happy with the facilities, then their attitude will be better, and they will do a better job for you.

I would like to see all the quality of life initiatives come about while I am sergeant major of the Army, but money drives the train. As funds become available we will complete the initiatives.

How do you feel about the Defense Department proposal to extend housing eligibility and household goods transportation to the junior enlisted?

I recently concurred with that proposal. We must improve the quality of life for all soldiers, but by the same token we can't reduce existing benefits afforded to our senior personnel. The senior people have earned their benefits and it would be unfair to take them away to give them to a more junior person. We must keep that uppermost in our minds. It would be nice to give everybody the same thing but money won't allow it.

What effect do you think the ever-widening pay gap between the military and civilian sector will have on the Army?

If we get a large gap and don't stay on par with the civilian sector, we are going to lose people. That has happened in the past so we don't have to reinvent the wheel to see what would happen.

Pay is an important motivator for a soldier to stay in the Army. Soldiers set material goals. If they can't accomplish their goals with Army pay, they will go somewhere where they can get the pay to reach their goals.

With the economy on the upswing, what special measures will be taken to retain the quality mid-level NCOs who have been traditionally most prone to leave the service in good economic times?

Balancing the MOS structure and the career management fields will increase the promotion potential for these NCOs and should help retention.

The bonuses for certain specialties will also help. But the bottom line is, if we don't stay on par with the civilian market as far as pay is concerned, we will lose these quality mid-level NCOs.

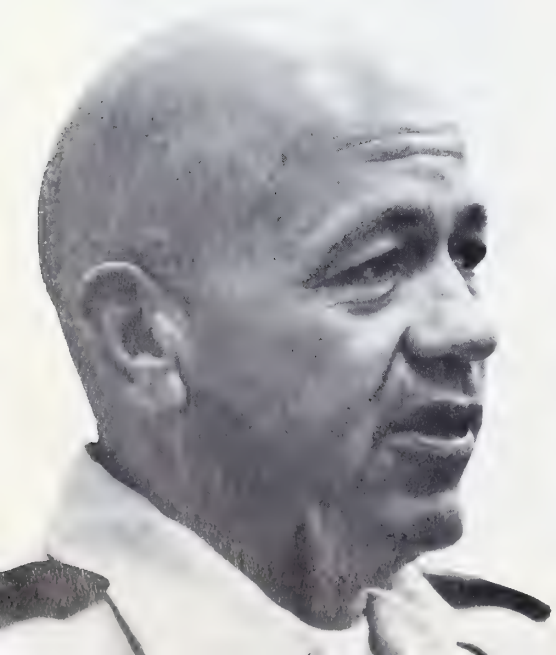
The Army has made its re-enlistment standards tougher. What benefits do you see accruing from these tougher standards?

We are going to have a better-trained, better-motivated and better-working Army. Morale will be good because the soldiers know they don't have to put up with somebody who is not a quality soldier. The soldiers in the field want to be able to depend on the individual to their front, rear, right and left. Quality soldiers ensure this dependability. The soldiers I have talked to are very happy with the new standards and feel we should have done it a long time ago.

The Women in the Army study has affected the number of MOSs open to women. What comments have you heard from enlisted women concerning this study?

They seem to feel some of the MOSs closed to them should not have been closed. In fact, the secretary of the Army just recently approved reopening 13 of the 23 MOSs which were closed to women last year. What the majority of the female soldiers want is for the Army to make a commitment to live by the results of the study. Then they can plan their careers based on

They'd better leave the retirement system alone if they want to continue to have the quality soldier we need for the defense of the nation. If they mess with it, then we're going to have problems.



the MOSs that are open to them.

We must employ the female soldiers to the best of our ability within the constraints that have been imposed and give them the chance for career progression. They are doing a good job and making a tremendous contribution to the readiness of their units.

THE sergeant major of the Army visited Germany during REFORGER exercises. His arrival there was rather unusual for a visiting dignitary. He flew there with his old unit, the 1/75th Infantry and jumped into the country with them. It had been two years since his last jump, but according to Morrell, you never forget skills when you've been trained well.

What is the training level in Europe?

The local training areas and the major training areas have been improved. This has greatly assisted the training efforts. I watched some squad training, both offense and defense, and I watched various units training. They are really doing the training that needs to be done and it's working really well. It's the best I have ever seen.

I received no negative feedback during my trip to Germany, which may surprise some people, but not me. The morale is high. One example was a soldier working on a range upgrade at Grafenwoehr. He was an E-4 equipment operator and he was raking the side of a hill. I went up to him and said, "Well, if you had your choice, I'm sure you wouldn't want to be on the end of this rake, raking this hill."

He turned around and told me, "No, sergeant major, I'll tell you. I'm very proud of what I've done here in grading this piece of terrain to fit in with the configuration of this range. It's really the only way to get it done. I understand that, and I have no hangup about doing it."

With the approach I used, he could have given me a hell of an answer. But there was no negativism on his part and he was proud of his work and his contribution.

He was indicative of the soldiers I saw in Germany. They realize the significance of being a good soldier and want to be the best soldiers possible.

Will there be a continued upgrade of the facilities in Europe?

There is a five-year plan designed to improve the barracks and family support systems. The living conditions are a lot better than anything we have had in the past. They are good facilities and are well-maintained. The soldiers are taking pride in what they have. Other improvements include upgrading sports facilities, the bowling centers and the arts and crafts centers. Also, anything connected with the community is to be continuously improved, including things like child care facilities, post exchanges and commissaries.

Do you foresee any change in the tour length for soldiers going to Europe?

With the upgrade of the facilities and the improvement of the monetary exchange rate, I don't see why we couldn't have a 24-month tour for single soldiers and 36-month tour for married soldiers, whether they take their families or not. That would be their decision. It would make the units and their training better because of less turbulence and more continuity. And I think the soldiers would be receptive to that.

How well are the soldiers adapting to the sophisticated equipment the Army is fielding?

I have seen our transition first hand, and the soldiers are adapting with remarkable speed. Recently I had two sergeants give me a thorough briefing on the Bradley fighting vehicle. In a very short amount of time they taught me how to drive the vehicle and use its weapons systems. The soldiers are happy with the new systems and are looking forward to the challenges of mastering even newer systems.

Family issues have been a major concern for Morrell, both as part of the Army leadership and as an individual. He and his wife, Karen, have been married for more than 27 years. They have raised two daughters and a son, all of whom have married and moved away.

How does Mrs. Morrell help you in your job as the sergeant major of the Army?

One thing is that she is very familiar with the Army's family support programs. She has volunteered her services everywhere we have been stationed. She has worked with the wives' groups, Army Community Service, Red Cross, the child advocacy council and many others.

Another thing is that she has been involved with family issues. She has stayed in contact with people who run family programs and passes information back and forth between them and me on what progress is being made.

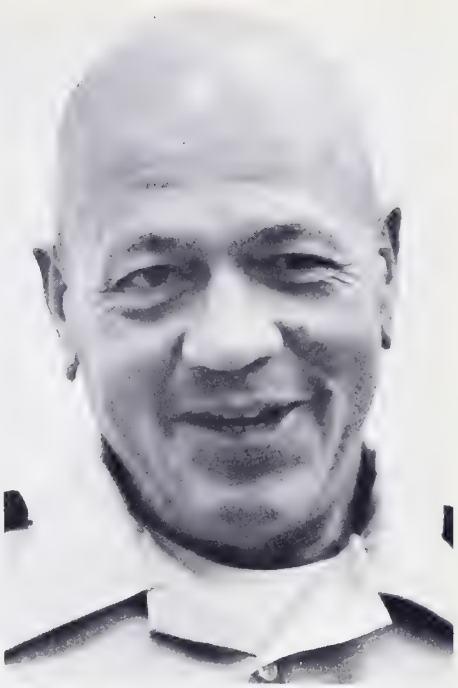
Also, she accompanies me on some of my trips and receives feedback on a lot of family issues quicker than I can because she is right there to learn about the problems. She has been invaluable to me and the Army because of this.

How important is the role of soldiers' spouses?

They play a very important role in doing the things that must be done for the betterment of the unit and the community. The volunteer work done by spouses provides services that otherwise may not be available. They all make a contribution to the readiness of the Army.

What are your final thoughts on the readiness of the enlisted force?

We have trained the soldiers, given them the best equipment in the world and provided the necessary family support systems for a good quality of life. Now we need to demand that they perform and accept nothing less. If we do this, the Army will be ready for any confrontation. □



Fishing helps relieve the stress of the job but I don't get much time for it, so I usually relax at home. I like to do things around the house, or "piddle" with something, as my wife calls it.

OFFICIAL MILITARY PERSONNEL FILE
201 FILE
OFFICIAL PHOTO

Your records are all the board sees, so they must represent you accurately. Squaring them away won't guarantee you a promotion or school selection, but you're better off than one fellow who had the wrong name on his forms.

THE DOORWAY TO SUCCESS

Story by Charles L. Whitt
Illustrated by Anne Genders

THERE may be no substitute for victory, but when it comes to promotions and advanced schooling, many soldiers apparently don't care enough to succeed. Or don't know how.

If you're in the latter category, think. How would you prepare to meet a post NCO of the Quarter board?

- You'd get your uniform in order. You'd see that it fit properly, that you have all the awards, decorations and badges you're supposed to wear, that the brass is shined and positioned properly, and that your shoes are spit-shined. You'd get a haircut.
- You'd bone up on current events and pore over regulations and manuals relating to your MOS and common skills.
- You'd review your personnel records to ensure everything is present and current.
- You'd practice, maybe having your spouse or a buddy drill you.
- And you'd be right, at this point, if you think that preparing for a centralized promotion or advanced schooling board is roughly the same.

CHARLES L. WHITT retired in August 1983 as the sergeant major of the Enlisted Records and Evaluation Center, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.



How To Prepare

IF you don't have a current photo in your Official Military Personnel File, get your uniform squared away and have the photo lab take your picture. Review the picture carefully, and remember that it represents *you* before the board. In other words, only the best. Take it to your military personnel office for inclusion in your OMPF.

Do some reading. Ask the MILPO for the circular announcing the last selection board's results. The information in front may give you some clues about things you need to do. Look at the statistics in the rear; they'll tell you what the board considered important.

At least six months before the board convenes, soldiers should send for a copy of their personnel microfiche by writing to: Commander, U.S. Army Enlisted Records and Evaluation Center, ATTN: PCRE-RF-I, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. 46249. Include name, Social Security number, signature and an address to which the fiche is to be sent.

When the fiche arrives, review it carefully, paying special attention to the performance section (called "P-fiche"), which will be labeled "P-1" or noted in the upper right corner. Compare all documents against your personal copies. If anything is missing, check with your MILPO to see whether the documents belong in your records.

The P-fiche consists mostly of enlisted evaluation reports, evaluation data reports (USAEREC Forms 10A), and your official photo. Check the dates of the EERs to be sure all time periods in your service are covered. If an EER is missing, take your personal copy to your MILPO and have it certified and forwarded to USAEREC. The MILPO must file documents for you —USAEREC doesn't accept them from individual soldiers.

The commendatory and disciplinary section, printed in reverse order from the bottom right of the fiche, contains awards and decorations, letters of appreciation and commendation, Article 15s, court-martial notices, reprimands, and educational transcripts and certificates.

Check the bottom section to ensure there is an order, citation or other evidence to authorize every ribbon you're wearing on your uniform in the P-fiche. If something's missing, contact your MILPO.

When checking your fiche, look for documents that don't belong to you. Mix-ups like this do occur. If it happens to you, contact USAEREC immediately for corrections. You should receive an updated fiche within about 60 days.

Having checked your fiche, and being satisfied everything is correct, visit your MILPO and review your Military Personnel Records Jacket, also called your "201 file." Check your Personnel Qualification records, DA Forms 2-1 and 2A. Every item in every block must be correct.

Key things to look for in your 201 are: correct name, grade, Social



Security number, date of rank, primary and secondary MOSs, education, re-enlistment eligibility, sex, race, ethnic group, basic active service date, SQT data, and date of birth.

Birthday? Yes! All other things being equal between two soldiers, the older one is considered senior — and that could make a difference. Line numbers in a promotion sequence are assigned by seniority.

Would You Believe?

SOME soldiers may think that reviewing records is a waste of time, but that's wrong. More than 6,700 mistakes were found on DA Forms 2 and 2-1 submitted to the fiscal 1983 E-7/Advanced NCO Course selection board, which convened in November 1982.

Some of the errors were embarrassing: One form had the wrong name on it, and 92 soldiers had the wrong sex written in. On the mundane side, more than 2,100 forms listed the wrong primary MOS, more than 1,500 had the wrong dates of rank, and nearly 800 had the wrong birthdays.

Blowing Your Own Horn

GETTING a haircut the day before a centralized selection board convenes won't do you much good, but a letter to the board president may. If you're in the primary zone in your grade, you can submit a letter to highlight facts about your career which you feel your records may not make obvious.

As an example, you may have served as a platoon sergeant during your latest rating period, but there may be only one sentence about it on your EER. Such duties deserve discussion because a panel member may miss that sentence. Panel members will be looking for proof that you can perform at a higher grade level.

Do be careful, however. Only you can write, not your commander, wife, or friends. Stick to the facts. If you don't love yourself, no one else will, but remember that nobody likes a braggart either. Don't attach a lot of documents to your letter — many soldiers have sent in copies of documents already in their OMPFs, and that's a turn-off.

Final Notes

SIGN and date your DA Form 2-1 before it is forwarded to the selection board. Under current procedures, you must attest to your height and weight, and you might as well be honest because other documents in your OMPF contain the information — they just aren't as current. An unsigned promotion packet or missing photo only works to your disadvantage.

When you sign your promotion packet, you certify that everything is correct as of that date.

Remember that your records are all the board sees. They must represent you accurately. Squaring them away won't guarantee you a promotion or school selection, although you're undoubtedly better off than the fellow who had the wrong name of his forms in November 1982.

The point is, if everything is as it should be when the board reviews your records — all things being equal — you've got as good a shot at that rocker as any of your peers.□

PREPARATION CHECKLIST

- Have a photo taken if required (9 months before the board convenes).
- Send for a copy of your OMPF (6 months before the board convenes).
- Check the following:
  - ____Current photo present
  - ____EER in the performance section of the P-fiche
  - ____Documentation which authorizes awards
  - ____No unauthorized, misfiled, or improperly filed documents on the OMPF
- Review your 201 file (MPRJ) and sign your packet (approximately 3 months before the board convenes). See your MILPO if you haven't been called. Check all items carefully, but be sure the following are correct:
  - ____Name
  - ____SSN
  - ____Grade/rank
  - ____DOR
  - ____PMOS/SMOS
  - ____Military and civilian education
  - ____Re-enlistment eligibility
  - ____Sex
  - ____Race
  - ____Ethnic group
  - ____BASD
  - ____SQT data
  - ____Date of birth
  - ____Current duties in Item 35, DA Form 2-1
- If appropriate, write a letter to the president of the selection board (approximately 2 months before the board convenes).

8TH INFANTRY DIVISION

(Mechanized)
"Pathfinder"
Bad Kreuznach, West Germany



ORGANIZED in January 1918 at Camp Fremont, Calif., the division is nicknamed "Pathfinder" after soldier and explorer John Fremont. Arriving in France after the Armistice was signed, one of its units, the 8th Infantry Regiment, became part of the Army of Occupation. The division was demobilized in September 1919 at Camp Lee, Va.

The division was activated again in July 1940 at Camp Jackson, S.C. The division was redesignated in April 1942 as the 8th Motorized Division, but a year later, in May 1943, it was redesignated and reorganized as the 8th Infantry Division.

The division went to England in December 1943 to prepare for the landing in Normandy. It landed in France on July 4, 1944, took part in four campaigns, and earned the Luxembourg Croix de Guerre. The 8th was inactivated in November 1945 at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.

In August 1950, it was activated at Fort Jackson, S.C., as a training division. The division moved to Fort Carson, Colo., in May 1954 and reorganized as a combat division. The division was assigned to the Army Gyroscope program and sent to Germany in October 1956 as a component of the Seventh Army. In August 1961, the 1st Battle Group, 18th Infantry, went to West Berlin to reinforce the garrison during the Berlin Crisis.

In April 1963, the division was reorganized as mechanized infantry except for the 1st Brigade, which became an airborne unit. The 1st Brigade converted to mechanized infantry in August 1973 with the transfer of airborne units of the division to the Southern European Task Force.

Now assigned to V Corps, the 8th Infantry Division has remained in Europe in support of the NATO defense perimeter against any aggressor. The division remains in a constant state of readiness by participation in U.S. Army, Europe and NATO exercises. □

This article on an Active Army division is one in a series compiled from official Army sources by Danny M. Johnson, Pentagon management analyst.



A patrol from Company L, 13th Infantry Regiment, 8th Division, attempts to outflank German snipers holed up in bombed-out buildings in Dueren, Germany, in February 1945. The town, halfway between the Dutch border and the city of Cologne, was captured by First Army in its drive to the Rhine River.

YOUR PLACE IN THE SUN

Story and Photos by Sgt. Maj. Mike Mason



WHAT'S the matter, buddy? Is old man winter getting you down? Are you getting frostbite of the navel from wading through the snow to a car that won't start? Do you find yourself staring at your alarm clock every morning, unable to believe that it's already time to trudge back out into the mud, or rain, or sleet, or snow, or whatever horror Mother Nature has cooked up for you today?

It's break time. Time to use up some of that leave. Get out a DA 31. In the leave address block, write "Honolulu, Hawaii."

What's that you say? We have you confused with a jet-setter? Your bank book's so small it looks like a matchbook? The closest thing to a Hawaiian vacation you can afford is to sit under a heat lamp and watch "Hawaii Five-O" reruns?

Cheer up. Uncle Sam has reserved a place in the sun just for you. And your family's welcome too. In fact Sam's set aside a couple of places in Hawaii where you can soak up some sun and see some sights without damaging your bank account too badly. You have your choice of the Hale Koa or Kilauea Military Camp.

The Hale Koa, Hawaiian for "house of the warriors," is an Armed Forces Recreation Center hotel on Waikiki Beach. The 14-story hotel sits on 20 acres of Army beach-front property known as Fort DeRussy. The fort, once a coastal artillery installation, now looks more like a park than a military post. Palm trees shade a sprawling grassy area, and 1½ miles of white-sand beach offer opportunities for sunbathing, sand castle building and swimming in the 70-degree Pacific.

Although the Hale Koa looks like any other tourist hotel along Waikiki, it differs sharply in a variety of ways. One difference is that it is open only to active duty and retired service members and their families. Another difference is the signs posted in lounges and restaurants reminding patrons to show their ID cards. Those signs are a subtle reminder of the biggest difference — prices.

The Hale Koa's food, beverage and room prices are the lowest going for a Waikiki beach-front hotel. Room prices vary, depending upon the rank

of the occupant and the view from the room. E-1s through E-5s pay $23 to $33. E-6s through W-3s and O-1s through O-3s pay $31 to $43. W-4s, O-4s and above pay $41 to $56. Those are daily rates for two people per room. Two dollars is deducted for single occupancy. Up to four people can stay in one room at an additional $7 each for the third and fourth persons.

That's where the differences end, though. The Hale Koa offers the same array of services, lounges and eateries you'd expect to find in any first-class hotel. In fact, you can have a great Hawaiian vacation without ever leaving Fort DeRussy. Daytime recreation, nighttime entertainment and good eating abound.

You can rent snorkeling equipment, catamarans, paddle boats and surfboards right on the beach. If salt water swimming isn't your style, you can go for a dip in the hotel's fresh water pool. If you prefer dry land sports, you can join a pickup volleyball game on the beach or rent rackets and get in a couple of sets on one of Fort DeRussy's three regulation tennis courts.

Whenever you're ready to eat, chances are you'll find food to suit your fancy at one of the hotel's eateries. The Territorial Coffee House serves reasonably priced meals from 6 a.m. until 10 p.m. For more elegant dining, try the Hale Koa Room's continental and Polynesian cuisine. If you don't want to change out of your swimsuit and put on shoes just to get something to eat, try the Diamond Head Sandwich Hut or Beach Terrace Snack Bar, or grab a pizza at the Barefoot Bar.

More exotic feasts can be had at the Sunday champagne brunch, the Aloha Friday luncheon buffet or the Thursday evening luaus. The luau ticket includes a cocktail to sip while you watch the sun slip into the Pacific, a Hawaiian-style feast and a Polynesian show almost as spectacular as the sunset.

If you miss the luau, you can still catch a Polynesian show following a Polynesian and oriental buffet Wednesday, Friday or Sunday night. Saturday night has a double header, starting with a dinner show featuring some of Hawaii's top entertainers. Country Plus Night, featuring country and popular dance music, follows the dinner show.

Don't overlook the lounges in your quest for nighttime entertainment. You can relax with a cool drink, ranging from a soft drink to potent potables garnished with tropical fruit and





Opposite page, the Hale Koa overlooks the sands of Waikiki. • From the lobby to the Sunday brunch, the hotel is a first-class facility with affordable prices.



Fort DeRussy's 1.5-mile beach offers opportunities for swimming, sunbathing and sand castle-building, as well as catamaran, paddle boat and surf board rentals.

one of those funny little umbrellas or even a back scratcher.

Although there's plenty to do at Fort DeRussy, you'll probably want to take in some of Hawaii's sights. You can get discount tickets for guided tours at the hotel or rent a car and strike out on your own. Whichever route you take, you'll find enough to see and do to keep you busy for your entire vacation and make you promise to come back.

A visit to the Polynesian Cultural Center will take you through authentic re-creations of villages of Tonga, Fiji, Tahiti, The Marquesas, Samoa, New Zealand and Hawaii.

At Sea Life Park you can get eyeball-to-eyeball with tropical fish, feed the sea lions and see the dolphins and killer whales put on a show.

Dally among brightly colored tropical flowers and birds at Paradise Park or take a walk through the Waimea Falls Park botanical garden to a placid pool beneath the falls.

Some other sights worth seeing include Pali and Makapuu Lookouts, the Nuuanu Rain Forest, Sandy Beach and the Blowhole, Diamond Head crater, Hanauma Bay, the Windward and North Shores, the Iolani Palace, the King Kamehameha Statue, the Byodo-In Buddhist Temple, the Mormon Temple, sugar cane and pineapple fields, Chinatown, Pearl Harbor, the Arizona Memorial and the Punchbowl. Catch your breath. You're not through yet.

You still have sunset dinner cruises, moonlight cruises, overnight cruises, and glass bottom boat rides, not to mention fishing, snorkeling and scuba diving. But those are only the highlights. And only Oahu.

If you'd like to visit some of the other islands, the Hale Koa travel office can help make arrangements for flights. You can take flyover tours, flying and ground tours, or fly to one of the other islands and tarry. In fact, you might want to spend part, or even all of your vacation on another island. If that's the case, consider the Big Island — Hawaii.

The Big Island has a lot to offer. For instance, there's Kilauea Military Camp. KMC is a joint-service recreation area with apartments and cabins at rates that range from $10 to $22 a day for two people. Some cabins are made of wood, others of lava stone. All but three of the 39 cabins have fireplaces and all are heated.

Fireplaces? Heat? In Hawaii? That's right. KMC is about 4,000 feet above sea level, where a 65-degree day is considered warm. There's no need to fear the cold, however, as KMC provides free firewood and kindling so you can warm your tootsies in front of a crackling fire and sip a hot toddy. What better way to top off a day of skiing down a snowy slope?

Skiing? Snowy slope? In Hawaii? That's right. Every winter hundreds of people flock to Hawaii to ski Mauna Loa, a volcano that rises more than 13,000 feet above sea level. And all this time you thought those "Ski Hawaii" bumper stickers were a joke. Even if you don't make it to Hawaii during ski season, you'll still find a lot to do.

KMC, located in Volcanoes National Park, sits on the rim of Kilauea Volcano, which over the past 30 years has erupted once every 11 months, on the average.

Volcano? Erupting? That's right. Not to worry, though. Kilauea's eruptions are rather benign, but they still bring gawkers from all over the islands to watch the show. There is no charge for volcanic eruptions — and no guarantee that you will see one.

KMC offers tours to various parts of the island daily, except Sunday. You can tour Volcanoes National Park, the lush Hilo side of the island, the almost desert-like Kona side, the Kalapana Black Sands beach or the Akaka Falls State Park. You'll find much of the Big Island quite different from bustling Oahu. Hardened black lava flows on one part of the island give it a moonscape appearance. The flows are so moon-like, NASA trained astronauts on the moon rover there.

Whatever you decide — Hale Koa, KMC, or both — make reservations. For Hale Koa, call (800) 367-6027, toll free, or write to: Hale Koa Hotel, 2055 Kalia Road, Honolulu, Hawaii 96815. Reserve as far in advance as possible, as the hotel stays pretty full. The less crowded periods are September through December, except for holidays, and April through July. The hotel takes reservations up to a year in advance. For KMC, write to: Commander, Kilauea Military Camp, ATTN: Reservations Office, Hawaii, Hawaii 96718.

Getting there can be expensive, but it doesn't have to be bankrupting. Your Installation Tour and Travel Office, Scheduled Airline Ticket Office or a local travel agent can help you get the best possible deal on commercial airfares. And don't overlook space-available flights. You might be able to get to Hawaii for almost nothing by catching hops.

One last tip. Plan on taking a couple of extra days of leave. With all there is to do in Hawaii, you may need a little rest after your vacation. □

SPACE-A

WHETHER you're bound for the Hawaiian surf, the Alpine ski slopes or the Swanee River to see the old folks at home, flying space-available may be just the ticket to get you there.

Many military flights still have empty seats after taking care of all official cargo and passengers. Sometimes these Space-A seats are offered to military travelers on leave and to retirees.

Family members may accompany active duty service members and retirees on flights within overseas areas and on flights between continental U.S. and overseas areas. They may not, however, travel on flights between points in CONUS.

Members of Reserve Component units are limited to flights in CONUS, Alaska, Hawaii, Guam and Puerto Rico. Those who have received their notifications of retirement eligibility can fly on all Space-A flights. Once they start receiving retirement pay at age 60, their family members can accompany them on flights outside CONUS.

There's one big advantage to flying Space-A — cost. Busy terminals, such as Dover Air Force Base, Del., or McChord Air Force Base, Wash., charge a $10 processing fee per passenger. You only have to pay the fee once, no matter how many times you change planes en route to your final destination. If, however, you change your final destination, or you fail to re-register within six hours after arriving at an intermediate stop, you have to pay the fee again.

Flying Space-A, however, poses a number of problems. There is no guarantee that space will be available on any given flight. You may find yourself hanging around a terminal for several days, or even a week, waiting for a Space-A seat. If you have time to spare, that may be all right, but you will have lodging expenses while you are waiting. You may be able to get low-cost lodging on base, but chances are you'll have to stay in a local motel.

You might not be able to fly directly to your final destination. You may have to settle for a flight going your way and hope you can get another flight from wherever you wind up. Even if you do get a seat on a flight going to your final destination, you can be bumped en route by official passengers or cargo. When it's time to come back, you may find that you can't get a flight before your leave is up. Because of the uncertainties, the safest thing to do is to make sure you have enough money for a commercial flight in case you can't get a return flight or you are bumped.

By traveling during off-peak times you can lessen your chances of having to wait around a long time for a flight or of getting bumped. The Thanksgiving and Christmas seasons and the summer months are peak travel periods.

Besides being sometimes time-consuming and disappointing, space-available flying is not always the most comfortable way to travel. You could luck out and get a seat aboard a military contract flight with a commercial airline, or a Military Airlift Command passenger plane with regular seats. But, there's also the chance you'll travel in an Air Force cargo plane equipped with web troop seats.

On longer MAC flights, you can buy a box lunch when you are assigned a seat. Some flights serve hot meals, but the box lunch is the norm. You can bring your own snack aboard, but no alcoholic beverages.

If, after weighing the disadvantages against the price, you think flying Space-A is worth a try, go for it. But before you head out for the nearest MAC terminal, there are a few rules to follow.

Active and RC unit members must be in uniform to fly Space-A. Others must be in "appropriate attire." While there are no hard and fast rules as to what's appropriate, those showing up in cut-offs, tank tops, halters or bare feet probably will be turned away.

RC unit members must have their red ID cards and proof of current active status (DD Form 1853). Those who have received notice of retirement eligibility but have not reached age 60 need the red ID card and the notice of retirement eligibility. Retirement-eligible reservists need not be in uniform.

Active duty members must have their green ID cards and a valid leave form when they register. They may not register before the effective date of the leave. Retirees and family members must have ID cards to register.

If you're planning a trip to a foreign country, make sure you have passports, visas and shots, if necessary. The Air Force Foreign Clearance Guide lists entrance requirements for various countries. Check with your personnel office or the nearest MAC terminal to see a copy of the guide. If you need to apply for passports or visas, don't wait until the last minute. Passport offices are swamped during the months before peak travel periods. If you wait too long to apply, you may find yourself unable to go because you don't have a passport.

Space-A passengers are limited to 66 pounds of luggage per person on MAC flights. Families may pool their luggage, but the total must not exceed 66 pounds per person. There are no provisions to pay for excess luggage. On some other types of aircraft, the luggage limit may be even lower, so travel as light as you can.

If you're serving an unaccompanied tour overseas and think you'd like to fly home, pick up your family and fly them back on Space-A to set up housekeeping, think again. MAC won't let them board a plane. Family members may fly Space-A with the sponsor only on round trips.

The more you know about flying Space-A, the easier your trip will be. This includes locating MAC terminals that have enough flights to the place you want to give you a good shot at a seat. You can get more information on Space-A from your local transportation office or the Space-A counter of the nearest MAC terminal. Also, at least two books on Space-A have been published. Check your post library, PX book section or *The Stars and Stripes* book store for copies.

Here's your final checklist: know the rules; have the proper documents; have enough money for a commercial ticket.

Flying Space-A could be your best bet for that getaway you have been waiting for. It can work for you after you have put some work into it, and can make for an enjoyable trip.

HOLDING FAST TO THE DREAM

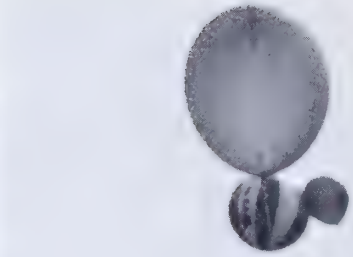
Story and Photos by Gene Harper

People from across America gathered in Washington, D.C. — some to recall the past, some to reflect on the present, others to project the future.




Keep the Dream Alive
MARCH FOR JOBS, PEACE FREEDOM
JOBS AND JUSTICE
We Still Have A Dream
JOBS PEACE FREEDOM

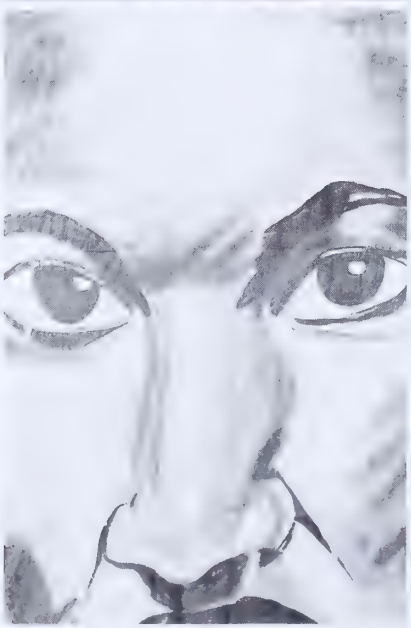





CIVIL-RIG


MCI
MCI
TRAILW









AS they stepped off their buses and planes and emerged from their cars, the people greeted the humid summer morning with anticipation. Many, weary from traveling all night, would quickly revive themselves for this occasion. They had come from across the country to be in Washington, D.C., for the 20th anniversary of the 1963 March on Washington. It was Saturday, Aug. 27, 1983, the day for March on Washington II.

The license plates — North Carolina, Ohio, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Alabama and others — on the buses arriving at several staging areas called attention to the national flavor of the march.

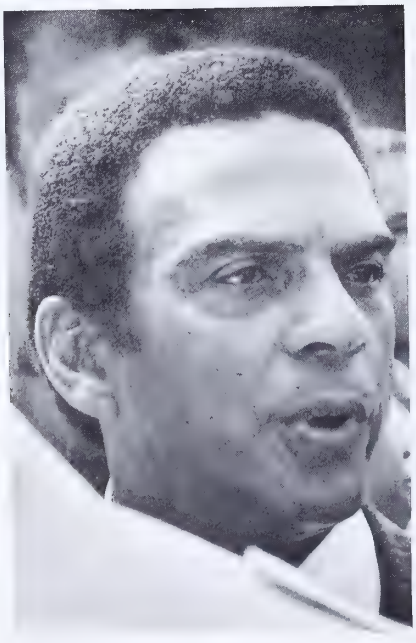
The marchers were as varied as their home states. While most would spend the day using their feet, an undaunted few, with help, would also take full part.

Much which has been written about the '63 march points out that it was a boost to the then-struggling civil rights movement. The '83 version, with the theme "Jobs, Peace, Freedom," represented many causes, interests and issues.

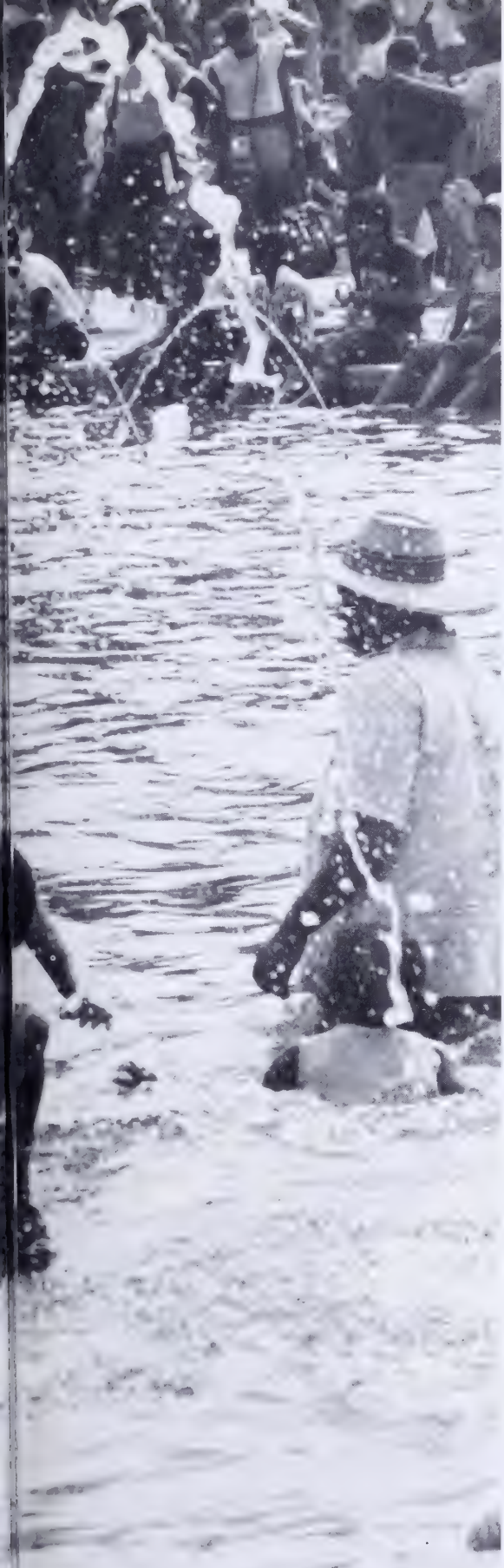
The first activity was a morning rally on the Mall — the U.S. Capitol was a backdrop. Actor Ossie Davis and actress Ruby Dee guided the stage events, which included welcoming speeches and live music. When this rally ended, Coretta Scott King, widow of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., a host of celebrities, and political and national civil rights figures, led a march to the Lincoln Memorial, where King had delivered his famous "I Have a Dream" speech. About 250,000 people had heard him on Aug. 28, 1963. U.S.

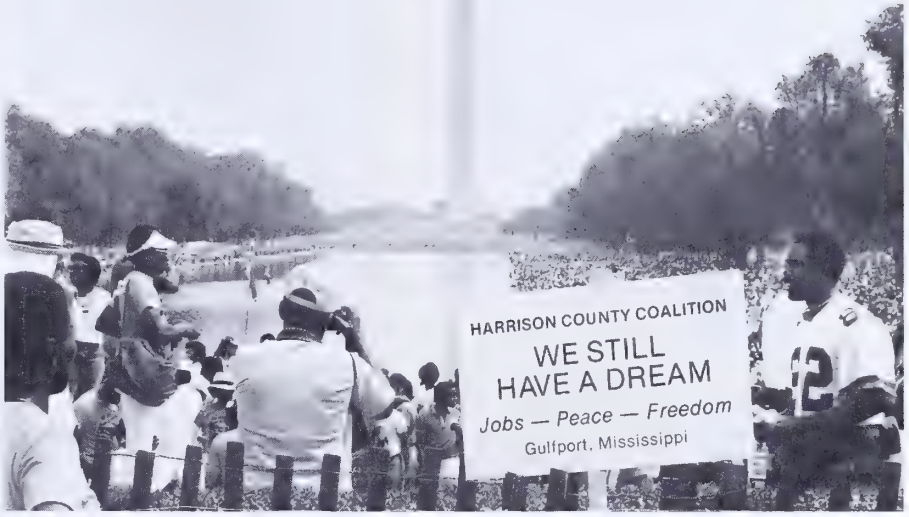














Park Police estimated the '83 crowd at about 300,000.

Some marchers relaxed with conversation and food. Others preferred solitude for such things as recording the scene for posterity. Children and the young at heart alike sought relief from the temperature in the Reflecting Pool.

Andrew Young, his sweat-streaked forehead reflecting the heat and humidity, answered reporters' questions before taking the stage as a master of ceremonies for the afternoon rally. Young, mayor of Atlanta, had been with King when the civil rights leader was assassinated in





Memphis, Tenn., on April 4, 1968.

During the afternoon, speakers would evoke the memory of the '63 march and King's contributions to it, as well as his spirit at the '83 gathering. When it was her turn to speak, Mrs. King proclaimed that "today is Martin's day."

There was little doubt what those words meant when a taped excerpt of King delivering his famous speech was played. The '83 crowd could hear the background "Amens" and other voiced approvals of King's words on the '63 tape. And 20 years later, this crowd also shouted and applauded at the closing words: ". . . when all of God's children, black men and white men, Jews and Gentiles, Protestants and Catholics, will be able to join hands and sing in the words of the old Negro spiritual: 'Free at last! Free at last! Thank God almighty we are free at last!'"

At that moment the gap between a 20-year generation of civil rights progress, and gaps between the crowd's medley of '83 issues all became bridged. The March on Washington II reached its finale, and the common ground for all became what the placards had displayed all day: "We Still Have a Dream." □

KEEPING THE DREAM ALIVE

Interview by Gene Harper

EDITOR'S NOTE: Coretta Scott King is the widow of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., the civil rights leader who was assassinated on April 4, 1968. She is president of the Martin Luther King Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change, Inc., in Atlanta, a memorial dedicated to King's name and memory.

The military was in the forefront of integration. In the mid-50s, as integration continued in the armed forces, segregation was still a way of life in many places in the United States. Did your husband ever comment on the military's efforts at integration and its success, and how this translated to actions in the civilian world?

Yes, as a matter of fact, he did occasionally refer to the integration of the armed forces as an example of what can happen. Because of the way the military works, in that people follow orders—whether they like it or not—desegregation took place.

When military people came back into civilian life, to the conditions that had existed when they left, their enlightenment and unwillingness to accept those conditions gave momentum to the civil rights movement. In other words, the movement was helped along because there were people who had been exposed to a different way, had seen it work, and were impatient with existing conditions.

No one really identified the military influence too much, except that Martin talked about the military influence as one of the factors. It's, as I recall, in his book *Stride toward Freedom,* in which he analyzed the conditions that existed in the government prior to 1955 and why black people really did rise up and seem to be ready for a movement.

What did Dr. King have to say about blacks serving the Army?

Well, I think that in the early days, he understood the need for blacks to serve their country because it was one way to improve their economic condition. For many, there were no jobs otherwise. And they could go on to school through the GI Bill. There were many advantages in going into the military from that standpoint.

However, he always questioned the whole need for war. He felt that somehow there should be alternative



Courtesy King Center

ways of settling differences. He had hoped the world would come to that point through a body like the United Nations. He talked about peacekeeping forces and I believe he understood the need for them. He hoped that we could become a society where we use the techniques of negotiation and nonviolence.

I think later in his life, as he saw the resources being used to build up military strength for the Vietnam struggle, he saw a neglect of the human needs of our society. He warned our nation that it could lead to rioting and violence. He said that the bombs we exploded in Vietnam would surely explode in our ghettos in the form of unemployment and inflation.

We'd talk about peace and how to seek peaceful ways to bring about peace. That was his hope, particularly as he advanced toward a more mature stage in his development. He talked about it again and again.

Let's come up to the present. You spoke of economic conditions. About one third of the Army's enlisted soldiers are black. Many of them have come into the Army to get a job. Some have come to get an education and then go back into the job market. Others have entered to serve their country. What kind of encouragement could you give to people who are serving today?

Well, I understand the need for the military at this particular time and, therefore, I feel that young blacks who go into the service should try to take advantage of every opportunity that it offers for their development.

I think that there are some aspects of the whole process of regimentation that are very good for many of our young people who have not had that. I think many have really been saved, in a sense, by going into the military. And looking at it as something that helps build a better life, I think some people will have to make it a career. Others will make it part of their growth and development process and then move on.

The military experience can also be very valuable in exposure and travel. I've found that people who have been in the military are more mature and broader than those young people who have stayed in pretty much one place. Those who have been in the military who have had the chance to travel to all parts of the world have a much greater understanding of the world and about our role as a nation, as well as how we relate to other nations. I think travel is important when you have to live in a world with many different kinds of people.

Through the years, Dr. King has had detractors who thought some of his concepts were mere dreams. Others have labeled him a communist and a disrupter of law and order. Where did he really fit in as you saw it?

Martin was a Christian and a minister. He wrote a sermon in which he discussed Christianity and communism. In essence, his thesis was that if you are truly a Christian, you could never be a communist because there is a basic contradiction between Christian and Marxist doctrines.

I think that Martin, more than any other leader of his time, probably demonstrated how the Judeo-Christian philosophy could be applied in everyday social situations.

He got his motivation and inspiration, he said, from Christ and his techniques from Mahatma Gandhi. And he said that, although he believed in the social gospel, he was not able really to see how the love ethic could be translated into solving the problems of groups collectively. It wasn't until he came across Gandhi that he found a way to do that—the combination of what he understood and tried to embody in Christ's life and what he saw demonstrated in India by Gandhi. He

began to study Gandhi and began to develop his own way of using and applying non-violence in the American context.

A *People* magazine poll in 1979 judged you the most effective woman leader. For five years 126 editorial representatives from newspapers across the country named you among the 25 most influential women in the country. In 1968, when your husband was assassinated, you could have easily faded from public life. You chose not to. Why? What drove you to carry on?

I have always had a commitment to justice—to trying to improve the conditions of society. I've always had this sense of mission as far back as I can remember. I wanted to try to change some of the conditions that I had grown up with and help create opportunities for others. I thought that I was going to do it through music because I also believed that God gave all of us talents, and we had to discover and use them in ways that would advance the cause of humanity.

Although I didn't have it all figured out, I decided to become a singer. I was satisfied that I had made the right decision. I began to work at it, to go on to the New England Conservatory of Music.

After beginning my second semester, I met Martin (in Boston). He made it very clear to me that he was looking for a wife. I did not understand the connection at first because I didn't see how marrying a minister would be part of what I had planned in my life. I knew that if I decided to marry Martin, it would determine my destiny. Then I thought that perhaps if I was serious about what I wanted to do in life, what better way could it be demonstrated than as a minister's wife?

But even before I met Martin, I was involved in activities in college that had to do with human rights. So after he was no longer on the scene, it was not difficult to fit in wherever I could. And I believed that there was a plan and purpose for my life. Once I discovered it and put my whole self into it, my life had direction.

Is that how the Center for Nonviolent Social Change evolved?

Yes. I did not jump and just do it. It had been coming all along in this sense: From the days of Montgomery, I started documenting the history of the movement, because I realized one day scholars would be researching it. We needed to save everything. I knew Martin's papers would be valuable and, therefore, I started my own filing system and documentation of his papers, scrapbooks, newspaper clippings—whatever I could put my hands on.



Gene Harper

Nigerian air force members tour Exhibition Hall. The King Center complex also houses administrative offices, a library archives, and an auditorium. Dr. King's tomb is also on the site.

In the mid-'60s, I set up a committee on preserving Martin's papers. That meant we had to find a place and acquire the property for the center.

When Martin was no longer with us in 1968, we moved right into building a memorial—one that was true to the whole spirit, life, philosophy and meaning of the man. We have remained pretty true to what we started.

I wanted all of this to happen, but I didn't want to lead it. I waited for the direction in terms of what my focus would be and it finally became clear to me that I had to take a leadership role because little would happen if I didn't. I have focused on the center as my top priority outside of my family. It's been very, very difficult and very, very challenging.

What ever became of your ambitions and aspirations to become a singer?

I'm essentially one of those artistic types who is also an activist. Paul Robeson (black singer and actor) was a great inspiration to me. The Freedom Concerts I developed in 1964 I patterned after him. In those concerts I narrated and sang the story of the civil rights movement. I felt that doing this and raising money to help the cause was my contribution. I did raise more than $55,000. I continued to raise money in this way after 1968, but more responsibilities made it more difficult to do so. I had to focus more on developing the physical site for the complex as well as the center's programs.

During your speech at the 1983 March on Washington, you noted that the day was Martin's Day. What did you mean by that?

You just couldn't have such a march without people remembering Martin. His presence would be there. It was just a beautiful spirit there of bringing together all these groups. I said, "Only Martin could do this." You know, many of these groups knew of each other, but had never worked together. Everybody remembers Martin and they relate to him. He's the symbol of unity. I've said over the years, when nobody else was saying it: "Martin left us the blueprint in his books, his speeches, his numerous articles. All we have to do is follow that."

The way we structured the 1983 march program, Martin would have the last word (replaying the "I Have A Dream" speech). When he spoke, people felt transformed. People would like to have that kind of moment again . . . . I figured the only way to do it was invoke Martin's presence.

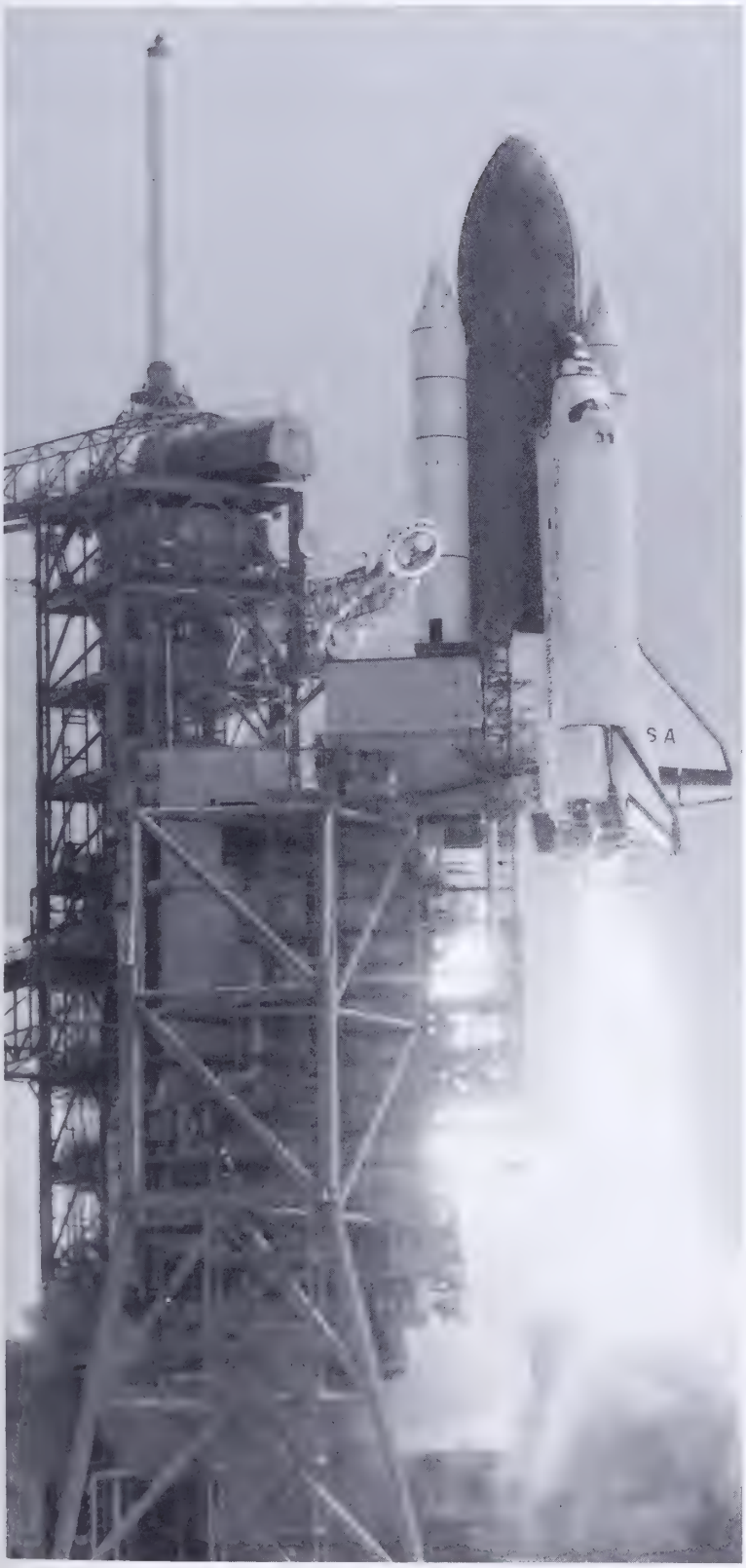
When it becomes effective in January 1986, how should the national holiday honoring Martin Luther King's birthday be celebrated?

We at the center have been celebrating his birthday in Atlanta during what we call King Week. We have had teach-ins and prepared kits for public schools and colleges. The day should be used as a period of learning about the teachings of Martin Luther King Jr. Community organizations should be doing something similar to what we have been doing.

So what you're saying is that the day should be celebrated differently from the usual Monday holiday.

Oh, absolutely. I think it should be a day of recommitment to the philosophies and teachings of Martin. It shouldn't be a holiday where people just take a day of rest and socialize. It should be a serious day for people to reflect and study.

We are now preparing a document in the center that will suggest how the holiday should be celebrated. What we're attempting to do is to commemorate Martin's birthday in a way that will get everyone moving in concert toward a day when the spirit of love, justice and peace permeates the nation and the world. □



THE ARMY'S RIGHT STUFF

Story by Faith Faircloth
Photos Courtesy NASA

IT was a great day for the Army when, on Jan. 31, 1958, Explorer I lifted off launch pad 26 at Cape Canaveral, Fla. The tiny satellite, boosted by a four-stage Army rocket, was America's entry in the space race.

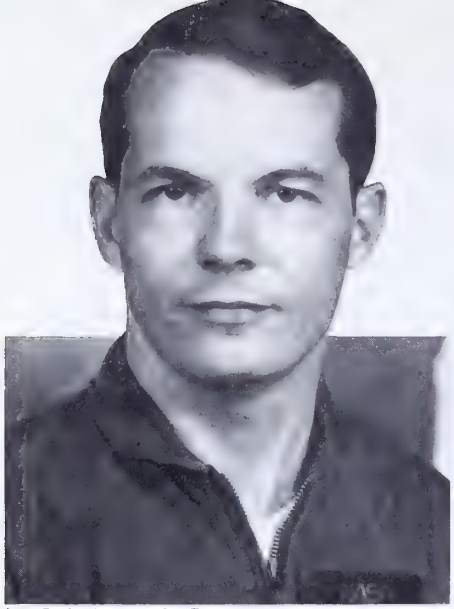
The 30.8-pound satellite was also the Free World's answer to Soviet domination of space. The Russians had successfully launched their 184-pound Sputnik I on Oct. 4, 1957. And they topped that on Nov. 3, 1957, by orbiting the 1,100-pound Sputnik II with a live dog on board.

After two failed attempts to meet the Soviet challenge with the Navy's Vanguard rocket, the Army got its chance. With just 84 days' notice, the Army's missile team at Huntsville, Ala., had their souped-up Jupiter-C rocket ready to go.

And go it did—blazing a path into the last frontier. Explorer I circled the earth once every 114 minutes at an altitude higher than either of the Russian satellites and sent back scientific data never before available.

Army Lt. Col. Robert L. Stewart was a 15-year-old high school student in Hattiesburg, Miss., when Explorer I roared into the heavens over what is now the Kennedy Space Center on Cape Canaveral. He never dreamed then that he was destined to join an elite group of space travelers.

In fact, it was almost 20 years later before Stewart realized that he had the "right stuff." He had finished



Lt. Col. Robert L. Stewart



Lt. Col. Sherwood "Woody" C. Spring

high school, graduated from college, married, and been an Army flier for 12 years when he applied for the astronaut program. "I always wanted to fly," he said. "But I just didn't think about the astronaut program until late in my career."

Stewart was an engineering test pilot at Edwards Air Force Base, Calif., in January 1978 when he was selected as an astronaut from among 8,000 applicants. The Army had been in the space program from the start—sending Explorer I into space, finding the Van Allen Radiation belt with Explorer III, launching the first two men into space with Redstone rockets, and developing the Saturn 5 rocket that took men to the moon. Now, the Army finally had an astronaut in the space program. A second Army officer, Lt. Col. Sherwood C. Spring, of Harmony, R.I., was selected in May 1980.

This month the Army's first astronaut hopes to make his debut in space. Stewart will be a crew member on space shuttle flight 11. Challenger is scheduled to launch from Cape Canaveral on Jan. 29.

The shuttle's eight-day mission will take Stewart and four other astronauts 160 nautical miles above Earth, where they will deploy an Indonesian communications satellite and a Western Union satellite. They will conduct the first test flight of a manned maneuvering unit. If all goes as planned, future astronauts will use this unit to fly freely from the mother ship on satellite repair missions.

"I'm very excited about it," Stewart said. "I will go outside the shuttle to fly the unit." Stewart will be on a safety line attached to Challenger during this test.

Stewart has been training for this mission for more than a year. He's been making frequent trips from his home base at the Johnson Space Flight Center in Houston to a Denver test facility. "We test the manned maneuvering unit in the simulator in Denver," he said. "A lot of time is spent in shuttle and mission simulators."

He explained that before being selected for a crew, an astronaut spends a lot of time studying. "The shuttle systems are really still in their infancy," he said. "So we have a lot of technical research going on in order to design, operate and redesign the systems. After you're selected for a crew, your day is spent mostly in training."

Stewart speculated on the crew selection process. "Obviously they want to send a mission commander who has space flight experience. But as far as how they select the other people, I guess they just look at your background and decide if you'd be right for the particular job.

"I like to think that my experience as an experimental test pilot led to my selection for this flight because it's the first flight of the manned maneuvering unit."

Stewart was an experimental test pilot for four years before his selection as an astronaut. His fixed-wing experience goes back to his college days when he flew charter flights for a civilian air service. He joined the Army in 1964 and attended flight school at Fort Wolters, Texas, and Fort Rucker, Ala.

Stewart, who has a master's degree in aerospace engineering, was accepted at the Navy's test pilot school at Patuxent River, Md. When he completed the rotary wing test pilot course in 1974, he was assigned as an experimental test pilot at the U.S. Army Aviation Engineering Flight Activity at Edwards Air Force Base.

During his four years there, Stewart took part in engineering flight tests of UH-1 and AH-1 helicopters, and U-21 and OV-1 fixed-wing aircraft. He was the project officer and senior test pilot during government testing of the YAH-64 advanced attack helicopter.

He also worked with Sikorsky Aircraft test pilots in developing an electronic automatic flight control system for the Black Hawk helicopter. In all, he has military and civilian experience in 38 different aircraft and some 4,600 hours of flight time.

Spring also brings a wealth of experience to the program. He was an operations officer with the 19th Aviation Battalion in Pyongtaek, South Korea, when he learned he'd been selected by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. "I think my aviation experience, my master's degree in aerospace engineering, and my test pilot background were the reasons for my selection," he said. "They like someone who's done pretty well in a lot of different areas."

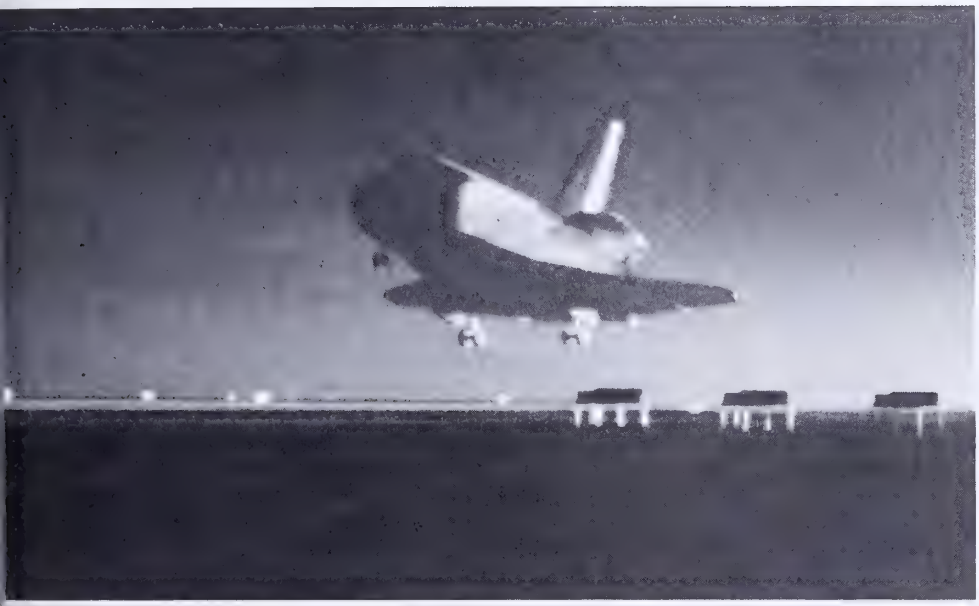
When he returned to the states after a second tour in Vietnam, he went to Fort Stewart, Ga., and Fort Rucker for fixed-wing training and then went on to the University of Arizona for his master's degree.

He reported to the Army's flight test facility at Edwards in July 1974 for a six-month assignment as an engineer before going to the Navy's test pilot school at Patuxent River.

In December 1975, he returned to Edwards and spent three and a half years as an experimental test pilot, project officer and support pilot on various rotary- and fixed-wing aircraft. From there, he went to Korea.

Spring will be waiting in the wings when Stewart makes his space debut. He says he hopes to get a closer look at the stars in a year or two.

"Right now I'm one of the 'Cape Crusaders,' " he said. "That's what we call ourselves. We are the astronaut office representatives at the cape. We



check out the shuttle and its payload and make sure all the maintenance is done."

Spring says he wants to stay in the space program for another 10 years or so, with a flight every other year. "I think I enjoy being an astronaut for the same reasons I joined the military and became an experimental test pilot—my sense of adventure."

Stewart also would like to log many hours in space. "I would like to stay here and fly multiple space missions," he said. "That's what I've been trained to do, and I think I would do a good job at it. But, of course, that will depend on what the Army has in mind for me in the future."

Stewart sees some uncertainty in the future of America's space program too, pointing out that it has definitely slowed down. "The space program has suffered major funding cuts," he said. "We're operating right now on less than half the budget of the Apollo (moon landing) program. And with the high inflation rate since the '60s, you can imagine what that's done to our purchasing power.

"I think the program is worthwhile and worthy of being accelerated, but I don't know what the national priorities are going to be. I hope that they will be to speed up the manned use of space."

"America has a super space program," Spring added. "But funding cuts have hurt." He noted that although the Russians are behind us technologically, they spend a lot more money sending men into space. "Space has been a friendly place so far," he said. "And I think it will continue to be. I hope it will never be used for anything but peaceful purposes."

Stewart, though, says he's certain the space program will play an important role in America's defense. "We're far behind our principal adversary as far as manned presence in space. All you have to do is look at what they're doing in space development and their capabilities." He adds that we are ahead of the Soviets in state-of-the-art technology at this time, but that they are working on orbiter-type vehicles also.

With Stewart's entry into space only days away, he doesn't feel particularly special. "You know, a lot of people think this is dangerous. I don't feel any sense of danger or any degree of being special at all. I feel like I have a very good job, one that I've progressed to over a number of years. I built the skills very carefully towards achieving this goal. Not that I had this goal in mind, but the path that I took, being a pilot and experimental test pilot, ultimately led in this direction."

Stewart may not feel special, but it will be another great day for the Army when its first astronaut lifts off the launch pad. □

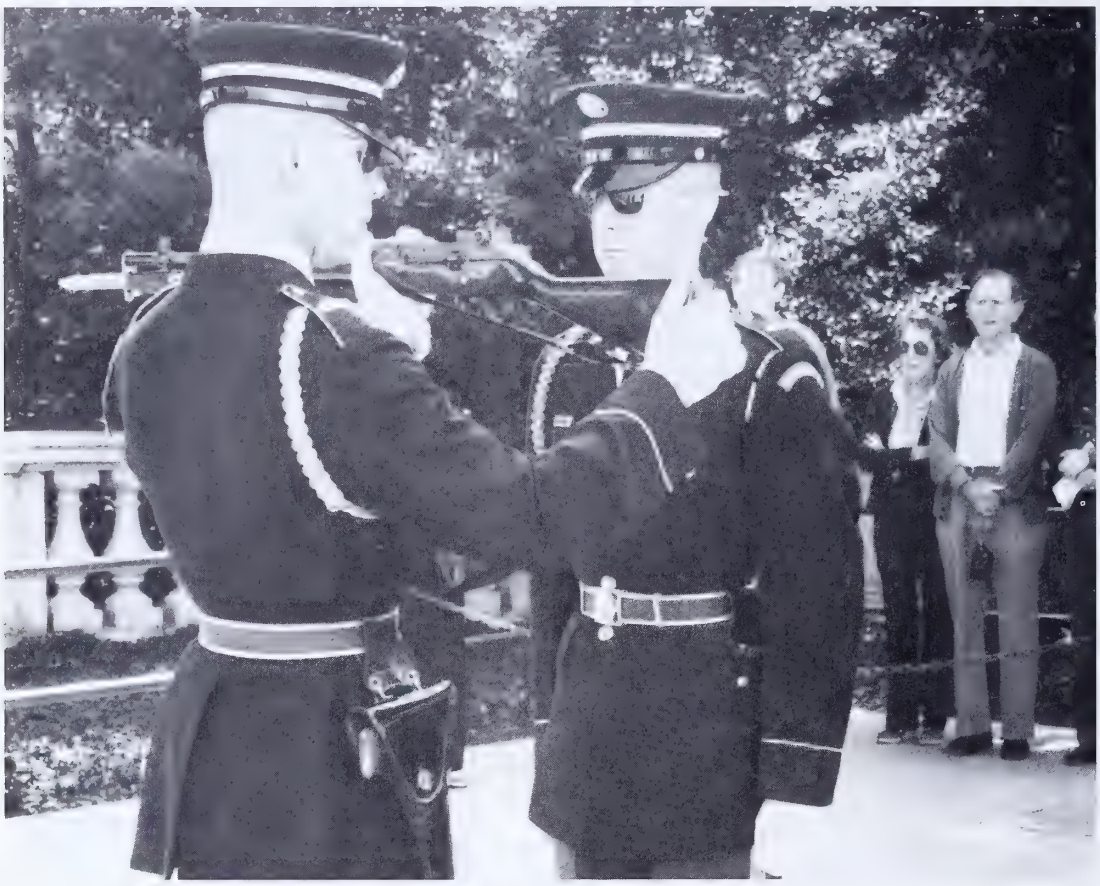


Challenger ends its eighth mission with the shuttle program's first night landing on Sept. 5, 1983. • Lt. Col. Robert Stewart trains underwater in a shuttle cargo bay mock-up. The water simulates weightlessness in space.

FOCUS ON PEOPLE

Compiled by Sgt. Cecil Stack

Sp4 Jack Caswell



Hufford: Tomb Guard

Sp4 Steven Hufford's father tried discouraging him from walking guard duty at Arlington Cemetery's Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

When Rod Hufford told his son that sentinel duty was "a lot of hard work," he spoke from experience. Ron was a guard at the Tomb in 1958. Now, 25 years later, Steve is pulling the same duty. It was his father's photograph of the Tomb and his certificate for outstanding service that had nurtured Steve's interest.

During a trip to the Tomb in 1978, Steve decided to be a sentinel. Three years later, he enlisted for the Old Guard at Fort Myer, Va. "From the first day I got here, I told everybody I wanted to be at the Tomb. When I was picked, it was a dream come true," he said.

During sentinel training Steve was constantly reminded he must be extra sharp. His father would know if his son performed poorly.

For Ron, sentinel duty is unforgettable. "It's difficult to become a Tomb guard, and when you do it means you are the top of the line as an infantry soldier," he said.

Hufford said seeing his son walk a tour at the Tomb "brings back a lot of old memories, good and bad." But he admitted, "Steve's being out there means a lot to me. His doing something I've done makes me feel good."

A proud Hufford said it "would be asking a little too much" if he had a grandson walk a tour at the Tomb. — *Sp4 Jack Caswell*

Pvt. Stewart H. and **PFC Steven L. Diller** the 595th Engineer Company, 29th Engineer Battalion, of Fort Shafter, Hawaii, believe in the Army's "buddy system."

They enlisted as cartographers more than two years ago and have been stationed together since.

There is only one problem with having them stationed together. It is difficult to tell them apart — they're identical twins.

Although the 21-year-old Floridians like sports and music, they admitted their interests are changing as they grow older. Steven plans to study construction drafting and Stewart wants to coach football professionally.

But as long as they are cartographers, their paths will continue to cross and supervisors will wonder who is who. There are only three topographic battalions and two companies in the Active Army. — *Sp4 Elaine Weil*

Every now and then someone arrives at Fort Riley, Kan., who is not satisfied just doing his job well and being a soldier. That someone feels a need to leave his personal mark on every post where he has been stationed.

CWO 3 Robert E. Taylor of the 573rd Engineer Detachment is one of those people. He left his mark on the 1st Infantry Division and Central Processing Center.

Dillers: Twin Mapmakers





Sp4 Nick Suarez

Taylor: Leaving Marks

Taylor designed a Hall of Valor in the division headquarters, featuring the division's Medal of Honor winners. He also designed several displays, murals and decorative wall paintings for the processing center.

"Every place I go I try to do something like this," said Taylor, who is an artist and draftsman by trade. "It gives an occasional boost in soldiers' morale."

Taylor believes that everyone can improve a post. "Every soldier can add something to a place to be seen and remembered," he remarked. — *Sp4 Nick Suarez*



Sp4 Elaine Weil

Chasing firetrucks as a kid was a game to **SFC Milton Keammerer,** Fort McClellan, Ala. He still chases fire trucks but that's because he's a volunteer firefighter in Weaver, a community near the post.

To Keammerer, volunteering as a firefighter means being a part of the community.

"It's like the America of old. Everybody comes out when help is needed," he said. His interest in fighting fires began in Pennsylvania.

"There was a firehouse close to where I lived," he recalled. "When I turned 16, I volunteered to be a fireman."

Since joining the Army at 17, Keammerer has volunteered his time at fire departments wherever he has been stationed. He is assigned to A Company, Military Police School Battalion, at Fort McClellan.

According to Keammerer, he and 12 others can handle anything from minor brush fires to fires involving fuel tank trucks. — *Sp5 Shay Bridgewater*



PFC John Adkins

Keammerer: Firefighter

Five thousand dollars and $100 million are sums of money special to Department of the Army civilian **Ray Hauck.** For saving the government approximately $100 million the management analyst earned a $5,000 Special Act Award.

Hauck, who works for the Adjutant General's Office, headed a study to automate civilian personnel office functions including electronic mail, microfiching of documents, records filing and information retrieval. It also recommended using a telephone answering service with pre-recorded information to answer job queries. The changes are expected to cut staffing and overtime and make better use of employees' time.

"The reason for the changes is the present system is outdated. We are just applying updated technology," Hauck said. He knows $5,000 will never buy a sophisticated computer center, but it did enable him to buy a personal computer. The only problem with the money, Hauck said, "is that it seemed to go before I had it."

SHOOTING TODAY FOR TOMORROW

Story and Photos by Steve Hara



ENGINEER Wade Hill sat in a brightly lit conference room patiently trying to explain to a visitor that nobody knows what a U.S. soldier's rifle will look like in the year 2020. Or what it'll do, how it'll work, or what it'll shoot — if anything. Or whether it'll even be called a rifle. But he finally decides the calm approach won't work. This visitor is like all the others.

"I can see you're dying to ask, so go ahead. Everybody else does," he said, in an understanding, fatherly way.

"When are our guys going to get laser blasters? Is that the way research is going?"

He has that certain look of resignation on his face. As in, "Ugh! Another 'Star Wars' nut!" He looks as though he wishes someone would build a laser pistol so he could pull it from his desk and brandish it for visitors. (Or maybe vaporize them.)

Hill and four other engineers make up the Joint Service Small Arms Program office located at the Army Armament Research and Development Center, Dover, N.J. These experts, specialists in mechanics, chemistry, metallurgy and other exotic fields, ride herd on the Defense Department's small-arms research and development efforts.

"JSSAP was established in 1978," Hill said, "to harmonize efforts and prevent duplications. There wasn't much going on in small arms then and funding was being cut back drastically, so separate, uncoordinated action became unaffordable. We also try to promote new technology in small arms, and see to it that the various services' special needs are met. For instance, the Navy and Marines may want a certain weapon to have high resistance to salt water corrosion."

Small arms are more than just rifles and sidearms. JSSAP also keeps an eye on submachine guns, light and heavy machine guns, grenades, grenade launchers, sights, assorted accessories, and ammunition.

The organization is headed by a joint service management committee that decides what projects to pursue and which service will be in charge of them. Projects may be handled by civilian contractors, in-house service staffs, or both. The Army's small arms research and development assets include the Fire Control and Small Caliber Weapons Systems Laboratory, also at the ARDC.

"We keep the projects on track and on the move," Hill said. "Sometimes, if we let them, some people will come across something, concentrate on it, and forget that's not what they're supposed to be doing. So we prod them back on track." Some of the work JSSAP keeps track of is of the "Isn't that interesting!" variety. The engineering experts start with ideas that are more than brainstorms and dreams, and develop them into less than mass-produced hardware.

"Industry and the Defense Department have people who deal in dreams and ideas," Hill said. "They ask, 'Can a beam of light be made to cut metal?' and things like that. You'd have thought the question was silly a few years ago, but if you've ever seen a laser, you know the answer is yes. They deal in very general concepts. We deal in practical applications."

On the other hand, just because something works doesn't mean there's a place for it. JSSAP once had the weapons lab's exploratory systems branch develop a 30mm grenade launcher with a 10-round magazine. The compact, light, metal weapon looks like an auto bumper jack with a fire-hose nozzle.

"The project was an off-shoot of comments from the field," he remarked. "Commanders like the M-203 40mm grenade launcher because it's attached to an M-16 rifle, so the soldier having it increases his squad's firepower. But the M-203 is a single-shot weapon, and the commanders wanted to see multishot capability if it could be done practically."

Several ideas were tried in the search for more firepower. A launcher with a shotgun-style tubular magazine beneath an M-16 was a heavy monster. Another underbarrel launcher with a box magazine was tried, but it too was unwieldy. The 10-shot, 30mm grenade semiautomatic launcher was created as a stand-alone weapon and demonstration model.

"It's workable and it's deadly," Hill said. However, the 30mm won't replace the M-203 because squads aren't large enough to dedicate one man as a grenadier. If future doctrine calls for larger squads and a rapid-fire grenade launcher, the research, techniques and

experiences needed to develop a new launcher exist, Hill noted. And a working prototype is on the shelf.

"That's not to say we'd mass produce this particular model," he continued. "It worked, but it's not necessarily the best or only solution. Then too, if doctrine and technology change a lot, the work we did may only be good for basic groundwork.

"Our primary emphasis is on creating a prototype, what we call a 'technology demonstrator.' The weapons users tell us what they think they want or where they think improvements can be made. By putting a working model in their hands, we help them decide what they like and dislike, what they really want or need, and whether the special features they asked for are practical after all."

The demonstrators show what today's technology makes possible. A rapid-fire underbarrel grenade launcher is possible today, but it would be heavy and bulky. JSSAP's options, based on committee orders, could have included shelving the idea, studying it more, or attacking the firepower problem from a different angle.

Researchers, at least for the time being, have chosen the third option.



Top, Richard Pulieri checks his millwork on a feed box of an experimental machine gun. • Above, a 5.56mm bullet (right) and two dummy 5.56mm caseless rounds.



One thing being looked at, Hill said, is the possible use of a new generation of muzzle-launched rifle grenades. Some allow the use of standard ball ammo and small, lightweight muzzle adapters, making it possible for every rifleman to be a grenadier.

Other recent or ongoing JSSAP projects include an in-house-designed, gas-operated .50-caliber machine gun, several kinds of ammunition, and research on an advanced combat rifle.

The 55-pound general purpose heavy machine gun was made by the weapons lab's exploratory systems branch to see whether such a weapon is practical. The current .50-caliber M-2 machine gun, a military workhorse for 60 years, is recoil-operated and weighs nearly 130 pounds with its tripod. The M-2's recoil system limits the kinds of ammo the gun can use.

The experimental gun features a quick-change barrel and a dual-feed system which allows a crew to load ammo belts from the left and right sides and to fire from either belt by flipping a switch. The gun has half as many parts as an M-2, which would make it easier to mass produce. Gas operation permits greater ammo design flexibility, Hill explained.

Based on a Marine Corps request, the designers have cut another 10 pounds off the experimental gun by removing the dual ammo feed. The Marines were willing to give up that feature in trade for lighter weight. The lab's demonstrator is scheduled for Marine evaluations soon.

"There are a lot of fascinating things being done with ammunition. We're looking at caseless ammo, flechettes and saboted rounds. They're all promising," Hill said.

Caseless ammo is exactly that. The projectile — the bullet — is imbedded in a solid cake of propellant. Once the propellant burns and the bullet flies, there's no brass casing to eject.

"For a given caliber, the caseless round can be smaller and lighter. That means soldiers can carry more," Hill remarked. "One of the areas we have to look at carefully, though, is 'cook-off.' That's where the barrel gets so hot from firing a chambered round will go off without pulling the trigger."

Because cook-off occurs even with standard cased ammo, researchers are taking special pains with caseless designs. The weapons lab designed and is building a test mechanism for firing caseless ammo. Among other things, the device will allow technicians to study cook-off and to add ceramic liners and other features they feel may help prevent it.

Also promising are flechettes, which are like miniature darts. Much thinner and lighter than bullets, they can travel faster to a target and in a flatter arc. A steel flechette can punch a hole in light armor plate that would defy a regular bullet.

The flechette punches holes in armor for the same reason nails go through wood. The force, or energy, behind the two is concentrated on their sharp tips.

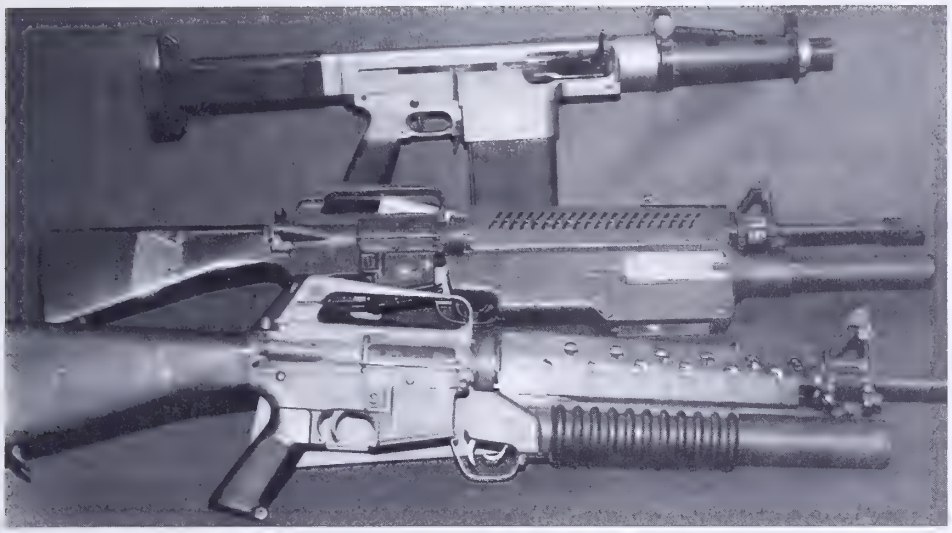
The flechette round has comparable knock-down ability against soft targets and strikingly better effects against hardened ones. To work properly, however, subcaliber flechettes need reliable sabots.

A sabot is a collar that surrounds the body of a projectile which is a smaller caliber than the barrel. It falls away once the round is out the muzzle. The lighter saboted rounds, powered by the same charge as conventional bullets, fly much faster.

"But the round will only work right if the sabot falls away when it's supposed to," Hill said. "If it slips off too soon, or doesn't fall away smoothly, accuracy suffers." Research continues in this area.

A third kind of experimental ammo is called the SLAP, for saboted light-armor penetrator rounds. They've been designed in 7.62mm and .50-caliber sizes for such weapons as the M-60 and M-2 machine guns. "The major promise is in the .50-caliber round," Hill said.

"The rounds aren't explosive. You won't blow up vehicles with either of them. But the .50-caliber can punch holes in the sides of an armored personnel carrier at extended ranges, and that'll annoy the hell out of an enemy crew," he quipped. The SLAP offers



Above (from bottom), an M-203 grenade launcher, an M-16 with experimental semiautomatic 30mm launcher, and experimental 10-shot 30mm launcher. • Left, David Skeldon is helping redesign the M-249 squad automatic weapon recoil buffer to increase shooter control.

substantially better performance than standard .50-caliber armor-piercing rounds. The smaller 7.62mm SLAP has limited hole-punching ability, but that's still much better than the standard 7.62mm, which has none.

The fruits of ammo research and development may bloom in the advanced combat rifle technology project. There are no definite requirements, and no drawings, photos or artists' concepts of the weapon. It's too early. The ACRT is typical of JSSAP research projects, Hill said.

Several years ago, JSSAP looked into what the services wanted and needed in the way of a new rifle — and to see whether the M-16 would serve.

"We found that the M-16A1 will be good enough for many years yet. The improved M-16A2 should serve well into the 1990s," Hill said. The A2 has a noticeably heavier barrel which has been rifled for the new, heavier, longer range NATO 5.56mm ball and tracer rounds. The A2 also has more easily adjustable sights, strengthened plastic parts (buttstock, and redesigned pistol grip and hand guard), a redesigned flash hider that now also acts as a muzzle compensator, and a three-round burst-fire setting, instead of the A1's fully automatic setting.

JSSAP expects the ACRT to provide a "significant" improvement over the M-16A2. That's as opposed to a "revolutionary" jump, which may come in the next century but in, as yet, an unknown form.

"We are not designing the future rifle," he continued. "Not in the sense I can show you now what it'll look like, that is. We are developing the mechanics — the features — that an advanced combat rifle may incorporate." JSSAP engineers and service representatives assessed what users want to do with the rifle, and what technology exists or can be foreseen in the near future.

"Basically, the goal is to increase the rifleman's chances of scoring hits," Hill said. Some of the ideas being studied to meet that goal are the new types of ammunition, salvo-fire systems and new sights. Army small arms researchers are studying some of this, and JSSAP has awarded contracts to two civilian companies for technology demonstrators.

The ammo and salvo fire can work together. If the round is caseless, the soldier can carry more, giving him more chances to hit the target. If the round is lighter, it will travel faster and have less kick. In a weapon with a very high rate of fire, then, it may be possible to get off three shots before recoil affects the shooter's control, Hill explained.

"There have been studies to show what happens when average riflemen fire three shots from the M-14 and M-16 rifles in the auto-fire setting," he said. "At 200 yards, assuming the first shot is a near miss, the second and third shots from the M-14 are several feet above the target. The M-16 misses by less, but still by feet."

As fast as the two fire, it's not fast enough, he said. And the recoil of current automatic-fire weapons tends to slam the rifle into the shooter's shoulder and raise the barrel with each succeeding shot. It's physics. The point is, though, that the average soldier can't handle automatic fire effectively.

"We chose the three-round burst because that raises the chances of scoring a hit without being overly wasteful — the ideal, of course, would be shooters who never miss," he noted. "We're looking at ways to get three bullets out before the barrel rises much. We don't want the bullets to travel the same path because if one misses, they all will. We want a tight pattern — what we call 'controlled dispersion.' "

And, of course, if you can't line up the target, you can't hit it. It's also nice to point and shoot without fumbling around, Hill said, pointing to a rifle that has a small box anchored where the rear sight would normally be. There's no front sight.

"It doesn't need one. No matter how you cock your head, or at what angle you look in, if you sight the 'X' reticle onto the target, that's where the rifle is aimed," he said proudly.

Looking through the sight, one sees four glowing purplish-blue lines that form an X minus the cross point. Aiming is easy and fast because the X is visible from wide angles off center. Rocking and rolling the head have no effect on the X. The sight looks bulky, but it's smaller than a telescopic sight.

"And all this technology exists today," Hill said. "These things aren't as compact and efficient as they can or need to be, and that's what research is all about. What's possible in the next 10 years? Ten years ago if you wanted a pocket calculator, you paid a hundred bucks. Now, you can get one like this for 10." He pointed to his quartz digital calculator watch.

"The problem in small arms today is, everybody wants to see tomorrow right now. They want to see it, touch it, pick it up, heft it, point it and shoot it," Hill said. "Then too, because so many companies make rifles and pistols, many people think no research goes into them. If all you want to do is 'plink' cans in the woods, I suppose just about anything will do because cans don't shoot back and you're not wading through mud and surf. We have to be more careful than that.

"In order to show you the future today, we had to have started looking several years ago. The M-16A2 and the M-249 squad automatic weapon are small arms that are entering the inventory now after years of research and development," he said. "They're good weapons. I'm sure you don't think they're as glamorous as laser blasters because most other people wouldn't either. But I think I can safely say you won't be seeing 'Star Wars' blasters any time soon. On the other hand, the M-16A2 and M-249 are unsurpassed weapons for *today's* soldier." □

POSTMARKS

Compiled by SSgt. Victoria Mouze

Kyle Polston



Who Were Those Masked Men?

CAMP HUMPHREYS, South Korea — There's a small band of masked men here that guns down about 100 U.S. aircraft each year. The guns this gang wields, however, are loaded with paint. Their masks are the respirators worn for protection from the paint this six-man shop from the 45th Transportation Company uses.

"We paint Korea," said Sp4 Jason Wilhite. "We paint just about every military aircraft in this country."

The crew handles everything from the tiny OH–58 Scout to the mammoth CH–47 Chinook helicopters, according to Sgt. Charles Guthrie, NCOIC. "We can knock out a Scout in just a few days, but a Chinook takes about a month and a dozen gallons of paint," he said.

Coloring a bird involves more than masking and slapping on a couple of coats. "We ensure all maintenance work is completed and the birds are free of dirt and oil," Guthrie said. "If there's any fluid or dirt on the chopper, the paint won't adhere to it and time is wasted. There's more to it than just jumping in with a spray gun and going to it." — *Kyle Polston*

FORT RITCHIE, Md. — 1st Lt. Paul Egli is a crack shot when it comes to firing pistols. Egli, assigned to the 572nd Military Police Company here, took first place in the expert class in a competition sponsored by the Hagerstown, Md., Police Department.

Egli and several other MPs competed against civilian policemen from Maryland. — *Sp5 Pat Buffett*

Wise Ways With Wash Water

FORT RILEY, Kan. — A group of soldiers here spent the summer in Egypt. It's possible they saw a pyramid or two, but the soldiers of the 48th Medical Detachment weren't on vacation. They studied ways the Army can conserve water in the desert.

The unit arrived during the annual exercise in the Middle East, Bright Star 83, and was attached to the Army Water Team. Team members monitored water treatment facilities and studied water usage.

The team suggested using a new shower system instead of limiting showers to two minutes, which can be demoralizing. The recommended system would release water at 15-second intervals, giving soldiers enought time to soap up and rinse while still saving water. Another suggestion involved collecting hot water from canteens for use in shaving. Before, soldiers poured the water onto the ground.

"It was enlightening to see a different lifestyle and an environment where conflict can erupt at any time," said Capt. Michael Testa, commander of the 48th. "As members of the U.S. Army we need to be ready to deploy anytime, anywhere. We must also realize that the harsh environment and the scarcity of water may be our biggest enemy. This experience brought us one step closer to being better prepared." — *Cheryl Parker*

Benning Commissary Is Tops

FORT LEE, Va. — Shoppers at Fort Benning, Ga., buy their food at the best commissary in the Army.

The store competed for the Troop Support Agency's annual U.S. Army Best Commissary Award for 1983 and came out first. Runners-up were Fort Greely, Alaska; Edgewood Arsenal, Md.; Fort Sill, Okla.; and Ansbach, West Germany. Inspectors judged commissaries in areas such as customer service, employee courtesy and meat and produce operations.

"I have an excellent facility and an outstanding staff," said Jose Fantauzzi, Benning commissary officer. "With the support we receive from the installation and the Southeast Commissary Region, it has been possible for us to become No. 1." In October, Fantauzzi accepted the trophy on behalf of his employees during the annual American Logistics Association convention in San Francisco. — *Flo Dunn*

The 44-Pint Deposit

THE BRONX, N.Y. — Army recruiters and their recruits made a bank deposit — 44 pints' worth. A critical blood shortage in New York City generated the donations, which were coordinated through the Bronx recruiting area commander, Capt. William Reynolds, and the Montefiore Blood Bank.

"I knew about the blood shortage," Reynolds said. "I work in the Bronx just down the hill from Montefiore Medical Center. I decided to call their blood bank." He put out the call for Army volunteers.

All told, 44 volunteers made donations. For many of the recruits, it was the first time they had donated blood.

Dr. Morton Spivack, director of the blood bank, remarked that the Army donation was marvelous — it was the largest made by any one group at the bank. — *Sgt. Tab Shiota*

On the morning of Oct. 25, several hundred Rangers parachuted onto a tiny Caribbean island to rescue Americans. Operation Urgent Fury had begun. A soldier described the morning as "the dawning of a beautiful day."



GRENADA

Story and Photos by Sgt. Cecil Stack

TO Sp4 Jeffery S. Miller, the late October alert seemed routine. Soon he realized that it was more than that.

"When they issued us our basic load of ammo I knew it wasn't typical," said Miller, a forward observer attached to A Company, 2nd Battalion (Airborne), 325th Infantry, 82nd Airborne Division. "I figured out we were going to Grenada after I received my map." Soon he would be airborne.

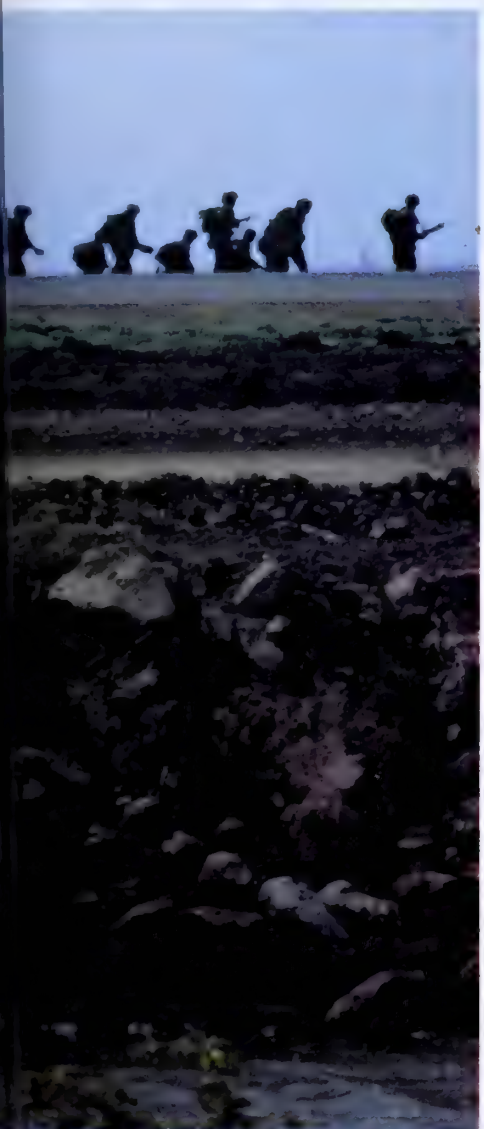
The soldiers were quiet during the four-hour flight to the tiny Caribbean island. The only noise was the drone of the C-141's engines. "Everybody was thinking about what he had to do," Miller said. "We pumped ourselves up for the mission by checking our equipment and weapons. I worked with my RTO (radio operator) to learn call signs and frequencies and to see if air support was available."

Two hours out from Grenada, the elbow-to-elbow-packed paratroop-

Clockwise from above: Newly arrived 82nd Division troops along the Point Salines runway. • Inside division headquarters. • Troops searching for weapons, aided by a Grenadian. • Captured Soviet arms and ammunition near the airport terminal.











ers learned that Rangers from the 1st and 2nd Battalions (Ranger), 75th Infantry, had made a combat jump and were trying to secure Point Salines Airport.

"We jumped in at 500 feet," said 1st Battalion Commander Lt. Col. Wesley B. Taylor Jr. "This way, my troops spent less time in the air exposed to hostile fire. Plus, there was a greater assurance of all of them landing on the runway."

Water surrounds the runway on three sides. Near the middle of the 10,000-foot runway, water comes within 35 feet on each side. Airport defenses caused problems, too. Intense anti-aircraft fire forced the first two C-130s to veer off before dropping their troops.

"Enemy fire subsided during the approach of the third aircraft, allowing me and about 50 Rangers to jump," Taylor said. But the fire intensified again during their jump, causing the last four C-130s to veer off. For 20 minutes only one planeload of Rangers fought the Cuban and Grenadian forces.

"After landing," Taylor continued, "the biggest concern was finding cover and setting up communications to direct suppressive fire from AC-130 Spectres circling the airport." With direction from the ground, AC-130s suppressed enemy fire enough to let the other Rangers jump.

Once on the ground, the Rang-



Clockwise from above: Medical students from the Grand Anse campus of St. George's Medical College are happy they are leaving for the United States. • The USS Recovery in the Caribbean Sea offshore St. George's, capital of Grenada. • The 82nd Airborne Division's 307th Medical Battalion prepares to treat Grenadian refugees in area behind the airport terminal. • The fighting filled Grenadian refugees with happiness, fear and uncertainty.





ers, under fire, cleared the runway of obstacles. The defenders had constructed barbed-wire-fence barricades stretching between concrete posts every 100 feet. They also parked steam rollers, bulldozers and trucks on the runway.

While clearing the runway, the 1st Battalion also began securing the northeast end of the east-west strip. Here the Rangers encountered the enemy in well-dug-in positions in the hills overlooking the airport's terminal. "The Cubans and Grenadians used the building foundations and houses as cover," Taylor said. "Under the houses they constructed pillbox-like fighting positions.

"They were good fighters. But as we maneuvered and brought effective fire to bear, they were quickly subdued."

The Rangers' success allowed









Clockwise from above: A wounded soldier is rushed to the 307th field hospital. • Paratrooper searches for hidden weapons. • St. Vincent soldiers run for helicopters headed to St. George's. • A soldier "takes five" after searching for weapons. • Barbados soldier guards Cuban and Grenadian detainees.



the 82nd troops to land on rather than jump into Grenada.

82nd soldier Miller remembers hearing fire 500 to 600 meters away as he left his C-141. "You could hear heavy small arms fire and mortars. We ran off the plane looking for cover and company assembly areas. Later, we set up a defensive perimeter and waited for a mission."

The mission came at dawn the next day. They were to attack a compound of 10 to 15 concrete buildings surrounded by hills one mile north of the runway. "We moved out from the runway slowly because of snipers and the possibility of ambushes," Miller recalled.

Cpl. Raymond K. Knepper's fire team led his company's assault on the compound. On the backside of a ridge Knepper's unit, B Co., 2/325 Infantry, ran into trouble. "We were slowed down even more by automatic fire on a ridge covered with waist-high grass and patches of trees and bushes so dense you couldn't see into them. We couldn't determine the exact location of the fire, so our grenadier began putting M-203 HE rounds 15 to 20 meters in front of us."

"I fired into patches of bushes hoping to find the source and eliminate it," said grenadier Sp4 James Bishop. But the small arms fire continued as they reached the ridge's top.

"Now the firing came from below," Knepper continued, "so the fast movers (Navy A-7 Corsairs) were called in." Near the end of the strafing, the compound's defenders raised a white flag.

The assault cost Knepper's platoon eight wounded. "It is not a pretty sight seeing your buddies fall," Bishop said.

Their comrades' wounds had an effect on soldiers. Miller thought he was in a dream when he learned that his friend was wounded. "Later, I thought I was fortunate it was not me, but I was not glad it was him."

Said Knepper: "Seeing them gave me a realistic view of the effect of the enemy's firepower. It was a little scary."

At one time or another almost all the soldiers on Grenada felt fear. Taylor felt it as he parachuted toward the ground. "I was scared as hell. There were tracers going over and under the aircraft."

Pvt. Shawn Parus, C Co., 2/508 Infantry mortarman, who turned 18 only two months before, had joined the Army 10 months ago, never expecting to see combat. Suddenly, in October, he found himself facing it. "It was the fear of the unknown. I didn't really know what to expect."

PFC Gregory L. Kimm, of C Co., 3/325 Infantry, became especially frightened on a patrol. "My squad was trying to link up with another company at dusk. I kept thinking the road we were on was a great place for snipers or an ambush."

Both Kimm and Parus said their training helped them cope. "Once I was off the aircraft, I didn't think about being scared. I was too busy doing my job," Parus said.

As soldiers from the division continued patrolling and searching for weapons, Grenadians showed their support by telling them about





arms caches and hidden enemy troops. Islanders also praised and welcomed the troops. A refugee from the fighting said the "Americans were God-sent." A British school teacher said, "It was the first time ever I was glad to see Americans."

U.S. Army artillery, aviation, medical and intelligence units provided other vital support. The Navy provided close air support and the Air Force made daily trips carrying troops and supplies.

Soldiers from Jamaica, Barbados, Antigua, Dominica, St. Lucia and St. Vincent joined U.S. forces to form the Caribbean Peacekeeping Force. They assisted the Grenadian police and 82nd and XVIII Airborne Corps MPs in guarding Cuban and Grenadian detainees. The peacekeeping force also manned checkpoints and guarded military forts.

Ten days after the start of the rescue, the first elements of the 82nd began returning to Fort Bragg. As the cargo jet lifted off the runway, someone softly began humming "When Johnnie Comes Marching Home." More division elements left Grenada on Nov. 4, the next day.

Back at Fort Bragg, families and soldiers greeted them with banners and shouted their approval. The All-Americans had accomplished their mission. □

SPORTS STOP

Compiled by MSgt. Norman Oliver

Marines Bounce Army in Soccer

EL TORO MARINE CORPS BASE, Calif. — The Army, with a 3–3 record, finished second in the interservice soccer championship. Marines, five wins and a tie, won. The Navy finished third, and the Air Force last. Both won one game.

Soldiers selected to the armed forces team were Sp5 Mohammed Bouardi, Europe; Pvt. John P. Clarke, Fort Stewart, Ga.; Sgt. George E. Ferguson, Fort Richardson, Alaska; Pvt. Kyong S. Kim, South Korea; and Sp4 Manny Montezdeoca, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Other Army team members: Lt. Col. William T. Charlton (coach), Fort Sam Houston, Texas; SSgt. Robert M. Dugan (trainer), Fort Leavenworth, Kan,; 1st Lt. John J. Gallagher, Europe; Sgt. Edmundo Gordon, Fort Meade, Md.; PFC Ricardo Joseph, Fort Richardson, Alaska; Sgt. Gilbert M. Ledezma (assistant coach), Fort Hood, Texas; Sp4 Roberto B. Montez, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; PFC Anthony Y. S. O'Connor, South Korea; Sp4 Pedro P. Ramos, Europe; Sp4 Brian F. Robertson, Fort Gordon, Ga.; Sp5 James N. Struder, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.; Sp4 John B. Thomas, Fort Gordon, Ga.; and PFC Danny F. Tilzey, Fort Dix, N.J. — *Billy Dove*

Army Women Slide into Third

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP, Pa. — Army finished third in the women's interservice softball championships. Air Force, 5–1, won; the Marines, 3–3, placed second; and Navy, 1–5, came in last.

Four soldiers made the interservice team: Sgt. Christine A. Keller and Sp4s Staria D. Burdell and Alyce M. Stotts, all of Europe; and PFC Sheila Granger, Fort Riley, Kan. Keller made the All-American second team after the nationals in Sacramento, Calif.

Other Army team members: PFC Valerie Bloom, Europe; PFC Barbara Boudreau, Fort Polk, La.; Sp4 Keny Finch, Fort Polk; Sp4 Beryl Jackson, Panama; Sp5 Dale Jackson, Fort Story, Va.; Pvt. 2 Linda Kiefer, Fort Meade, Md.; Sp4 Gloria Leach, Fort McClellan, Ala.; Sgt. Mary Marsh and Sp4 Angela Parker, Europe; Sp4 Cynthia Ruester, SSgt. Danny Sutton (coach) and Sgt. Deborah Szczypiorski, Fort Bragg, N.C.; Sp4 Cally Walker, Europe; and PFC Mary Wolfe, Fort Myer, Va. — *Carol Wright*

Airmen Dominate Men's Softball

PORT HUENEME, Calif. — The Army men's slowpitch softball team tied for last in the interservice championships. The Air Force, 5–1, won, followed by Navy, 3–3, and Army and Marines, both 2–4. Sp4 Luis A. Diaz, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., was the only soldier who made the armed forces team.

Other Army team members: 1st Lt. Michael L. Aydlette, Fort Stewart, Ga.; Sp4 Ricky S. Benson, Herlong, Calif.; Capt. David L. Brice, Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala.; WO 1 Craig S. Craddock, Fort Hood, Texas; Sp5 Jerry A. Grimshaw, Panama; SSgt. Willie C. Hightower, Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.; PFC Larry E. Humphries, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii; SSgt. Ioelu L. Matautia, Fort Hood; Sp4 Ortiz Osvaldo, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Sp4 Ronnie Perry, Fort Bliss, Texas; CWO 3 Thomas C. Schultz, Fort Hood; Sgt. Eric Seals (assistant coach), Fort Belvoir, Va.; WO 1 Steven R. Shannon, Fort Hood; SSgt. Michael Simpson, Fort Campbell, Ky.; and Sgt. Daniel Stansberry, Europe. — *George Garrett*



Stearns Wins Parachute Meet

BAD TOELZ, West Germany — Sp4 Neal L. Parkisan, 4th Battalion (Airborne), 325th Infantry, Vicenza, Italy, free-falls from a helicopter during the 25th international military freefall competition. Forty-two teams from 16 nations competed in the four-day event.

"The meet centered on accuracy and not style," said Sp5 Cheryl Stearns of the Army's Golden Knights from Fort Bragg, N.C. Stearns took first place for individual accuracy.

In an accuracy event, competitors try to land on a 2-inch disk after a free fall from 3,000 feet.

In team competition, West Germany captured top honors. Belgium and Australia finished second and third. The Golden Knights team took fourth, followed by the French. Event sponsor was the 10th Special Forces Detachment, Bad Toelz. — *Sp4 Bill Sutherland*

AROUND THE WORLD — SSgt. Chris Pease grabbed a gold medal in the 198-pound weight class in freestyle wrestling at the International Military Sports Council championships in Villeubane, France.

Three soldiers snagged medals in the International Military Sports Council boxing championships in Bangkok, Thailand. PFCs Anthony Haskins (132 pounds), Fort Hood, Texas, and Hassan Shabazz (heavyweight), Fort Stewart, Ga., claimed top honors. Sp4 Ronnie Hughes (178 pounds), Fort Hood, won a silver medal. — *Billy Dove*

HIGH CLASS FIXERS

Story and Photos by SFC Michael Brown

THE dingy, gray one-story building seems out of place at Sacramento Army Depot. Dwarfed by colorful two-story maintenance buildings, it doesn't even look like part of the depot where much of the Army's communications and electronics equipment is repaired.

The outside appearance of the gray building is deceiving, though, because inside, the Electro-Optics Branch repairs and tests some of the Army's most modern, sophisticated equipment. The branch is the sole Department of Defense repair facility for laser rangefinders and night vision devices.

Some night vision devices have hollow glass tubes that intensify existing light. Others have scanning mirrors that reflect a scene onto heat sensors to form images of heat-emitting objects. Those tubes and mirrors and the interior parts of lasers need special handling.

"We can test and repair the external electrical components of the night vision devices in the regular shop area," explained Tom Mason, an electro-optics specialist. "But some of the internal parts, like the glass tubes and scanning mirrors, require special treatment. Dirt, dust, lint or similar items will ruin these parts, so we repair them in 'clean' rooms."

An air filtration system in these clean rooms reduces the dust and such to one part per 100,000 parts of air. A strong, constant flow of air into the rooms keeps dust from entering when the doors are opened.

The repair methods are as modern as the equipment being repaired. Computers fine-tune and align scanning mirrors and temperature detectors and run tests on laser rangefinders. Technicians monitor laser tests with television cameras, to prevent eye damage and to catch pulses too fast for the human eye.

Although the Electro-Optics Branch people work on some of the higher technology items, theirs is just a part of the work done at Sacramento. The majority of the work is done in the maintenance building, two-story structure almost 200 yards long.

Inside, brightly colored walls divide part of the warehouse-style first floor into work sections. Here workers repair, overhaul, fabricate and upgrade electronic and communication components and equipment. The work ranges from disassembly and testing for problems, through repair and rebuilding, to the hand painting of the lettering on the finished product.

"Each section does the same work all the time, whether it is repairing a single component or an entire system, or silk screening the instruction panels," Ralph Marks said. Marks is chief of Electronics Branch 2. "This system builds teamwork and the workers are very proud of their part in getting the depot's job done. But the work can be tedious at times, so we let them personalize their areas by painting the walls different colors and bringing in personal items like pictures.

"If an item simply needs repair or overhaul," Marks continued, "we can handle it within this part of the building. But if a part needs to be fabricated, we have to go to the people in the machining branch."

The machining branch occupies almost a third of the first floor. An array of die cutters, milling machines and lathes make this part of the building look like a metal jungle.

As you wend your way through the area, the machines, many 6 feet or taller, block your view. Each turn reveals more machines. Like glowing red trail markers, LED screens sit alongside push-button consoles operated by machinists. Little of the work is done by hand these days.

"The computer controls on these machines have increased accuracy and speed in doing the work," Marks said. "They have helped us keep pace with an increasing workload, yet they have not eliminated anyone's job. The people using the machines were trained to use the computers. Some people have been working here for as long as 17 years and have moved into the computer age along with the depot."

As you weave your way out of the metal jungle, you encounter several temperature-controlled modules. These modules contain computers which control automatic test equipment. Test designers use these computers to develop software for test program sets.

A TPS consists of software and



a special device that connects a multi- electronic unit to the test equipment. ATE then performs a series of tests and diagnoses the failure. Automatic testing is speedier and more reliable than manual test methods.

Also, field maintenance facilities that have ATE can now test and repair in forward areas, which reduces the down time for weapons systems. If the problem is pinpointed in the field, the item enters the repair cycle as soon as it arrives at the depot. This means less down-time for the user and a labor savings for the depot. There are currently sets for 19 items, with more being developed.

In addition to repairing electronic and communications gear, the depot's job includes fixing the shelters that house a lot of the gear.

The shelters are fixed inside and out. Workers pound out dents in the







doors and walls, mend seams, repair or replace external parts, like heating vents, if necessary, and sand the shelters.

The inside is gutted. Floors and panels are replaced as needed, and electricians install new wiring, lighting systems and electrical outlets.

Forklifts then transport the shelters to the metal conditioning facility. There, the shelters and all other metal items made or fixed at the depot are treated with anti-rust coatings and are painted.

Repairing such a wide variety of equipment requires a lot of nuts, bolts, solder, wiring and other supplies. Limited space forces the depot to store most supplies in a separate warehouse.

In the maintenance complex, bench stocks about the size of a communications shelter contain a small amount of limited supplies, but almost daily warehouse supply runs must be made to maintain a steady workflow.

An automated storage and retrieval system being built into a warehouse next to the main maintenance building will virtually eliminate the supply problem. When the system is operating, workers will be able to go to the computer terminal at the front of the warehouse and enter a code for the item they want. Machines will then pull the item from storage and deliver it to the worker. Like computer operated machines, the new system will help the depot keep pace with its increasing responsibilities.

With more than 480 new electronic-intensive weapon systems scheduled to enter the Army inventory by 1990, this trend will continue. The dingy gray building may soon disappear as newer, more sophisticated facilities are needed to do the job. □

Left, Kim Watson calibrates an aircraft course indicator while rolling a screwdriver across the top of the instrument to simulate aircraft vibration. • Top, soldering small electronic circuit boards requires a delicate, accurate touch. • Above, external parts of night vision devices can be checked in the regular shop area.

THE SHARPE WAY

Story and Photos by SFC Michael Brown

THE people at Sharpe Army Depot in Lathrop, Calif., may not have the most exciting or glamorous jobs but their work is vital to the combat readiness of the Army. They store and distribute everything from spare parts to major end items which keep the Army's weapons systems working.

The depot is the Army's western distribution center. It serves Washington, Montana, Oregon, Idaho, California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Alaska and the entire Pacific area.

The depot's people receive, repair, test, preserve, pack and ship materiel to Army units and installations. Each month, more than 7 million pounds of materiel are received from manufacturers, other depots and posts. These items range from inner tubes for bicycle tires to spare tank engines and diesel locomotives. Storing so much equipment requires a lot of space. Sharpe contains 8 million square feet of improved storage area, about 2 million square feet of which is covered, and a half million more in controlled-humidity warehousing.

Warehouses, some longer than four football fields, are the focal points for keeping track of, storing and shipping supplies. As items are received, they are checked for condition and assigned to a storage bin. A computer system ensures proper accountability.

Items move from the receiving section to the storage area by means of a massive system of conveyor belts and overhead carousels stretching the length of the warehouse.

"Once an item is placed in one of the 119,000 bin openings we have in this warehouse, it stays there until we get a materiel release order from one of the national inventory control points," said Floyd Frazier, an assistant warehouse foreman.

"The national inventory control points more or less own the items," Frazier explained. "Customers needing equipment send their requests to one of the control points, which sends us the release orders. We fill about 3,000 of these orders a day."

The packing station is the final stop for an item before it is shipped to the customer. Items requiring special attention are cleaned, greased, painted or waterproofed before shipping.



Fragile items are packed with special material to prevent damage.

Sharpe's location allows a variety of methods to be used to ship and receive equipment. The depot's location at the crossroads of California's major highways eases truck shipments. Sharpe also has access to Western Pacific, Southern Pacific and Santa Fe railroads.

Air shipments go out from nearby airports. Travis Air Force Base, located 60 miles from the depot, and Stockton Metropolitan Airport, five miles away, can handle the largest cargo planes. Sharpe's airstrip can handle C-130 aircraft.

In case of mobilization, container ships could be loaded at the Port of Stockton, the largest inland deepwater seaport in California. The port's 35-foot-deep channel leads to San Francisco Bay and the Port of Oakland. From there, steamship lines would carry cargo to the Pacific area.

The Port of Stockton serves not only as a shipping facility but also as a storage area for some of the depot's major end-items. Next to the port is Rough and Ready Island, site of Sharpe's Watercraft Storage Division. This division is the only one of its kind in the Depot System Command.

"We receive, preserve, store and ship Army watercraft," Edmund Mattson said. Mattson is the chief of the watercraft storage division. "The watercraft include amphibious landing craft, tugboats, and cargo and refrigerator barges.

"After we receive a watercraft, we preserve it. This process involves opening the piping and machinery so we can apply preservatives, cleaning and painting the craft, and dehumidifying it to keep it dry. Once it is in storage, we will check it every two years to see if it needs any further preservation maintenance.

"Right now, we have 30 in storage. Of these, 19 are in wet storage in the 1.1 miles of waterfront that we have available. We also have our last two of nine LCM-8 landing craft being processed on shore for long-term storage."

Sharpe has been storing materiel since 1942, after the start of World War II. The depot was designed to be used during the war. It has, however, remained in service and its role has grown over the years. But many of the warehouses and other physical facilities have remained unchanged. Improvements in the way things are done have helped the antiquated facility keep up with its responsibilities.



Above, Sharpe's watercraft storage division uses 1.1 miles of waterfront at Rough and Ready Island for wet storage of watercraft, as part of its unusual mission. • Left, storage bins tower above Diane Shumate as she locates the proper opening for a bag of spare parts. This warehouse contains 119,000 bins. A computer keeps track of parts.

Conveyor belts and carousels now move packages which were once transferred manually. Computer systems keep the spare parts inventory.

A new section improves the way units receive the initial spare parts for a new weapons system. The package processing point prepares packages of recommended repair parts and sends them to the appropriate repair level to allow arrival with the new weapons system.

Previously, units requested individual repair parts when they received the system, or as parts were needed. The new system cuts down on delays in receiving parts.

Another recent improvement was the addition of a time- and space-saving tire-wrapping machine. The depot receives about 30,000 tires a month which must be wrapped and stored. The tires are unloaded from trucks or railcars and placed on a conveyor. After that, the machine takes over, stacking and wrapping the tires in plastic.

Future changes will improve and expand the depot's capabilities. A $100 million project awaiting congressional approval will make Sharpe the most modern facility in the Army, according to Col. Charles St. Arnaud, depot commander.

The upgraded facility will include robotics, more computerization, and better shipping and receiving facilities.

"We are very optimistic about getting approval for the project and have started a transition program to meet the challenges of the new facility," St. Arnaud said. "We call it SMART, for Sharpe Modernization and Readiness Thrusts.

"We have set up goals for SMART so we will have a smooth transition. We are using computers as management tools to keep track of the progress of meeting these goals. An important part of SMART is training the employees in the use of the automated data processing equipment we will be receiving. This will get people to become a part of the technology we will be using.

"We are a facility of the 1940s supplying the Army of the 1980s," St. Arnaud said. "With the new distribution center, we will be ready for the Army of the year 2000. Serving the soldier is what it's all about. If they weren't there, there would be no need for us." □

RESHAPING FOR THE FUTURE

Story and Photos by SFC Michael Brown



SOME people call it getting a bigger bang for your buck. Others call it doing more with less. Whatever the expression, improving productivity is the name of the game for the Army. As the amount of work done by the Army is increasing, the size of the military and civilian workforce is not keeping pace.

This means that better ways of doing the same job must be found. One way is using modern equipment. Another is doing a job differently or giving workers the incentive to do their jobs more efficiently.

The Depot System Command knows about the need to do more with less. Its workload continuously increases as new equipment becomes part of the inventory and current systems need upgrading. Some of DESCOM's depots are direct supply links to Army units; others maintain and repair all major systems.

DESCOM is using a program to find better ways to do the job and it's paying off in big savings and better work efficiency. It is called RESHAPE and stands for Resource Self-Help Affordability Planning Effort.

RESHAPE has three major parts: productivity improvement, depot modernization, and involvement with force modernization.

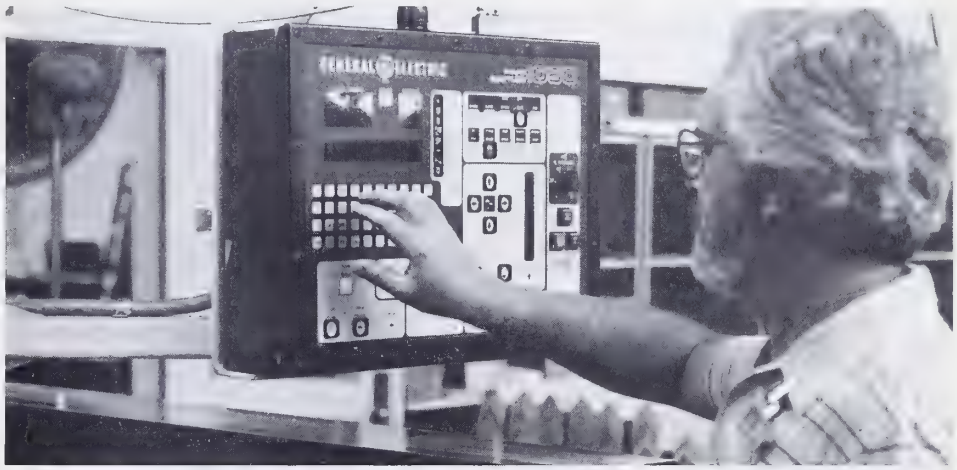
Workers' ideas are the source for many initiatives which are resulting in improved service and large savings. The men and women actually doing the job often know better or different ways their jobs can be done.

A group of employees at the Anniston Army Depot in Alabama developed an idea that could save almost $350,000 a year. The idea is to reclaim a formerly discarded tank part.

When the M-48 and M-60 series tanks are overhauled, the tank turret race rings used to be replaced with new ones. The rings are the gear-like mechanisms that traverse the tank's turret. Now, after a ring is steam cleaned, if it can be saved, it is rebuilt.

The new procedure grew from a need to keep tank reassembly lines moving. Before, a shortage of replacement rings could stall the line. The rebuilding process returns more rings to the inventory, which keeps the lines in operation.

There is always a need for more



As a part of RESHAPE, Army depot workers use labor-saving devices such as computer controlled machining equipment to save time and money and to improve productivity.

of these ideas. A program at Sacramento Army Depot, Calif., provides an atmosphere to foster such ideas. Through RESHAPE, quality improvement circles were formed at the depot.

Each quality circle is made up of seven to 10 volunteers. There is a representative mix of grades and jobs in each group, and each member is encouraged to provide input.

The purpose of the quality circles is for members of a work section to identify and solve technical problems within their area. The circles work to improve procedures and the job's hardware.

"The groups are not tasked to save dollars or even improve productivity," said Ernest Calvillo, quality improvement circles coordinator at Sacramento. "They are to try to make the work a little easier or streamline the operation if they can." Even though they are not asked to do so, the groups have saved money for the Sacramento depot. In FY 82, ideas generated by quality circles saved the depot more than $600,000, he said.

"An important by-product," he continued, "is that through this program, the workers look at their jobs in a little different light and they become better workers.

"The key to the success of the quality circles is management support," Calvillo said. "The supervisors have to make an extra effort to support the team through such things as giving them the time for their meetings. The meetings are during the work day, usually once a week for about an hour."

He explained that the people in the circle receive special training, some on problem solving and some on how to give a briefing. A facilitator leads the group during its first meetings until a group leader emerges.

"Then the leader runs the circle and the facilitator works with the leader. He provides tips on how to be more effective," said James Avans, a circle facilitator.

Another program, being tested at six depots, encourages workers to do their job more efficiently. The program, productivity gain sharing, gives workers a cash payment for doing a better job.

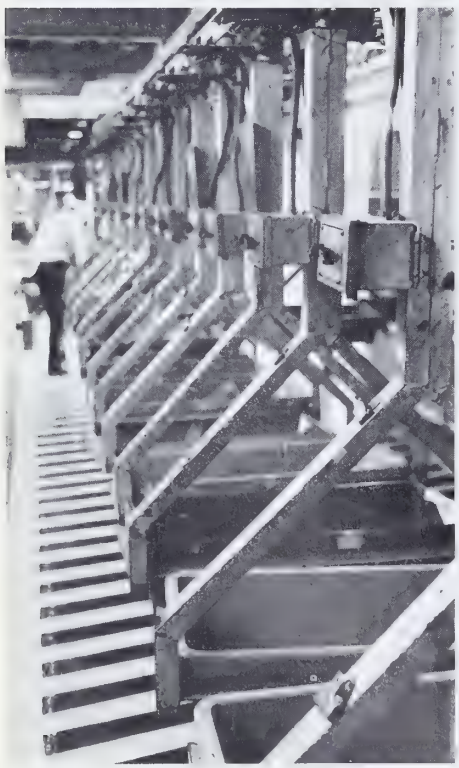
Workers must exceed certain standards to qualify for the gain sharing payment. The work that exceeds the standard is a savings. That savings is split: half goes to the installation and half to the work-center members.

The standards for the test were set by depot managers who used a baseline period of July 1981 to June 1982. The standards take into account such factors as actual productivity, work quality, staffing, sick leave and personnel turnover.

The specifics of running the program are left to the depots that volunteered for the test. When gain sharing payments are made and what sections are involved are determined by the depot.

One place where the program







RESHAPE generates savings at the depots through a variety of methods. Clockwise from top, a computer operator runs a test program set to check electronic components, eliminating individual, manual tests. • A worker repairs a tank turret race ring that once would have been replaced. • Carousels transport spare parts that were previously moved manually from one section to the next.

seems to be a success is the Sacramento depot, where 100 people in five work centers are involved in the test, according to Didi Willard, gain sharing project manager. She said that more than $200,000 had been saved as of Aug. 1, 1983, with each worker receiving about $100 extra a month through the program.

"The attitude at first was very neutral. The workers figured they would never see a check or it would be very small. Now they have started thinking that maybe this program isn't so bad," she said.

Incentives and employee ideas are just two ways of improving productivity. Modern technology provides another source. Depots are using labor-saving devices as part of their modernization. This equipment ranges from conveyor systems to computer-controlled machining equipment.

For instance, the shipping branch at Sharpe Army Depot in California used to manually transfer parcel post packages from where they accumulated to the various packing lines, and then to the finishing station. A console operator now controls a powered conveyor system that does the same job. The new system eliminates the manual-labor process and saves time equal to the annual workload of five employees, freeing them for other jobs.

At some depots, RESHAPE includes involvement in force modernization. During the concept phase of a new weapon system, the weapon system project manager learns the capabilities of the depot, and the cost effectiveness of using the depot for future repair instead of another source. Many times a depot has shown that it can repair an item for less than it would cost to purchase a new one.

The stabilization system gyro for the Bradley fighting vehicle was originally designed to be a throwaway item. Sacramento Army Depot, however, showed they could repair the item for about half the cost of replacing it.

Because RESHAPE generates savings through a variety of methods, keeping track of the various savings and surfacing new initiatives are part of the job of the RESHAPE project manager at each depot.

"My purpose is not so much to document what we save in a given job, but to document what we do with what we save," explained Alvin Misener, RESHAPE project manager at Sacramento Army Depot. "If computer-controlled machinery helps a worker do the job quicker, but the worker is not kept gainfully employed, we really haven't saved anything.

"By making sure we reinvest the savings, the depot can do more work with the same number of people. This is important because the workload keeps increasing while the number of people does not increase as much.

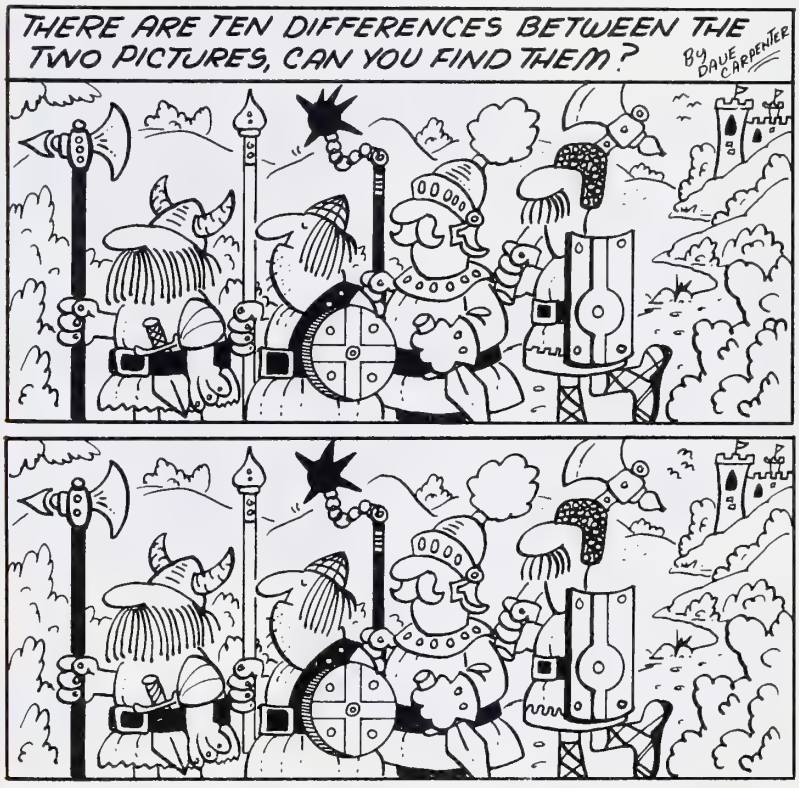
Millions of dollars have been saved through RESHAPE already, but there is a continuing need to do more with less. The amount of work done by the Army will continue to grow and so will the importance of programs like RESHAPE. □

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Compiled by Steve Hara



"Today you men will be issued the new Swiss army rifle . . . which has 14 different barrels."



For answers, see page 55



"That is *not* what I meant when I asked for an armored personnel carrier!"



"Wouldn't it be funny if we weren't really soldiers but instead were just some kid's toy soldiers?"

WHAT'S NEW

Complied by SFC Michael Brown



Device Aids Travel

A NEW navigation aid being developed by the Army will make getting lost on the battlefield a thing of the past. The device (shown above) will increase the maneuvering accuracy of vehicles traveling over unfamiliar terrain.

The navigation system uses a flat panel display screen and a heading reference sensor. The system displays the vehicle's position, heading and course as a series of luminous dots on a display screen. It can provide a printed readout of the coordinates and bearing.

To use the aid, the driver sets the graphic position and heading indicator on the display screen for his location and drives off in a known direction. After driving about half a kilometer, the driver can align the displayed track with a map overlay showing geographical landmarks. He then enters the coordinates and bearing of the current position on the map. After doing this, the navigation aid will keep track of the vehicle's position.

The new system is aimed primarily at giving combat commanders a tool to locate themselves and their units on the battlefield. But it will also help logistics support vehicle drivers to find their way from rear-area supply points to combat units that are frequently displaced.

Credit Union Stamp

A 20-CENT stamp commemorating the 50th anniversary of the establishment of federal credit unions in the United States will be issued Feb. 11, the U.S. Postal Service announced recently.

First day of issue will be in Salem, Mass., the birthplace of Edward A. Filene, founder of the credit union movement in the United States.

The first credit union in this country was established in Manchester, N.H., in 1909. On June 26, 1934, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the Federal Credit Union Act, which enabled "credit unions to be organized everywhere in the United States under charters from the federal government."

Currently there are about 11,500 federal credit unions nationwide with some 16 million members—civilian and military.

New Center Opens

THE Army Reserve Personnel Center (Provisional), a field operating agency of the Office of the Chief, Army Reserve, began operations on Oct. 1, 1983. The agency is located at 9700 Page Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. 63132.

ARPERCEN (Prov.) has assumed operational control of the following Reserve Components Personnel and Administration Center activities: long-tour management division; overseas liaison offices; general-officer management; and activities under the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel Management Support, less the ROTC and promotion divisions and appointments branch.

Phone numbers of former RCPAC activities now subordinate to the new agency are unchanged.

Drunk Driving Rule

IF you're an Army civilian employee who might be tempted to drink and drive on post, the word's out to you: Don't do it.

The recently issued law-enforcement guidelines on getting tough with drunken drivers apply to DA civilians as well as to soldiers, retirees, and their families.

If you're convicted of the offenses specified in the new DOD directive, you'll face the following consequences:

—mandatory one-year suspension of driving privileges on all DOD installations. The suspension also applies upon refusal to submit to a blood-alcohol-content test.

—required notification of the state licensing authority that installation-driving privileges have been suspended.

—exchange of data on conviction/adverse action if you should transfer jobs within DOD.

Check Fee Rises

IF you bounce a check at the commissary, it will cost you more when you make it good. The service charge on each dishonored check returned to Army commissaries, excluding those in Europe, increased from $10 to $15 on Nov. 1, 1983.

The hike, the first since 1980, is a result of increased costs to handle and process worthless checks. The Army commissary system's rate is the same as that of the Army and Air Force Exchange Service and the Army club management system.

During fiscal 1982, 35,905 checks with a total value of $2,649,074.62 bounced in Army commissaries.

(More What's New on pages 1–2)

York Joins Army

THE Sergeant York air defense gun system (right) is now part of the Army's inventory. The first production model was delivered in October and plans call for a total of 618 units to be fielded.

The new weapon system is named after Sgt. Alvin C. York, a World War I soldier who received the Medal of Honor. It is the first Army major weapon system to be named after an enlisted man.

Mounted on a modified M-48A5 tank chassis, the Sergeant York's armored turret contains two 40mm guns, search and track radar, a fire-control center with laser rangefinder, and a digital computer and combat information display.

This system is designed to defend forward maneuver battalions against attack by fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft. Sergeant York batteries will be part of the air defense battalion in each of the Army's armored or mechanized divisions. The first battery is scheduled to deploy in the mid-1980s.



OPMS Review

A NEW study group formed at the Pentagon is reviewing the structure and operation of the Army's Officer Personnel Management System. The 25-member group is scheduled to work for about a year.

"The current system is not being dismantled or replaced," said Col. Ward M. LeHardy, group director. "It has proven to be evolutionary and appears to need some modifications to meet changes in the Army in the coming decade."

LeHardy notes that some personnel management adjustments will have to be made in response to the progress of force modernization, AirLand Battle doctrine and the new manning system.

The study group will focus on a profile of the officer of the 1990s and an analysis of such OPMS subsystems as strength management, evaluation and professional development. They will visit major Army commands, service schools and tactical and non-tactical organizations throughout the Army.

"The study group has no preconceived ideas as to the necessary changes," LeHardy said, "and we're seeking ideas and concerns from the entire officer corps as to where we should make the changes."

Individual officers are encouraged to contribute ideas for improving the current OPMS by writing to: OPM Study Group, HQDA (DAPE-MP-OPMS), Washington, D.C. 20310.

As work proceeds, the study group will issue progress reports to the chief of staff and to a general-officer steering committee set up to provide guidance. They also intend to inform officers of their progress and findings through command channels and command information media.

Army Needs 52Es

THE Army is still looking for soldiers interested in becoming prime power production specialists. Applications are being accepted for a class starting in July.

Graduates receive primary MOS 52E, with an additional skill identifier in mechanical, electrical or instrumentation areas.

Soldiers must meet the following requirements: be an E-6 or below; have a high school diploma or GED, credit for one or more year of high school or college algebra, and GT/ST and EL scores of 110 or higher; and score 70 percent on a basic math and science test available through Army education centers.

For more information call AUTOVON 354-5235/5241.

Degree Required

OFFICERS commissioned in the Army National Guard after Sept. 30, 1983, will be required to earn a four-year degree before being considered for promotion to major.

According to Army National Guard officials, graduates of the 1983–84 state officer candidate school classes are required to have 10 semester hours of college to receive their commissions. This requirement goes up to 20 semester hours for the 1984–85 class. The 1985–86 class will need 30 semester hours, and at least two years of college will be required by the time the 1989–90 class starts.

Officials say that since the demand for higher-educated officers in the total Army continues, civilian education requirements after 1990 will be the same for the Active Army, Reserve and National Guard.

Moving Claims

CLAIMS for loss and damage to household goods should be filed as quickly as possible, say officials of the Military Traffic Management Command.

Prompt filing of a claim means quick reimbursement for loss or damage that was the fault of the mover. Also, this information helps the local transportation office to evaluate carriers and to form the basis for denying future shipments to firms with an unusually high number of claims.

Answers to The Lighter Side (Page 53)

1. Length of second man's spear; 2. Reflection on third man's helmet; 3. Third man's visor; 4. Bolts on first man's spear; 5. Mace ball; 6. Lace on fourth man's garment; 7. First man's sword grip; 8. Bush in lower right corner; 9. Strap on fourth man's sandal; 10. Birds by castle.

DATELINE: EXCELLENCE

Compiled by Steve Hara

The Calendar Year Changes, but Excellence Doesn't

"DATELINE: EXCELLENCE" heralded the individual and team achievements of members of the Army family — military and civilian — during the Army's Year of Excellence, 1983. Most of the items on this page have been culled from the many post and unit newspapers *SOLDIERS* receives from around the world. Correspondents were just getting the knack of sending in items when 1983 ended. What now? Well, . . .

Excellence continues with the turn of a calendar page. There are still many stories to tell.

The 1983 Top Soldier Lists are Far From Complete

SP4 Angela Vontrytek is Soldier of the Year at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo. Vontrytek, a Swiss citizen, was able to join the U.S. Army because the law of her country forbids only males from enlisting in foreign armies. Vontrytek is applying for U.S. citizenship. She speaks French, German, Italian — and English.

Sgt. Kathryn Salyer of Field Station Augsburg is Soldier of the Year for the U.S. Army, Europe, and VII Corps. . . . **Sgt. James B. Whitney** of the 202nd Military Intelligence Battalion and **PFC William E. Davis** of the 174th Military Intelligence Battalion are the respective NCO and Soldier of the Year at Fort Monmouth, N.J.

Sp5 Michael McKinney of the 73rd Transportation Company, Fort Eustis, Va., got the word he was the post Soldier of the Year on the same day he was promoted. . . . **Sp5 John Husted** is NCO of the Year and **Sp4 Robert White**, the Soldier of the Year, for the 7th Signal Command of Fort Ritchie, Md. Husted works out of Charlottesville, Va., and White is stationed at Fort Rucker, Ala.

The Tops in Their Commands

SP6 Steven L. Boehmer is the winner of the first NCO of the Year contest conducted by the Computer Systems Command of Fort Belvoir, Va. Part of the competition was to give a talk on the subject of authority to a class of engineering students. . . . **Sp4 Lee Ellis** of the Ballistic Research Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., is Soldier of the Year for the Armament Research and Development Center, Picatinny Arsenal, N.J. . . . At the Electronic Research and Development Command, based at White Sands Missile Range, N.M., the year's top honors went to **SSgt. Cornelius D. Dalberg** of White Sands and **Sp4 Frank C. Burbank** of Tooele Army Depot, Utah.

Sp5 Christopher George of Army Readiness and Mobilization Region IX is Sixth Army's FORSCOM Soldier of the Year. . . . In Missouri, **SSgt. William P. Fertner**, a drill sergeant, is NCO of the Year at Fort Leonard Wood.

Sp5 Linda Newman of the 7th Medical Command beat eight 1st Armored Division soldiers to win the title of Nuernberg Military Community Soldier of the Year.

Army Golden Gaters Shine in Federal Contest

ARMY civilian employees of the Presidio of San Francisco and the Military Ocean Terminal Bay Area were honored recently as top federal workers in the region. **Hao T. Cook**, an upholsterer in the Presidio's industrial operations directorate was first-place winner in the trade and crafts category. **Anthony Whitehouse** of civilian personnel was first runner-up in the administration group. Other finalists were **Ronald Gonzalez** of Parks Reserve Forces Training Area and **Barbara Durham** of the Dental Activity.

Across the bay in Oakland, **William J. Daniels Jr.** and **Roberta M. Mitchell** were honored as finalists in the federal competition. Daniels works in MOTBA's cargo operations division and had been nominated in the handicapped employee category. Mitchell was cited in the technical category for her work as chief of the rating and billing section.

All the way across the country, **PFC Karen K. Cordevant** of Fort Devens, Mass., was named Woman of the Year by the post's Federal Woman's Program. She's a writer and photographer with post public affairs. . . . **Capt. (Dr.) Benito Gallardo** of White Sands Missile Range, **Maj. (Dr.) Melvin Berger** of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences in Bethesda, Md., and **Lt. Col. (Dr.) Thomas J. Parr** of Madigan Army Medical Center in Tacoma, Wash., are this year's winners of the Surgeon General's Physician Recognition Award, one of the highest the Army gives to doctors for their contributions to military medicine.

☆U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1984 421-674/309


Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.
Jan. 15, 1929–
Apr. 4, 1968


The All-Americans:
Proud of their country,
Proud of their mission,
Proud of their division.
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SOLDIERS

FEBRUARY 1984



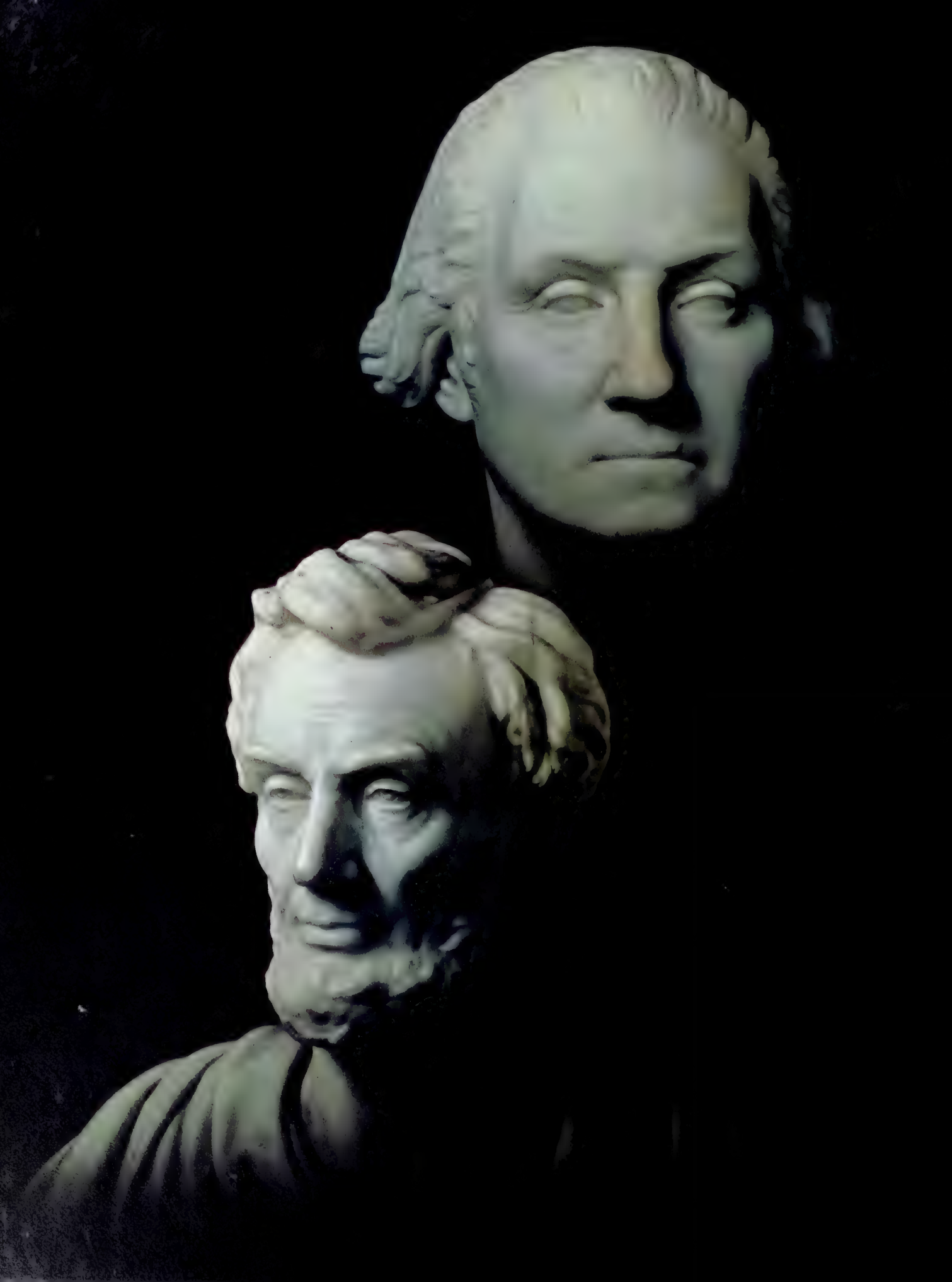
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The National Training Center: Realistic and Tough

Black Soldiers Comment on Army Life

Coffee, Colas and Caffeine: Good or Bad?

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NCO Hike in Septem

WHAT'S NEW

Compiled by SFC Michael Brown

(More What's New on pages 2, 54)

Pay Raise Arrives

THE totals block of the entitlements section of your January Leave and Earnings Statement showed an increase from the previous month. The military received an across-the-board 4 percent raise that took effect in January. The increase raised the basic pay, basic allowance for quarters, and basic allowance for subsistence.

The pay schedules below reflect the new rates with the 4 percent increase.

Monthly Basic Allowance For Quarters Rates

Pay Grade	Without Dependents Full Rate	Without Dependents Partial Rate	With Dependents
O-10	528.90	50.70	661.80
O-9	528.90	50.70	661.80
O-8	528.90	50.70	661.80
O-7	528.90	50.70	661.80
O-6	474.90	39.60	579.00
O-5	437.70	33.00	527.10
O-4	389.70	26.70	470.10
O-3	342.60	22.20	422.70
O-2	297.60	17.70	376.20
O-1	232.50	13.20	302.40
W-4	375.30	25.20	453.30
W-3	334.80	20.70	412.80
W-2	291.00	15.90	370.80
W-1	262.80	13.80	340.50
E-9	283.20	18.60	398.70
E-8	261.00	15.30	368.10
E-7	222.00	12.00	342.60
E-6	201.90	9.90	315.30
E-5	194.10	8.70	289.80
E-4	171.00	8.10	254.70
E-3	153.00	7.80	222.00
E-2	135.00	7.20	222.00
E1>4	127.50	6.90	222.00
E1<4	122.70	6.90	213.60

Basic Allowance For Subsistence

Officers	$102.10/month
Enlisted Members	
When on leave or authorized to mess separately	$4.87/day
When rations in-kind are not available	$5.50/day
When assigned to duty under emergency conditions where no messing facilities of the United States are available	$7.28/day

W-2s on the Way

THE deadline for filing your 1983 federal income tax return is drawing near. To file your return, you must submit the completed tax forms along with the proper copy of your W-2 form (see tax story, page 47).

If you have not already received your W-2 form, you should be receiving it in the near future. You need this form to complete your tax return because it contains the official amounts of income earned and tax withheld during 1983.

If there is a mistake on your W-2 or you do not receive one, contact your local finance and accounting office.

Once you have a correct copy of your W-2 you can begin figuring your tax return. Post offices, the legal assistance office or the unit tax assistance officer should have the necessary tax return forms.

The basic tax forms, 1040, 1040A, and 1040EZ, are contained in an instruction booklet. If you have additional questions concerning your return, contact your unit tax assistance officer.

Monthly Basic Pay

Effective Jan. 1, 1984

Pay Grade	Under 2	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	26
Commissioned Officers														
O-10	4874.40	5046.00	5046.00	5046.00	5046.00	5239.50	5239.50	5640.60*	5640.60*	6044.10*	6044.10*	6448.50*	6448.50*	6850.80*
O-9	4320.30	4433.40	4527.60	4527.60	4527.60	4642.80	4642.80	4836.00	4836.00	5239.50	5239.50	5640.60*	5640.60*	6044.10*
O-8	3912.90	4030.20	4125.90	4125.90	4125.90	4433.40	4433.40	4642.80	4642.80	4836.00	5046.00	5239.50	5449.50	5449.50
O-7	3251.40	3472.50	3472.50	3472.50	3627.90	3627.90	3838.50	3838.50	4030.20	4433.40	4737.90	4737.90	4737.90	4737.90
O-6	2409.90	2647.80	2821.20	2821.20	2821.20	2821.20	2821.20	2821.20	2916.90	3378.30	3551.10	3627.90	3838.50	4163.10
O-5	1927.50	2263.50	2419.50	2419.50	2419.50	2419.50	2493.30	2627.10	2802.90	3012.60	3185.70	3282.00	3396.60	3396.60
O-4	1624.50	1978.20	2110.50	2110.50	2149.20	2244.60	2397.30	2532.30	2647.80	2763.90	2840.40	2840.40	2840.40	2840.40
O-3	1509.90	1687.80	1804.20	1996.50	2091.90	2167.50	2284.20	2397.30	2456.40	2456.40	2456.40	2456.40	2456.40	2456.40
O-2	1316.40	1437.60	1727.10	1785.30	1822.80	1822.80	1822.80	1822.80	1822.80	1822.80	1822.80	1822.80	1822.80	1822.80
O-1	1143.00	1189.80	1437.60	1437.60	1437.60	1437.60	1437.60	1437.60	1437.60	1437.60	1437.60	1437.60	1437.60	1437.60
Commissioned Officers With Over 4 Years Active Duty As An Enlisted Member Or Warrant Officer														
O-3E	0.00	0.00	0.00	1996.50	2091.90	2167.50	2284.20	2397.30	2493.30	2493.30	2493.30	2493.30	2493.30	2493.30
O-2E	0.00	0.00	0.00	1785.30	1822.80	1880.40	1978.20	2053.80	2110.50	2110.50	2110.50	2110.50	2110.50	2110.50
O-1E	0.00	0.00	0.00	1437.60	1535.70	1592.40	1650.00	1707.30	1785.30	1785.30	1785.30	1785.30	1785.30	1785.30
Warrant Officers														
W-4	1538.10	1650.00	1650.00	1687.80	1764.60	1842.30	1919.70	2053.80	2149.20	2224.80	2284.20	2358.30	2437.20	2627.10
W-3	1398.00	1516.50	1510.50	1535.70	1554.00	1667.70	1764.60	1822.80	1880.40	1936.80	1996.50	2073.90	2149.20	2224.80
W-2	1224.60	1324.50	1324.50	1363.20	1437.60	1516.50	1573.80	1631.40	1687.80	1746.90	1804.20	1861.50	1936.80	1936.80
W-1	1020.30	1169.70	1169.70	1267.20	1324.50	1381.50	1437.60	1497.30	1554.00	1611.30	1667.70	1727.10	1727.10	1727.10
Enlisted Members														
E-9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1788.90	1829.70	1871.10	1914.00	1956.60	1994.70	2099.70	2303.70
E-8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1500.60	1543.20	1583.70	1625.10	1668.00	1706.40	1748.40	1851.00	2057.70
E-7	1047.60	1130.70	1173.00	1213.80	1255.50	1295.10	1336.80	1378.20	1440.60	1481.40	1523.10	1542.90	1646.40	1851.00
E-6	901.20	982.50	1023.60	1067.10	1106.40	1146.90	1188.90	1250.10	1289.40	1331.10	1351.20	1351.20	1351.20	1351.20
E-5	791.10	861.00	902.70	942.00	1003.80	1044.60	1086.30	1126.20	1146.90	1146.90	1146.90	1146.90	1146.90	1146.90
E-4	738.00	779.10	824.70	888.90	924.00	924.00	924.00	924.00	924.00	924.00	924.00	924.00	924.00	924.00
E-3	695.10	732.90	762.60	792.90	792.90	792.90	792.90	792.90	792.90	792.90	792.90	792.90	792.90	792.90
E-2	668.70	668.70	668.70	668.70	668.70	668.70	668.70	668.70	668.70	668.70	668.70	668.70	668.70	668.70
E-1>4	596.40	596.40	596.40	596.40	596.40	596.40	596.40	596.40	596.40	596.40	596.40	596.40	596.40	596.40
E-1<4	573.60	573.60	573.60	573.60	573.60	573.60	573.60	573.60	573.60	573.60	573.60	573.60	573.60	573.60

*Basic pay is limited to $5499.90

WHAT'S NEW

Compiled by SFC Michael Brown

(More What's New on page 54)

Drill, GS Pay Rates

LISTED below are the new weekend drill pay rates for members of the National Guard and Army Reserve, and the new annual pay schedule for Department of the Army civilians.

The new drill pay rates reflect the 4 percent across-the-board pay hike for the military that took effect in January. These rates are based on four days' pay for a weekend drill.

The new pay scale for the general schedule federal workers shows the 3.5 percent increase that became effective the first pay period in January. Other pay increases were for merit pay and senior executive service members.

Foreign Service and Veterans Administration medical personnel received comparable increases, but the raise did not go to Washington, D.C., government employees, postal workers or federal government retirees.

Drill Pay

(Effective Jan. 1, 1984)

Pay Grade	Under 2	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	26
O-8	521.72	537.36	550.12	550.12	550.12	591.12	591.12	619.04	619.04	644.80	672.80	698.60	726.60	726.60
O-7	433.52	463.00	463.00	463.00	483.72	483.72	511.80	511.80	537.36	591.12	631.72	631.72	631.73	631.72
O-6	321.32	353.04	376.16	376.16	376.16	376.16	376.16	376.16	388.92	450.44	473.48	483.72	511.80	555.08
O-5	257.00	301.80	322.60	322.60	322.60	322.60	332.44	350.28	373.72	401.68	424.76	437.60	452.88	452.88
O-4	216.60	263.76	281.40	281.40	286.56	299.28	319.64	337.64	353.04	368.52	378.72	378.72	378.72	378.72
O-3	201.32	225.04	240.56	266.20	278.92	289.00	304.56	319.64	327.52	327.52	327.52	327.52	327.52	352.72
O-2	175.52	191.68	230.28	238.04	243.04	243.04	243.04	243.04	243.04	243.04	243.04	243.04	243.04	243.04
O-1	152.40	158.64	191.68	191.68	191.68	191.68	191.68	191.68	191.68	191.68	191.68	191.68	191.68	191.68
O-3E	0.00	0.00	0.00	266.20	278.92	289.00	304.56	319.64	332.44	332.44	332.44	332.44	332.44	332.44
O-2E	0.00	0.00	0.00	238.04	243.04	250.72	263.76	273.84	281.40	281.40	281.40	281.40	281.40	281.40
O-1E	0.00	0.00	0.00	191.68	204.76	212.32	220.00	227.64	238.04	238.04	238.04	238.04	238.04	238.04
W-4	205.08	220.00	220.00	225.04	235.28	245.64	255.96	273.84	286.56	296.64	304.56	314.44	324.96	350.28
W-3	186.40	202.20	202.20	204.76	207.20	222.36	235.28	243.04	250.72	258.24	266.20	276.52	286.56	296.64
W-2	163.28	176.60	176.60	181.76	191.68	202.20	209.84	217.52	225.04	232.92	240.56	248.20	258.24	258.24
W-1	136.04	155.96	155.96	168.96	176.60	184.20	191.68	199.64	207.20	214.84	222.36	230.28	230.28	230.28
E-9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	238.52	243.96	249.48	255.20	260.88	265.96	279.96	307.16
E-8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	200.08	205.76	211.16	216.68	222.40	227.52	233.12	246.80	274.36
E-7	139.68	150.76	156.40	161.84	167.40	172.68	178.24	183.76	192.08	197.52	203.08	205.72	219.52	246.80
E-6	120.16	131.00	136.48	142.28	147.52	152.92	158.52	166.68	171.92	177.48	180.16	180.16	180.16	180.16
E-5	105.48	114.80	120.36	125.60	133.84	139.28	144.84	150.16	152.92	152.92	152.92	152.92	152.92	152.92
E-4	98.40	103.88	109.96	118.52	123.20	123.20	123.20	123.20	123.20	123.20	123.20	123.20	123.20	123.20
E-3	92.68	97.72	101.68	105.72	105.72	105.72	105.72	105.72	105.72	105.72	105.72	105.72	105.72	105.72
E-2	89.16	89.16	89.16	89.16	89.16	89.16	89.16	89.16	89.16	89.16	89.16	89.16	89.16	89.16
E-1>4	79.52	79.52	79.52	79.52	79.52	79.52	79.52	79.52	79.52	79.52	79.52	79.52	79.52	79.52
E-1<4	76.48	76.48	76.48	76.48	76.48	76.48	76.48	76.48	76.48	76.48	76.48	76.48	76.48	76.48

These rates are for a weekend drill. They became effective Jan. 1, 1984.

1984 General Schedule Civilian Employee Pay Rates

Grade	Step 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
GS-1	$ 8,980	$ 9,279	$ 9,578	$ 9,876	$10,175	$10,350	$10,646	$10,942	$10,955	$11,232
2	10,097	10,337	10,671	10,955	11,078	11,404	11,730	12,056	12,382	12,708
3	11,017	11,384	11,751	12,118	12,485	12,852	13,219	13,586	13,953	14,320
4	12,367	12,779	13,191	13,603	14,015	14,427	14,839	15,251	15,663	16,075
5	13,837	14,298	14,759	15,220	15,681	16,142	16,603	17,064	17,525	17,986
6	15,423	15,937	16,451	16,965	17,479	17,993	18,507	19,021	19,535	20,049
7	17,138	17,709	18,280	18,851	19,422	19,993	20,564	21,135	21,706	22,277
8	18,981	19,614	20,247	20,880	21,513	22,146	22,779	23,412	24,045	24,678
9	20,965	21,664	22,363	23,062	23,761	24,460	25,159	25,858	26,557	27,256
10	23,088	23,858	24,628	25,398	26,168	26,938	27,708	28,478	29,248	30,018
11	25,366	26,212	27,058	27,904	28,750	29,596	30,442	31,288	32,134	32,980
12	30,402	31,415	32,428	33,441	34,454	35,467	36,480	37,493	38,506	39,519
13	36,152	37,357	38,562	39,767	40,972	42,177	43,382	44,587	45,792	46,997
14	42,722	44,146	45,570	46,994	48,418	49,842	51,266	52,690	54,114	55,538
15	50,252	51,927	53,602	55,277	56,952	58,627	60,302	61,977	63,652	65,327
16	58,938	60,903	62,868	64,833	66,798*	68,763*	70,728*	72,693*	74,658*	
17	69,042*	71,343*	73,644*	75,945*	78,246*					
18	80,920*									

*Pay limited to the $66,000 limit for level V of the Executive Schedule

SOLDIERS

FEBRUARY 1984, VOLUME 39, NO. 2

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Cover credits: Front by SFC Michael Brown; inside front, inside back, and back by Sgt. Cecil Stack; inside back photo of (clockwise) Capt. Eula Wilson, Sp4 Jeffery Wright, SFC Charles Henderson, Sgt. Maj. Phillip Trott and Sgt. Shelwood Claude.

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FEEDBACK

BY A HAIR

Recently, I read where a Marine was denied permission to appear on a television program because he was overweight. I feel this was in keeping with presenting a favorable image of a service member.

In this light, I respectfully request your fine magazine follow suit by not printing photos of soldiers out of uniform, needing haircuts, overweight, etc. I do realize your magazine is not a police force for the ills of the service; however, I do feel it is the job of your people to provide example the troops can follow, not laugh at.

Mustaches are an ongoing problem which many people flagrantly disregard and loosely enforce. In the September 1983 issue the very senior NCO in the photo on the inside back cover is one of those people needing to fall in line with the mustache regulation.

We appreciate the good work of your magazine.

1st AD Senior NCO
APO New York

Sgt. Maj. Carmona's mustache conforms to regulation standards. Lighting of the photograph, however, could have prompted your observation. Thanks for writing.

POWER 52

Upon reading the What's New department in the October 1983 issue, I discovered two inaccurate statements. In the article "Become a Power Producer," the MOS should be 52E. In the article "PTC and BTC," the following MOSs are also trained at Fort Belvoir: 12C20, 81C30, 52F20, 82D20 and 82D30. The MOS 62N30 Basic Technical Course will begin its trial phase at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., in August 1984.

Thank you for your consideration and keep up the good work.

Col. Stanley R. Johnson
Fort Belvoir, Va.

NUCLEAR POWER

I read with interest your article in the October 1983 issue about the smallest MOSs in the Army. Somewhere in your list of the 10 smallest should now appear 91X, health physics specialist, which originated as part of the Army Nuclear Power Program. The conversion to 91X became effective April 1, 1983, with soldiers to be reclassified effective October 1, 1983.

When your article was printed, there were 22 soldiers in MOS 52E ASI S5 (prime power production health physics specialist), who were all reclassified to 91X. Since then, one has separated from active service and two others have joined our exclusive ranks via a short-step reclassification from MOS 52E ASI S4, power plant instrumentation specialist. These two were soldiers whose experience included a lot of health physics work and whose technical expertise was certified by their supervisors and radiation protection officers.

For most soldiers, the current means of obtaining MOS 91X is by graduating from the course now being developed at The Academy of Health Sciences, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

SFC Lorne H. Vernon
Fort Gordon, Ga.

REAL VALUES

It was extremely gratifying to see the story on the U.S. Military Academy Preparatory School in the November 1983 issue.

Amazingly, no matter how things change, they seem to remain eternally the same. I graduated from the prep school nearly 20 years ago, when there were only 17 regular and 17 Reserve Component appointments to West Point from each class and KP duty was part of the curriculum. The school itself had not yet moved from the old hospital complex at Fort Belvoir to the first class accommodations it now enjoys at Fort Monmouth, N.J.

But the enduring values taught there — self-discipline, motivation and desire for self-improvement — that mark its graduates have never changed.

Capt. Robert Bukowczyk
Bridgewater, N.J.

COFFEE CAN BREAK

In response to your article "Handle With Care," October 1983, Sgt. Maj. Mike Mason took a very good picture of a big no-no in medical facilities. The picture shows a coffee cup and a plastic bottle filled with liquid sitting on top of a monitoring device.

I realize that none of the personnel in the special care unit would intentionally spill anything on the machine; however, accidents have been known to happen. Just a few drops of coffee can totally destroy a piece of equipment worth $10,000. It can cause serious injury or even death to the

patient who may be hooked up to that particular machine.

Being part of the medical field as a biomedical equipment repairman, I have a special interest in the care and use of medical equipment. The title of the article also applies to equipment.

SSgt. William D. Bell
Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.

If you want to see what else coffee can do, check out stories on pages 32 and 35 in this issue.

WRONG TOOL

The November issue of your publication contains an error I wish to bring to your attention. On page 13 of your article "Preparing to Meet the Threat," you state a soldier in MOPP gear is using a radiac meter and radiac set to read and report radiation doses.

I'm an 11 Bravo, not a 54 Echo, and I've only been in the service for two years, but if that soldier can use an M-8 chemical warning set to read and report radiation, I'd sure like to learn how. I suppose the IM174 pocket dosimeter will soon be used to warn units of chemical agent contamination. As the article states, "Chemical detection will be vital . . . in wartime." Let's hope by then we'll be using the right equipment to accomplish the mission.

Sgt. Greg P. Williams
Fort Carson, Colo.

You are right. We were wrong.

WHO APPROVED THE PATCH?

The November 1983 issue of *SOLDIERS* contained an article on the 348th Medical Detachment and the Mickey Mouse patch adopted by the unit. The article quoted the detachment commander as saying, "We thought that since Army regulations allow medical units to design their own distinctive patches, we would try to officially adopt Mickey Mouse."

Army regulations contain no authority for medical units or any other organization to approve distinctive insignia. Distinctive insignia are approved by the Army's Institute of Heraldry.

AR 672-5-1 states that "major commanders are authorized to approve for local adoption and temporary wear special skill subdued cloth patches which reflect the attainment of a high degree of skill proficiency, and excellence, and which, in the commander's judgment, will have a beneficial impact on soldier moral, unit training and esprit." Such items are authorized for wear on field and work uniforms but are not authorized for wear on the service or dress uniforms.

Although the patch adopted by the 348th Medical Detachment may enhance soldier morale and esprit, the Mickey Mouse connotation, although cute, does not particularly reflect favorably on the unit's proficiency or image.

Col. Gerald T. Luchino
The Institute of Heraldry

Thank you for the information.

STAY COVERED

While reading the "Tough Clothes" article on page 2 of the November issue, I noticed a procedural problem in using the bomb disposal clothing system. The article notes the suit includes a groin protector, but the photograph shows the soldier wearing the suit with his left knee raised while kneeling before a box. The raising of the knee also raises the groin protector, exposing the soldier's groin to the potentially explosive device on the ground.



"I'm aware that it's difficult to get used to newfangled things, sergeant. However, I think you know damn well that you have your helmet on backwards."

Recommend the user remain kneeling on both knees when working with an item on the ground in front of him or her.

John B. Barnes
Chambersburg, Pa.

KUDOS

Let me offer my congratulations on the article about the Army prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., in your June 1983 issue. This is the first copy of *SOLDIERS* I have read because I do not have access to the magazine.

If all the articles in the other issues are as good as "Behind the Walls" and the others in the book, then I believe you have a very good magazine. As an ex-GI, I like to read all the magazines I can get my hands on like this one.

I may never read another *SOLDIERS,* but keep up the good work.

Police Sgt. R.W. Hart
Gretna, La.

Thanks for your kind words. Since we're not sure you would see this issue to read your published letter, we have sent you a complimentary copy. SOLDIERS *is available to you through subscription. See the information in the far left column on page 4 for details.*

OUTRAGED BY PROMOTIONS

In the October issue is an article in Dateline: Excellence entitled "Who Says Lightning Doesn't Strike Twice?" I believe this article is a negative morale factor considering the many junior enlisted and NCOs that cannot get promoted due to the current DA established cutoff scores. The Defense Department's proposal to reduce the E-5 through E-9 strength by 10,000 in FY 85 definitely discourages the many fine soldiers striving for promotion.

I congratulate the two sergeants referenced who were probably well-deserving of promotion. But two soldiers out of 281,000 in grades E-5 through E-9 is outrageous.

Sp5 M.A. Lytle
Fort Bragg, N.C.

The article was used to show the personal achievement of the NCOs cited. It did not state they were the only soldiers promoted throughout the Army.

SOLDIERS **is for soldiers and DA civilians. We invite readers' views. Stay under 150 words — a postcard will do — and include your name, rank and address. We'll withhold your name if you desire and may condense views because of space. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative views. Send your letter to: Feedback,** ***SOLDIERS,*** **Cameron Station, Alexandria, Va. 22314.**

A MATTER OF PERSPECTIVE

SSgt. Victoria Mouze





Whether serving in the infantry like Pvt. Wilfred Ferguson or in a support unit like the women of the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion, blacks were in segregated units during World War II.

BLACK soldiers have served in every conflict and war America has been involved in. Yet, no matter how willingly they gave their service and lives, blacks weren't always accepted readily into their country's service. Usually, blacks were allowed to enlist only when America perceived a threat from an enemy. They usually served in separate "colored" units.

When blacks did serve, they often endured injustices. During the Civil War, a black private got $10 a month minus $3 for clothing. White privates got $13 and an extra $3.50 for clothing. Black cavalrymen fighting in the Indian campaigns in the late 1800s were outfitted with cast-off horses and old equipment. Yet, their units had high morale and the lowest desertion rate in the entire Army.

In the 1960s, the Army became more aware of civil rights. By the mid-1960s, regulations outlined an equal opportunity program. The program actually started in 1971. Today, the Army is a frontrunner in equal opportunity, guaranteeing each soldier equal pay for equal work and a chance at every available opportunity.

Recently, four black soldiers discussed their careers, experiences and perceptions. All have served at least 20 years; one soldier's career dates back to World War II.

In the fall 1943, Julius Wesley Becton Jr., a student at Lower Merion High School, Ardmore, Pa., listened to a speech given by Lt. Gen. Henry "Hap" Arnold, commander of the Army Air Corps. Arnold's speech impressed Becton and his football teammates so much that they enlisted, en masse, in the Army Air Corps Enlisted Reserve.

Failing pre-flight school because of an eyesight defect, Becton opted for Infantry Officer Candidate School. After graduating in August 1945, he joined the 369th Infantry Regiment, 93rd Infantry Division, in the Pacific.

After the division was inactivated in January 1946, Becton was assigned to the black 542nd Heavy Construction Company, stationed in Manila, the Philippines. As years passed, he served as commander, student and staff officer. In February 1975, he took command of the 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas, and in October 1978, became VII Corps commander, Stuttgart, West Germany. He was deputy commanding general for training and Army inspector of training, Training and Doctrine Command, before retiring as a lieutenant general in August 1983.

In May 1954, after his freshman year of pre-med studies at Texas Southern University in Houston, William Tapp Jr. joined the Army. He was having a hard time working at night to pay for his education. He figured he would join for one hitch, get out, and finish medical school on the GI Bill.

He said that while serving, he developed an awareness of America and her accomplishments. He decided to give himself to his country.

Tapp has served with various airborne and Special Forces units and was command sergeant major of four battalions in Vietnam. He is now command sergeant major, Materiel Development and Readiness Command.

Since Robert Stephens Jr. was young, he wanted to be a soldier. He remembered seeing soldiers come home on leave during World War II. Impressed with their uniforms and shiny new cars, he reasoned that the Army offered more than the coal fields of Welch, W. Va.

Rather than enlisting, he accepted a scholarship at West Virginia State College, joined ROTC, and was commissioned in 1962. He graduated from the Infantry Officer Basic and airborne courses at Fort Benning. Assignments have included company and battalion command, and post race relations officer. Now a full colonel, Stephens is inspector general, Military District of Washington, D.C.

In July 1963 Carolyn Holland enlisted in the Women's Army Corps so she could travel beyond her small hometown of Old Trap, N.C. She was the first person in her family to join the military. Following graduation from clerical AIT at Fort McClellan, Ala., Holland served at Forts Leonard Wood, Mo., and Bragg, N.C., and as first sergeant of the WAC Detachment, 5th General Hospital, Stuttgart, West Germany.

After two years at Fort Belvoir, Va., she left the Army in 1972 and joined a reserve unit in the area. She later requested to go back on active duty, and now, as a sergeant major, is MIL-



PERCEN's assistant reserve affairs advisor.

When Becton enlisted in 1943, the Army had two sets of rules. When he took the Army Air Corps entrance exam, his was different from his white classmates', and he was subjected to more stringent medical and psychological exams.

Once he was accepted, he served with all-black units until late in the Korean War. The only time he trained with whites was in OCS in 1945.

"Having grown up in suburban Philadelphia, I had seen those kinds of things before," Becton said. "I had been denied while I was in school and discouraged from doing certain things. I couldn't swim in the same pool my high school used. I wasn't encouraged to learn to play tennis or golf. I knew what the situation was, so discrimination wasn't new. I decided to beat them at their own game."

As Becton pointed out, society tended to divide itself into white and black. Whites drank out of their own water fountains, attended their own schools and lived in their own housing areas. Society demanded and expected blacks to keep to themselves.

Tapp also endured segregation. He recalled an incident from the 1940s. When he was growing up, his little brother drank some lye. Tapp picked him up and ran to the hospital one block from their house. The nurse opened the door and slammed it in their faces, denying treatment.

Their mother walked them six miles to the "colored" hospital. Tapp sat with his mother in the waiting room and cried.

He was upset because their mother was very hot and sweaty after walking that distance. She put her arms around him and asked what was wrong. He answered that white people were "dirty."

"She replied, 'Son, not all white people are dirty,' " Tapp said. " 'There are some dirty black people, too.' I didn't realize it then, but that incident stayed with me. Regardless of what race they are, there are bad people and there are good people."

Becton learned about good people while traveling through Indiana in the late 1940s. Late one night, he stopped at a motel advertising a vacancy. He walked into the lobby, asked for a room and was told there weren't any. The manager walked over to the door, looked outside into Becton's car and saw the young lieutenant's daughter and pregnant wife. The manager explained that while it was against the law to allow blacks to stay in his motel, there wasn't a law against putting them up in the house. The Bectons stayed in a spare room that night and were served breakfast the next morning. The manager would not allow Becton to pay. Becton commented that he often reflects on that incident when thinking about good people.

Tapp and Becton both later found, in the Army, a society that would treat them as equals to whites. That society was slow in coming into being, however. Although blacks had served since the beginning of America in the 1600s, the majority served as heavy laborers until the Korean War.

White leaders constantly questioned the black soldier's ability. They feared riots, mixing the races and using the military for social experiments. Loyalty and bravery were questioned. People remembered white officers' evaluations of the all-black 92nd Infantry Division, which served in France during World War I. Officers reported that blacks were cowardly and stupid, and suggested continuing segregation. During the same war, however, the 93rd Infantry Division's fighting ability impressed the French so much they awarded the unit the Croix de Guerre.

Despite prevailing attitudes, blacks still wanted to serve their country. They saw it as a citizen duty. "We stood up there, read and lived the Code



President Harry Truman's Executive Order 9981, issued in July 1948, started the armed forces toward integration. The Army's move to integrate its units became evident during the Korean War. Top, black and white troops prepare for a jump at Fort Bragg, N.C., in March 1954. • A 25th Infantry Division soldier patrols in Vietnam in June 1967.



By the '70s, black men and women alike were entering an Army of equal opportunity.

of Conduct," Tapp said. "Throughout history, black soldiers were probably some of the most patriotic citizens America will ever have."

Most blacks served in separate colored units until the start of the Korean War. In 1948, the political climate and an increased awareness of civil rights prompted President Truman into signing Executive Order 9981. The order stated that all military members were to be treated as equals ". . . as rapidly as possible." However, the order met with opposition. Some military and civilian leaders feared integration would disrupt the Army. They also doubted blacks' abilities.

Other leaders supported integration, citing increased efficiency, among other factors. The increased cost of maintaining separate schools and units could be abolished if the Army integrated.

In the midst of the controversy, the Korean War broke out. Thousands of blacks enlisted, causing black units to surpass their strengths by 60 percent. As more blacks arrived in Korea as replacements, commanders started assigning them to undermanned white units. By May 1951, 61 percent of formerly white infantry units in Korea were integrated.

Black units in Korea also integrated. Becton's platoon in the 3rd Battalion, 9th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division, was the first to integrate in the battalion. "We got in a Hispanic soldier after a heavy firefight," Becton said. He was assigned to the platoon after the regimental commander ordered soldiers to be put where they were needed, regardless of color. To Becton and his men, the newcomer was a milestone. "We were very proud of him. We weren't going to let anything happen to him."

Blacks kept enlisting in large numbers after the war. Commanders worldwide started integrating their units, gradually inactivating black units. By the end of 1954, most blacks worked side-by-side with whites.

Leaders soon learned their fears were unfounded. Becton said segregation created more problems than integration.

"Soldiers in segregated units had a tendency to think that the grass was greener on the other side," he said. "Once they integrated, soldiers learned they were no different; one race wasn't favored over the other. Besides, when you're in combat, you seldom have racial tensions when you have an enemy to fight."

While the Army had been forced to integrate out of necessity, civilian communities continued segregation. "The one thing that struck me when I first joined was that for the first time, I was allowed to be a human being," Tapp said. "As long as I was inside the gate, I could be a man." He explained that while he didn't resent having to sit at the back of the bus, he did resent second-class treatment while paying the same price.

Blacks, military and civilian, started testing discriminatory practices. In 1954, for example, 48 black soldiers refused to move to the back of the bus in Columbia, S.C. They were fined and imprisoned.

During the '60s the South exploded with demonstrations and marches. Police and mobs greeted nonviolent participants with violence. The movement spread north. Nationwide, shouts of black power were being heard. The Army wasn't exempt. In the late 1960s and early 1970s, black soldiers joined their civilian peers in expressing a new-found racial pride. Demonstrations broke out on posts.

In 1968, there was speculation that race riots might start at the Chicago Democratic National Convention. Units at Fort Hood, Texas, were alerted for possible riot control duty at the convention. Several hundred black soldiers gathered on post to protest being pitted against their own race. Forty-three protesters were arrested and court-martialed.

Through the early 1970s, tensions also exploded at Forts Dix, N.J.; Jackson, S.C., and McClellan; the Long Binh Stockade in Vietnam; and Berlin and Heidelberg, West Germany.

Becton feels that on-post incidents weren't caused by the Army, but instead by draftees exposed to the civil rights movement. They brought their feelings and thoughts into the Army. "Those were most difficult years," Becton said. "It took a lot of leadership and common sense to stop on-post racial incidents."

While commanding the 1st Cav in 1975, he wanted to address the entire division. His provost marshal recommended against it, fearful that a riot might break out. Becton said he would hold leaders responsible for their soldiers' behavior. If something did happen, action would be taken. The meeting was held — peacefully.

"When you get the chain of command involved, you give them the authority to take certain actions," Becton said. "Many of the incidents we had then could have been resolved if someone had taken the responsibility and exercised his authority."

Combating discrimination sometimes took more subtle forms. After Stephens' first tour in Vietnam, his attitude changed. He remembered the times he had been denied on-post housing, and had received unfair OERs. "I decided that I wasn't going to be denied anything. It wasn't a challenge. I had fought for my country. Whatever is here is available to me. I still feel that way today."

"I didn't carry a placard, I didn't demonstrate, and I didn't march," Becton said. "But I think I helped equal opportunity by the types of assignments I had." Among other firsts, he was the first black squadron commander in the 101st Airborne Division and the first black brigade commander in the 2nd Armored Division.

Stephens noted that it's important for young black soldiers to know that black officers, especially field grade and general officers, do exist.

"A young private realizes that he or she can get there from here, whether it's as an officer or senior NCO," Stephens said. "Realizing that is important to their perceptions and goals." Stephens added that when he first joined, major was the highest rank he expected as he didn't see any black officer higher than that. He is now one of 234 black Army colonels on active

duty out of a total of 4,786, as of Sept. 30, 1983.

When Holland joined in 1963, she planned on becoming the first black sergeant major of the WAC. Congress foiled that by disestablishing the WAC in October 1978. But while Holland couldn't attain her original goal, she did become a sergeant major in 1983.

"All soldiers, no matter what their race, need to know they can make their goals," she said, adding that minority opportunities have increased. She pointed out that, for example, promotions are better.

In 1963, the year Holland enlisted, 103 blacks were E-9s, compared to a total strength of 2,995. As of Sept. 30, 1983, 1,057 blacks are E-9s, out of a total strength of 4,146.

Becton commented that other opportunities exist now that didn't in the past. Besides pointing out the increased role in combat, he said school quotas have improved. When he attended the Command and General Staff College and the National War College in the 1960s, he was one of very few blacks to have done so. "Obviously, the Army had qualified blacks before that," Becton said. "Somehow, though, they hadn't been selected."

While blacks can expect equal treatment now, more improvements could be made, according to the soldiers. Becton remarked that in certain career management fields blacks are over-represented, while in others they are under-represented. As of Sept. 30, 1983, a little more than half of the enlisted soldiers in the supply and service and petroleum fields were black. Percentages of blacks in 10 other CMFs, including field artillery, chemical, transportation and food services, range from 32.17 to 44.64. Blacks work in the remaining 19 CMFs in percentages ranging from 6.36 in electronic warfare/cryptological operations to 26.87 in automatic data processing.

"I don't have an easy answer, but I would suggest that someone might want to look at our recruiting practices," Becton said. "I just don't believe the military police MOS requires so much skill that there should be such a low number (14.5 percent enlisted black) of minorities represented."

Becton also hopes that TRADOC schools continue including classes in equal opportunity. He remarked that there is a tendency sometimes to cut down on the number of EO classes in order to add more of another subject. "I think we have to find ways to guard against that happening," he said.

Tapp advocates a holiday recognizing all races. He said that while each shouldn't forget its heritage, we need to recognize the importance of everyone. "We need to start working toward a common goal, like having a better Army, not a white Army or a black Army, but a whole Army," he said. "We're all Americans. United we stand, divided we fall."

All four soldiers feel it's important that, as people in the Army get to know one another better, distinctions not be made.

When Stephens reported to his first unit in 1962, his company commander welcomed him, adding that he wouldn't expect any more or less of him because of his color. Although the commander meant nothing bad by the remark, he sent a signal that he did make a distinction between black and white soldiers, Stephens explained. One shouldn't look at all soldiers as green, Stephens added. Soldiers should be recognized and treated fairly as individuals. "All any soldier wants is a fair and honest appraisal."

Past improvements and suggested changes aside, the soldiers felt the Army still offers a good career for any minority. Tapp believes the Army is good because soldiers are exposed to different cultures.

"I've met people from all over the world and have a better feeling for people in general," he said. "I've also gotten closer to military people than my own brothers and sisters. I would say that friendships among people of different races have been fostered more through the military than any other institution or society."

Stephens echoed everyone's feelings about equal opportunity in the Army. He remarked that advancements and equal pay for equal work aren't restricted to whites, blacks, Hispanics, or anyone else. "Anyone can excel. The opportunity is there." □



The Active Army of the '80s has a force of about 30 percent black enlisted and about 9 percent black officer. Black soldiers serve in varying percentages in all career fields.

Everyone has a skeleton in the closet. But the one that works for Ronald Decker at the U.S. Army Polygraph School always tells the truth.

THE TRUTH OF THE MATTER

Story and Photos by Faith Faircloth

A WOMAN'S mutilated body lies sprawled on the floor of a small cinderblock building. In another part of the building, investigators question three soldiers, all suspects in the brutal slaying.

The soldiers are called, one by one, into small rooms off a narrow hallway. As each responds to questions about the crime, a polygraph records their heart rate, blood pressure, breathing pattern and the activity of the sweat glands on their fingers.

When the examinations are finished, two soldiers are no longer suspects. Their polygraph tests showed they were telling the truth and not involved in the crime. The third soldier's test revealed he lied. He admits to strangling the woman. But, he's not guilty of murder.

The woman is a dummy, used many times by the Army Polygraph School, Fort McClellan, Ala., as a prop in "staged crimes." The "guilty" soldier and the two "innocents" are volunteers who take part in polygraph student training.

The investigators, however, are real. They come from law enforcement groups throughout the country, and some foreign countries, to attend the only federal polygraph school in the United States.

The school was started in 1951 and the head of the school, Ronald Decker, knows the polygraph well. Decker spent most of his 24-year Army career as a crime investigator and has been certified on the polygraph since 1955.

"The polygraph is not a lie detector," he explained. "It's nothing more than a tool that records certain changes in the body. These changes can be caused by love, hate, fear, shame, and so on."

This, he said, is why the skill of the examiner is crucial. "This school selects only trained criminal investigators or intelligence agents," Decker said. "We also base our choices on their interrogation skills."

Students must have worked at least two years as an investigator or agent with the U.S. government or other recognized law enforcement group. They must be U.S. citizens, be at least 25 years old and hold a four-year college degree.



After a thorough background check and screening by their own agencies, they take a polygraph exam. "This is to be sure they understand the effect such a test will have on people they may test later," Decker said.

"Most of our students have about 10 years on the job," he continued. "The largest class size is 12, and each student is watched by an instructor all day long during the course. We have four basic courses each year."

The first four weeks of the course cover academics — law, physiology, psychology, pharmacology, testing procedures, and other related subjects.

For the next eight weeks, students conduct tests daily. "We're not allowed to let students use real cases, so we have soldiers come over and volunteer as subjects," Decker said.

"They take part in staged crimes like murder, arson, assault, burglary and housebreakings. The students have to resolve these staged crimes and figure out if the volunteer is a subject, a witness, or not involved in the crime."

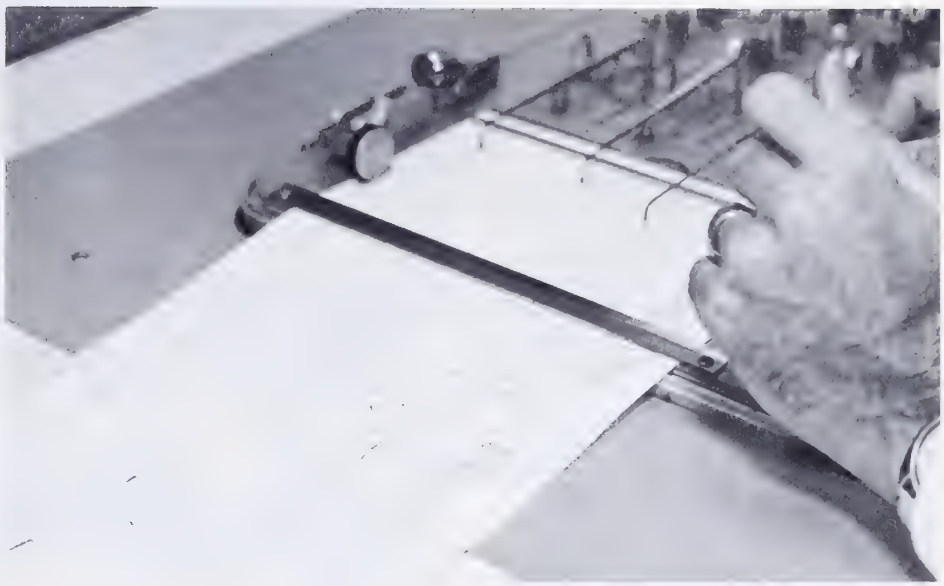
The mutilated dummy, a dummy hand, and a skeleton that pops out of a locker on cue, are some of the props students are likely to see during their 12-week course.

"At the end of the day, these volunteers understand that the polygraph works very well. As a result, we have a very good crime prevention program."

When the students complete the course, they return to their agencies for a six-month to one-year internship. During this time, all their tests are monitored by other examiners within their agencies. If they successfully complete their internships, they are certified.

To protect subjects and to ensure accuracy, every agency has a quality control team that evaluates the charts and materials from all tests. "If the team has any doubt," Decker said, "the materials are sent back and the examiner conducts a second test. This is done by all federal agencies."

Any examiner or intern can be sent back for remedial schooling at any time. If the training does not help, the examiner is released from polygraph duties. "The decisions made by a polygraph examiner affect human lives. We can't afford mistakes," Decker said.



Variations in blood pressure, pulse, breathing pattern or sweat gland activity can be caused by a subject simply moving about. They can also indicate that the subject is lying or that the polygraph examiner's question touched on something that provoked an emotional response. This is where the examiner's interrogating skills come into play. Testers also look for changes in facial expressions and observe how subjects act.

The school also teaches a three-week advanced course once each year. "This course is an upgrade in techniques, procedures, instrumentation and polygraph management," Decker said.

"We require all Defense Department personnel to attend an advanced course once every two years. Some need to brush up. Some may have been assigned to other duties and may not have run any exams for a while. Our people must run a certain number of exams each year to maintain their skills."

The advanced course also recertifies examiners. But Decker stressed that examiners are watched constantly. "The minute we find any deficiencies, we try to find out what's wrong. We don't wait until two years are up."

About 55 percent of the students are service members. The rest come from such groups as the FBI, U.S. Customs Service, Drug Enforcement Administration, Secret Service, National Security Agency, U.S. Postal Service and civilian police departments. Students from Canada, Korea, Israel, Venezuela and Nationalist China have also attended the course when space was available. Decker also enjoys being a polygraph ambassador when given the chance.

"Two years ago I went to the Canadian Mounted Police College to assist in setting up a school. They are using polygraphs consistently now with very good results. And last year I was asked by Israel to assist them in starting a program and school."

The programs and instruments currently in use are good, according to Decker. But there is a lot of research going on.

Decker said the Defense Department is researching 28 new methods of detecting deception. Some of these are blinking, eye color, changes in pupil size, ear lobe temperature changes, salivary gland activity, and even the aura that surrounds the body.

He added that some of the school's research had resulted in changes to equipment. "We've designed some of the instruments we use at the school," he said. "And we have a great deal of input in U.S. polygraph manufacturing."

No matter how good the instrument becomes, however, Decker believes the skills of the examiner will continue to be critical.

"I think an examiner must be an

extrovert and deal with people well," he said.

"He also has to be more perceptive than most people. He must look for facial expressions and observe how subjects behave. The minute a subject starts crossing his legs or moving toward the arm of the chair, the examiner knows to either press harder or pull back and let the subject relax."

Decker also stresses the voluntary nature of an exam. "A polygraph test must be voluntary. No one can be forced to take it, and that is our religious rule.

"In fact, Army rules and federal statutes say that if a subject agrees to the test and then wants to stop it, we stop. We have to testify in court that the test was voluntary."

The polygraph is being used widely as a defense tool and has been accepted in many courts, according to Decker.

"I would say there will be little change in polygraph use in criminal cases by the Army, Secret Service and FBI. They already use it very well," he said.

"But I think we'll see an increase in polygraph use with informants. For instance, someone says a drug shipment will arrive at a certain place. Drug enforcement people could set up a stake-out and then find the shipment came in 500 miles away. So, I think we'll see an increase in areas like this."

He also sees a growing trend in their use by large corporations. "We're seeing this because of a massive increase in theft by employees. I have seen estimates that employee thefts amount to $20 billion per year. In fact, a recent survey indicates that 10 cents of every dollar is stolen by employees."

Besides screening out thieves, Decker said, the polygraph can also help people get jobs.

"The average company that sells or works with controlled drugs would not hire someone who had used drugs," he said.

"Many Vietnam vets could not get jobs of responsibility because they had used drugs during the war. But, by means of a polygraph program, the largest drug company in the country hired some of these people.

"Someone who's been convicted of a felony and spent time in prison has trouble getting a job. But with the use of the polygraph, he may be able to prove to an employer that he is no longer a criminal."



Detective Lee Monroe, a polygraph examiner for the Fairfax, Va., Police Department, establishes a normal response range for a nervous subject through casual conversation. The school at Fort McClellan, Ala., is the only federal polygraph school in the United States. More than half of its students are service members. Others work for federal agencies such as the FBI, U.S. Postal Service and Drug Enforcement Administration.

Decker feels that background clearance investigations are becoming less effective every day. "We have less access to records, no access to youth records and limited access to school records.

"Because people are so mobile today, methods which used to pick up a great deal of information about bad habits and criminal acts are just not as effective as they once were. So the polygraph can help in this area. After all, who knows more about the subject than the subject?

"But," he added, "it's imperative to understand you don't deny someone a security clearance just because he stole a bottle of wine or a carton of cigarettes when he was 10 years old. That's not what we do."

What examiners do is interpret the emotional changes recorded by their machines. The answers to certain control questions help the examiner establish the subject's basic response level.

When a certain question causes an emotional response, such as an increase in heart rate or blood pressure or a change in breathing pattern, the examiner tries to isolate the cause.

"The subject may have shot his brother in the foot when they were children," Decker said.

"If we asked him whether he's ever shot someone, that's probably going to evoke an emotional response. But the examiner will always give him the chance to explain.

"We can see patterns in a person's life. I would say most people have done something wrong in their lives. But that isn't going to preclude anyone from being employed. It's the person who's always doing something wrong who has to be screened out — and we've been successful in doing that." □

POSTMARKS

Compiled by SSgt. Victoria Mouze

A Tradition Lives

FORT HUACHUCA, Ariz. — "In 1778, Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben, along with Gen. George Washington, created the NCO corps.

"Along with that event, there developed a tradition. We (the NCO corps) have managed to carry that tradition forward for many years, sometimes allowing it to slip just a little. But tonight, we're bringing some of that tradition back."

Those comments were made by CSM Randal Helton, the Army Communications Command's top enlisted soldier, during the command's first NCO dining-in.

The dining-in took place during ACC's annual CSM conference. Before the ceremony, Helton remarked that a major issue during the conference was "how to educate our young NCOs and soldiers on the history, traditions and customs of the Army." The dining-in was one of several suggestions.

Many of the young soldiers had preconceived ideas about dinings-in. "I thought this thing was going to be stuffed-shirt and boring, but I actually had a good time," said one sergeant.

The evening began with cocktails, a receiving line, formal introductions and the posting of colors. A toast was made to the country, the president, the Army and the command.

Once the ceremony was declared officially open, newcomers learned just what the dining-in was all about. Attendees harassed one another, levying fines against those found in violation of mess rules and those accused of being "troublemakers." The evening's fines, ranging from 10 cents to $2, were donated to the Army Emergency Relief fund.

"Tonight you saw the frivolousness of a dining-in, which is also a part of the American way of life," said Lt. Gen. C.E. McKnight, Jr., ACC commander. "It's part of our freedom to be able to laugh — to be able to make fun of each other as well as ourselves. But what a dining-in is all about — is another way to say we have a great organization." —*SSgt. John Loudermilk*

The Long and Winding Road

BAUMHOLDER, West Germany — Support troops here got a taste of combat operations when they volunteered for a 130-kilometer tactical march from Idar-Oberstein to Mainz-Kastel.

"It was cross-country most of the way," said SFC David Tipton, then first sergeant of Headquarters Detachment, 142nd Supply and Service Battalion, 3rd Support Command. "They're support troops not used to a lot of field duty. They made it on sheer guts and determination."

Soldiers bivouacked nights, went on a night march and had land navigation training. There weren't any showers or hot meals during the four days. "It wasn't a regimented march, but it was tactical," Tipton said.

Besides getting hands-on experience, soldiers developed an esprit de corps. "We sang cadence almost the whole way," said Sp5 Andrew Kash. "The first day each company was doing its own thing. By the last day, we were all singing loud enough to be heard for miles."

"The main benefit for the soldiers was actually completing the exercise and proving they could suck it in and make it," Tipton said. "There were several valiant people, who, to look at their feet, you would think they couldn't go on."

Yet, in spite of blistered feet and aching bodies, 71 marchers made it into Mainz-Kastel. — *Sp5 Tom Stover*



SFC Wayne Iha

Lewis Is No Tropical Paradise

FORT LEWIS, Wash. — More than 600 soldiers traveled from their tropical island homes to the cold, damp forests of Fort Lewis. Members of the 1st Battalion, 299th Infantry, Hawaii Army National Guard, came here for their two-week annual training.

"For the first time in years, we got into terrain completely unfamiliar to us," said Maj. Edward Cruickshank, battalion commander. "The ranges here gave us a chance to do things we had never done before, like river crossings."

They also trained in securing buildings using hand grenades and smoke bombs in a mock Bavarian village called Regenburg. A special building, "the tire house," gave the men a chance to use live ammunition.

"There is nothing in Hawaii like the excitement and realism of the tire house," said Sgt. Silas Webster Keanini, Company C. "In Hawaii, we practice urban warfare by going through an old high school, but it just doesn't have the same feeling."

The soldiers, who are accustomed to year-round temperatures from 75 to 90 degrees, got a real shocker when the temperature dropped to 40. "While it's so cold here, the training is good," said Sgt. Gordon Doo, Company B. "As long as we get our rice and the local food we brought, we're happy."

FORT ORD, Calif. — Soldiers, retirees, and families got a 'kool' treat last summer when The Guess Who gave a concert. About 3,000 people gathered in the football stadium here and heard songs like "American Woman," a No. 1 hit for the group in 1970. The band later signed autographs.

The performance was part of a series of free concerts called "Kool Super Nights," presented by the Brown and Williamson Tobacco Corp., manufacturers of Kool cigarettes.

Bassist Jim Kale remarked that he enjoyed playing for U.S. military members and would welcome the chance to do it again. "It's no sweat at all," he said. — *Sp5 Robin Hawkins*

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LEARNING THE HARD WAY

Story and Photos by SFC Michael Brown

DURING a 14-day rotation at the National Training Center, Fort Irwin, Calif., soldiers experience the closest thing to combat short of war. Soldiers "die" when shot by the Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System. Casualties and damaged vehicles must be evacuated from the battlefield. If



rations and ammunition do not reach the front lines, the troops do without. Nothing detracts from the realism.

Adding to the realism are NTC's Opposing Forces — the 6th Battalion, 31st Infantry, and the 1st Battalion, 73rd Armor of the 32nd Guards Motorized Rifle Regiment. Their vehicles are Soviet armored personnel carriers, obsolete M-551 Sheridans modified to look like Soviet-made tanks and APCs, and pickup trucks altered to represent reconnaissance vehicles. The OPFOR operates with Soviet tactics and doctrine using a fast-moving, massive armored assault to overwhelm the player units.

"The OPFOR attack was just awesome," said Pvt. 2 Charles Godbold, Company B, 3rd Battalion, 37th Armor, 1st Infantry Division. "We knocked out two waves of armor but they didn't stop coming. It's one thing to hear about the Soviet tactics, but really something else to actually see it. I think we need all of this type of training that we can get."

Godbold was one of more than 3,300 Big Red One soldiers from Fort Riley, Kan., taking part in the division's Dagger Desert I exercise at NTC in August. His battalion and the 2nd Bn. (Mech.), 16th Inf., were the two battalion task forces in the exercise.

With a training area the size of Rhode Island, the task forces could maneuver over distances similar to those they would cover during an actual conflict. NTC is the best place in the Army to handle such large-scale maneuvering.

With the stress of this realistic combat environment, units quickly learn their strengths and weaknesses. And learning is the name of the game at NTC, not winning the battles. Units don't receive gos or no-gos. They sharpen their skills and improve their combat readiness.

Most of the learning happens during the after-action reviews conducted at the platoon, company and battalion levels. The observer/controller with each maneuver element points out a unit's mistakes and what a unit did well.

"The real benefit of the after-action reviews was finding out what you did wrong so you wouldn't do it again," commented SSgt. Dean Waterman, tank commander. "You would already know that you did something wrong because with MILES if you do something wrong, you die. So as the events of the battle would unfold during the review you discover that you did this, this and this right, but you didn't do that right, and find out your mistake."

Learning is centered around the reviews, which are just part of the NTC training experience. Many soldiers, especially the leaders, learn while fighting. The realism, vast maneuvering distances and the unit's organization at the task force level provide unique insights about units' training needs.

"Planning and preparation are crucial out here," said SSgt. Willie Plummer, an infantry platoon leader. "You have to plan in detail to stop the OPFOR, because there are so many of them and they know the terrain."

The planning, preparing and fighting seemed never-ending for Plummer. After engaging the OPFOR that morning at dawn, Plummer and his unit spend all afternoon moving to a new location. As darkness engulfs the desert, the defensive preparations begin. Plummer hastily meets with his squad leaders, assigning sectors and pointing out key spots that need positions. As the work proceeds, he walks through his area checking on the preparations. He encourages a squad leader by reminding him that they were told it would be like this out here, and disciplines a soldier for lighting a match without his vehicle door closed.

Adding to Plummer's work, the supply trucks arrive, finally catching up to their unit. He must divide the supplies into what each squad needs, plus assign the order in which each of the platoon's vehicles will move to the tanker to refuel.

The sight of the supply trucks brings a smile to Plummer's face despite the work. He knows they contain an item that has gone from being a luxury to a necessity — ice.

"The ice is used to cool down the water," Plummer said. "The heat out here drains your body of fluids, so you have to drink a lot of water. Drinking hot water tastes pretty nasty. Plus, if you drink too much, you get sick."

Commanders frequently authorized soldiers to remove helmets, load-bearing equipment and uniform shirts to reduce the chances of heat injury while they were performing heavy manual labor.

"The heat is one reason we work a lot at night," Plummer said. "August

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is the hottest month of the year here. The temperature the last couple of days reached 120 or more. The coolness of the evenings makes it easier to work and reduces the chance of heat injury. Plus, you have to get into that position quickly because you never know when the OPFOR is going to attack.

"It has been constant moving, digging in and fighting since we road marched to our first position. The pressure has been unreal. I've been on a lot of ARTEPs but nothing like this. But it's good to have this kind of pressure because this is what it's going to be like in combat. This is the best training in the Army."

As a platoon leader, Plummer's responsibilities included one unique to NTC. After a battle was finished, the dead and wounded soldiers and the damaged vehicles had to be evacuated from the battlefield to the combat trains.

"The combat trains is the location of the S-1/S-4, the battalion aid station and some vehicle repair assets," said 1st Lt. James Bollero, 2nd Bn.

As the evacuees arrive at the aid station, medics use litters to carry those whose simulated wounds prevent them from walking on their own power. Amid the confusion of the arriving soldiers, a physician's assistant stops at each soldier, confirming the type of injury and setting the order in which they will be treated. A medic gathers this information from each of the wounded for a report to be used to request replacements.

The "dead" soldiers report to the S-1 area as soon as they arrive at the combat trains. Bollero and the S-1 collect the casualty feeder reports, check to see that all the information is there, combine the list of dead soldiers with the report on the wounded, and radios a replacement request to the field trains. Then they wait for word that the soldiers have been replaced and their MILES equipment can be turned on again.

While waiting for word that the casualties have been replaced, Bollero assigns them jobs such as security and building fighting positions. The work makes being at the combat trains unenjoyable, so when troops get tired in the field, they don't become a casualty to get some rest, according to Bollero. The wait can be long at times.

"Sometimes getting the soldiers through the system and back out to the battlefield is a problem. If the casualty feeder report is not complete, the O/C will not let it be processed until we have all the information, no matter how long it takes. When the leadership has to wait additional time to get their troops back, they learn to do the reports right the first time. This is good because maybe they will get in the habit of doing it the proper way all the time.

"The size of NTC is showing us a problem area we are already working on," Bollero continued. "We should stay within seven kilometers of the task force, but because they have such a large maneuvering area, we have to move three and four times during a battle. Once, because they covered so much ground so fast, we fell almost 25 kilometers behind and then had to catch up. So now we anticipate movements.

"Another difference here is the number of mass casualties. At Fort Riley we might receive five to 10 simulated casualties a day, while out here after one battle we had more than 200." That's because of the use of MILES. All training is realistic. They can't simulate evacuating casualties and vehicles. They must actually do it.

Training at NTC places an unusual stress on many units since they normally do not have the physical facilities at their home stations. Also, the intense 14-day training rotation at NTC causes stress since it is longer than the normal FTX. To combat this, units start preparing for NTC early. For the units taking part in Dagger Desert I, the preparations started in January 1983.

"We had the advantage in that we were not the first unit to go through NTC," said Maj. Edward Buckley, 2nd Brigade operations officer. "In January, after looking over the after-action reviews of other units that had gone through NTC and reading articles about the training, we began a training cycle that would culminate with a successful operation at NTC.

"One of the things we did was conduct officer classes. A lot of the mistakes made in wartime and at NTC are officer mistakes. We conducted several classes, CPXs and tactical ex-













During their stay at the National Training Center, units train in the most realistic combat environment possible short of war. It's 14 days of constant fighting, fixing and maneuvering.

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Clockwise from top: Aviators provide close air support. • Engineers form obstacles, such as tank pitches. • Simulated casualties are evacuated from the battlefield. • An infantryman prepares a fighting position.

ercises without troops, using terrain mock-up boards. We had to get small unit leaders smart since they are the ones that do the training.

"Another problem was working as a total task force. When you get ready for a big exercise, you tend to concentrate on the infantry and armor and overlook the other assets that make up the complete package. We focused on this and integrated all assets.

"The stress of two solid weeks of training without letup posed another problem for us. Most of our training is geared to two, three or even five day periods. So both of the task forces underwent eight-day ARTEPs each to get a taste of what it would be like to develop their sleep plans, which would be essential at NTC.



"One of the first benefits of the training was our deployment to Fort Irwin. We had to go through the same things to go to NTC that we would have to go through to deploy to Europe."

Deploying to NTC involved loading almost 900 tanks, tracks and trailers onto nearly five miles of railroad cars to be sent to Fort Irwin. It also meant airlifting more than 3,000 soldiers from Fort Riley to airports near the National Training Center. But the task force aviation support element for the exercise from Companies A and D, 1st Aviation Battalion, didn't take the train or the plane — they flew.

"We self-deployed the 1,400 miles from Fort Riley to Fort Irwin," said CWO 4 Fredrick McAnarney, flight operations officer. "This was the first time our unit ever did this, so we learned a lot about what goes into a deployment of this sort. All the aircraft left the same day, with an average of five helicopters per flight leaving at staggered starts. It took us four days to get here and as soon as we arrived, we stowed our gear and began operations.

"The size and isolation of NTC gives us the chance to really maneuver like we would in combat. Since there is no air traffic near here, there are no restrictions on when and where we fly. That way we provide the air support when and where we're needed, which is essential in combined arms training to get us ready for our combat role.

"Coming here offers us another training benefit. We didn't receive these new Cobras until September 1982, so this is the first chance we have had to really try them out. During live-fire we'll have the opportunity to really test all the major weapons systems."

The aviators aren't the only ones able to use all of their major weapons systems. Everyone from the artilleryman with the biggest gun to the individual infantryman with an M-16 fires live ammunition. Air Force fighters provide additional air support, using live ammunition. The units' leaders must provide the margin of safety since there are no range markers or other safety devices.

Live fire is divided into three scenarios, day and night defensive, and day offensive. During the two defensive scenarios, rows of targets pop up one row at a time coming towards the unit's position, simulating the advance of a Soviet motorized rifle regiment. Some of the targets fire plastic foam "Smoky Sam" missiles at the player unit, simulating Sagger missiles.

The day-offensive scenario tests a unit's moving and fighting ability. More than 70 targets spread over the range represent a 30-kilometer Soviet security zone that must be penetrated. The field artillery begins the attack by preparing a small pass in the hills leading to the battlefield. Engineers then clear the pass of mines and other obstacles, and mark a route through it.

Once the unit is on the battlefield, it races across the desert floor and climbs into the hills, encountering little resistance. But at the top of the hills, the enemy is dug in and must be blasted out of their positions.

The next objective is getting off "the shelf," as it is called, and onto the desert valley floor to continue the attack. A road barely wide enough for a tank is the only route. Engineers clear man-made obstacles, such as mines, but Mother Nature has also provided an obstacle. The road descends at almost a 45-degree angle, then quickly rises at a 45-degree angle with a slight curve to form an almost perfect V. A mistake by a vehicle means falling off the side of the road, resulting in injury or death, or getting stuck in the V, and blocking and stranding the rest of the unit on the shelf.

After the unit reaches the valley floor, it regroups and begins the final assault. Ahead of it lies the last and possibly the most deadly barrier. A barbed wire fence, protected by tank ditches and minefields, stretches the width of the valley and channels the units into a killing zone. If the forward elements do not properly breach the fence in several places or the main body overtakes the forward elements, the enemy will slaughter the unit.

As the last soldier clears the fence and reaches the final objective, end of mission is called. A sense of relief sweeps the soldiers. They are tired and hungry. Many have lost track of time during this intense training. But they know they have been through 14 days of war, have survived and are better soldiers because of it. □

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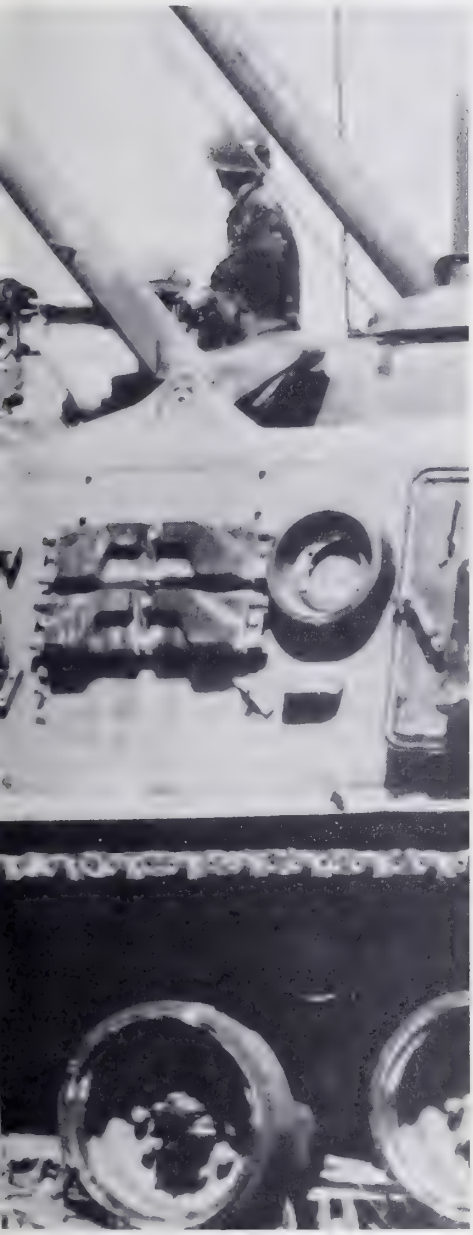
BEANS AND BULLETS TO THE FIGHTERS

Story and Photos by SFC Michael Brown

The battle is fought and decided by the quartermasters before the shooting begins. The bravest men can do nothing without guns, the guns nothing without plenty of ammunition, and neither guns nor ammunition are of much use in mobile warfare unless there are vehicles with sufficient petrol to haul them around.

—Field Marshal Erwin Rommel

FIELD Marshal Erwin Rommel rec-



ognized that good supply support meant the difference between victory and defeat in his desert war against the Allies in World War II. This support remains just as important in another desert war — the one waged by player units at the National Training Center.

Whatever a task force needs at NTC — from beans, bullets and fuel to repair parts and clean clothes — must come from attached support units. Support can't be simulated. The support units must be there and functioning properly to ensure that the front-line troops have what they need to move, shoot and communicate.

"The forward commanders cannot assume away the combat service support," said Lt. Col. Gary LaGrange, "because they have to rely on their assets and their assets only to make sure they have the things needed to fight and win in combat."

LaGrange's outfit, the 1st Infantry Division's 1st Support Battalion (Provisional) supported two battalion task forces during exercise Dagger Desert I at NTC last August.

The battalion's units covered the spectrum of support operations. These units included Company C, 1st Medical Battalion; Co. D, 701st Maintenance Bn. and Co. E (Provisional), 1st Supply and Transport Bn.

The job of moving the fuel, beans and bullets as well as providing other services belonged to the soldiers of Co. E. This company, like the support battalion, was a mixture of units.

The company included elements of Co. E, 1st Supply and Transport Bn., and the 329th Engineer Detachment, 245th Transportation and 12th Chemical companies, all from Fort Riley. Members of the 553rd Services and Supply Co., Fort Bliss, Texas, and two Army Reserve units, the 1010th Services and Supply Co., Pittsburg, Kan., and the 1011th Services and Supply Co., Independence, Kan., rounded out Co. E.

As the first streaks of the dawn sun shone across the desert, the company's trucks and tankers began traveling the 10 to 15 miles from the brigade support area to Fort Irwin garrison. There, they picked up fuel and oil for the 1,200-plus vehicles and water, food and ice for the more than 3,300 Big Red One soldiers at NTC.

When Co. E's vehicles returned to the brigade support area, maneuver unit mess sergeants picked up rations and ice and took them to the battalion field trains. Trucks and tankers dropped off fuel and water in the BSA, then joined the maneuver trucks that made up the log pac convoy.

The log pacs went forward at night under tactical conditions, subject to ambush by the Opposing Forces. The drivers used blackout drive and the light of the moon and the stars.

The support battalion's trucks in the convoy hauled fuel, water and the items that the company couldn't haul because of commitments to the battle. Their trucks were responsible for carrying everything else the company needed, including rations, ammunition, laundry, repair parts and general supplies.

After the supplies were deliverd, the trucks picked up the items that had to go back to the field trains and the BSA. These items included trash, unserviceable repair parts and equipment, and dirty laundry. Often it was midnight or later before the truckers bedded down for the night.

"Initially, we were providing blanket log pacs for each of the companies," said Capt. Arthur Meyers, operations officer for the support battalion. "Each company would get a specific amount of each supply each day.

"But we changed that early in the exercise to providing the supplies based on requests from the support platoon leader. This gave us a more accurate picture of the amount of supplies being used. Plus it provided the support platoon leaders with a different training, having to develop supply requests on a task force level."

The support platoon leaders were not the only ones training under different conditions. The desert environment at NTC gave drivers a unique challenge.

"Out here, it's so wide open," said PFC Stephen O'Neill, a Co. E driver. "There aren't as many reference points as at Fort Riley, so you have to really know your land navigation or you could end up very lost. Plus here we're driving without any lights, while at Fort Riley we usually use the cat eyes (vehicle lights that allow a very small amount of light to show).

"Another thing is that there are different maintenance things I have to be aware of. The dust is unreal. It gets into everything. I have to clean the air filter every day here, while back at Riley I usually only have to clean it once a week. Plus this heat can cause the batteries to overcharge, so I have to watch out for that as well."

Transporting supplies from the rear area to the front lines was just

part of Co. E's mission. The unit provided several other services.

A decontamination team from its 12th Chemical Co. element treated vehicles that had undergone chemical attack. The team had to be set up and ready to go at the decon site within 30 minutes of notification. They normally worked in the forward battle area so vehicles could return to battle as quickly as possible.

Laundry services were provided by 35 members of Fort Bliss' 553rd Service and Supply Co. They sorted, tagged, washed, dried, resorted, bagged and loaded onto trucks more than 500 loads of laundry a day to help keep the troops clean.

The reservists operated three shower points 24 hours a day, plus a decon facility for treating individual soldiers.

"We brought most of the gear with us from Kansas," said 1st Lt. Herb Frazier, detachment commander. "We arrived late one afternoon and were operational the next morning. All of us volunteered for this training. None of this counts towards our annual two-week training requirement. In fact, most of us will be going to Germany with the 1st Infantry Division on REFORGER for our annual training.

"We usually train at Fort Riley, so we jumped at the chance to come out here. This really gives us the opportunity to see how good our training has been and to sharpen our professional skills. Also, it provides some excellent training with the Active forces."

While Co. E provided supplies and services, Co. D, 701st Maintenance Bn., kept vehicles running and weapons systems operating. This unit provided the direct support maintenance for the line units.

Co. D worked as far forward in the battle area as possible. Contact teams followed the task force in the training area, analyzing repair problems and helping to fix disabled vehicles. Speed was crucial in this highly mobile desert war. If it was quicker to replace something like a power pack than to fix it, that was done.

Parts and vehicles that could not be repaired in the forward area were taken back to the brigade support area. Mechanics there worked around the clock to return them to the front-line units as quickly as possible.

Repairing the human element of the war — the troops — was the job of the soldiers of Co. C, 1st Medical Bn. They manned the medical clearing station, where their primary mission was to stabilize and evacuate simulated casualties. It was the first place wounded soldiers saw a doctor. Before that, all they had seen was a physician's assistant or a medic at the battalion aid station.

The clearing station had all the facilities needed for basic life support for sick and wounded soldiers. The facilities included a pharmacy, a laboratory, an operating room, an X-ray room, a dentistry section, and a ward that could hold up to 40 patients. The station could hold patients for up to 72 hours before they had to be evacuated to division- or corps-level facilities.



WO 1 Jerry Bradburn, a reservist from Kansas, fixes a water heater used at the shower point.

Co. C also provided the medical supplies needed at the battalion aid stations. Company ambulances were assigned to each battalion task force. They would move at night, bringing patients to the clearing station for admission and then picking up supplies and taking them back to the battalion aid stations, which were located with the combat trains.

"We haven't had a lot of exercise patient play because most of that is done at the battalion aid station," explained Capt. R.K. Leedham, Co. C commander. "But we have had some real-world casualties like accidents and heat injuries. August is the hottest time of year here in the desert but our preventive training program has kept the number of heat injuries pretty low."

Co. C operated as a self-contained unit, Leedham noted. They brought their own supply people, mechanics, drivers, plus food service and medical people to NTC. Despite having soldiers with so many different MOSs in a unit of 76 people, he said he had no problem getting everyone to pull together.

"Everyone has pitched in, doing whatever needs to be done," Leedham said. "When we had to make a move from one site to another, the tents were up and the station was operational within four hours, and that was after loading and driving all night.

"Plus everybody helps each other, doing things like training on some of the individual soldier skills or helping get ready for the Expert Field Medical Badge test. This place is ideal for training because you can concentrate on the training and forget about the garrison duty."

LaGrange was faced with finding a common factor to pull the entire battalion together. "The unit's mission was so diverse that it was hard to find a common thread," LaGrange explained. "But coming into the realistic combat environment of NTC and the harsh desert condition became that thread. It really brought the unit together.

"Under the stress of this environment, you find out just how well you know the basic soldier skills. We've been discovering what our strengths and weaknesses are because of this stress. And I've been finding an enthusiasm here that you don't see in garrison. Despite the austere living conditions, there haven't been complaints, just a desire to do more of this new training.

"This is the greatest training in the Army. It can't be duplicated anywhere. The combat service support soldiers really get the chance to do their jobs. This is the only time the combat units must rely on the support people."

The next war may not be fought in the desert like the war at NTC. But no matter where it is fought, the efforts of the men and women of the 1st Support Bn. will be needed to ensure that front-line soldiers can meet and defeat the enemy. □

LET'S BE CAREFUL OUT THERE!

Story and Photo by SFC Michael Brown

CREDIBILITY means a lot to Lawrence Giller, especially since the safety of his students depends on their believing and using what he teaches. Giller feels his credibility has to be earned.

"When I stood in front of a group of officers and NCOs and talked about tactical safety in the field, I felt I didn't have a lot of credibility because I hadn't been there. So, I went to the field to see what it was really all about," Giller said.

Giller is an Army civilian safety specialist at Fort Riley, Kan. He went with the 1st Infantry Division last August to the National Training Center to take part in the Dagger Desert I exercise. He also took part in the 1982 REFORGER exercise.

"Soldiers in the field face a lot of hazards, but I feel there are things we can do to reduce the dangers without affecting the mission," Giller explained.

"Going to the field gives me an expertise that can't be taught in a classroom or learned from records and manuals. By going to Germany and NTC, I saw units training in different physical and tactical environments, giving me a broader range of experience.

"My main goal is to improve the safety program by educating myself about the dangers of the field, especially those connected with equipment normally not used at Fort Riley. What I learn will become part of the safety classes I give the troops before they go on another training exercise."

Giller started learning what being in the field is like before he set foot on the desert at Fort Irwin. After telling his boss he wanted to go, Giller did some research.

"I didn't know a whole lot about the desert. I was born and raised in Atchison, Kan.," he said.

"During my 20 years as an Air Force pilot, the closest I had come to the desert was flying over it. So, the first thing I did was pull all the manuals I could find on desert operations and survival and read them," he added. "I also talked to some unit safety officers who had already been to NTC to get some tips on what to take.

"I wanted to really be a part of the unit and blend in, so I scrounged some fatigues and field gear. I didn't need any boots because I had kept my old ones from my Air Force days. What field gear I couldn't get issued to me I bought."



Lawrence Giller, right, talks to an observer/controller about an accident.

At NTC, the 50-year-old Giller learned that being in the field means long days. Before breakfast each day, he visited the medical clearing station to see who had been admitted during the night and, if possible, to talk with the soldiers about what had happened. After a quick breakfast, he went on the road, visiting the units to see what the soldiers were doing and to give impromptu classes on accident prevention. Following his return to the brigade support area, usually after supper, there was paperwork to do.

"The troops are a little surprised to see a civilian in the field, especially one from the safety office. They are a little wary of me at first, thinking I have some sort of checklist so I can nail them for something. But when they realize I am just there to look things over, they open up and tell me about their safety measures and ask for ways to improve them.

"When I spot a potential hazard, I tell the NCO or officer in charge about it so he can correct it. If there's an immediate danger, I can correct it on the spot. They have to be the safety experts because I can't know all their jobs. I am just the spur to keep them going."

At NTC, the observer/controllers were another source of information for Giller. The O/Cs are combat arms NCOs and officers assigned to each platoon during a unit's entire 14-day rotation at NTC.

"I made a point of talking to the observer/controllers everywhere I went. They had been with the unit the whole time so they could tell me what the unit had been doing. Also, most of the O/Cs have been through several rotations, so they could tell me about any trends on safety that they had noticed.

"Everywhere I went, I carried a notebook. From the time I arrived with the advance party, I took notes on what I saw and did. Each night, I reviewed my notes and expanded them to make them part of a report which will be the basis for making any changes in the safety classes.

"The experience has given me a truer sense of what soldiers in the field can and cannot do in a combat situation. It's one thing to sit in your office and read an accident report and say this or that should have been done. It's quite different when you're there and can see what happened, and you can talk to the people involved and really find out if they did everything they could to prevent the accident.

"The next time I stand in front of a group of soldiers to give a class on tactical safety," Giller said, "they will believe I know what I'm talking about because I've been there." □

NTC

THE EYES OF THE BATTLE

Story and Photos by SFC Michael Brown



SFC Miles Pitman is an observer/controller at the National Training Center, Fort Irwin, Calif. For 14 days he becomes a tank platoon's instructor, umpire, critic, friend and foe. But he is not their grader.

"I really hate the idea," Pitman said, "that some people feel they're going to be fired if they don't meet our standards. We are not graders. We don't give them a go or no-go, and we don't say they are combat-ready or not.

"We evaluate them as a unit in a combat environment and give them the opportunity to train, learn and become the kind of unit that can survive.

Pitman's relationship with a unit, like the other O/Cs of maneuver units, starts the moment the platoon moves to the field to prepare for the first force-on-force battle. He has been briefed on each scenario the unit will face and, after evaluating 11 unit rotations at NTC, he knows the mistakes which are likely to occur.

"Before the mission begins," he explained, "I sit in with the platoon leader when he gives his operation order to his tank commanders. Then I go over the mission with the platoon leader, discuss what the doctrine says he is supposed to accomplish, and ask what his unit's standing operating procedures require him to do.

"After this, I step back and watch what the platoon leader does. I watch his preparations, examine his troop leading procedures and see if he goes through his pre-combat checks. Of course, that's allowing the mission gives him that kind of time to prepare.

"Once a leader looks like he's finished getting ready, I check his preparedness, such as tank positioning and fields of fire. I also see what kind of shape his vehicles are in, and if they've been pulling maintenance and requesting parts and supplies. I examine the tanks' weapons, making sure they are clean and functioning. The final check I make is to ensure the MILES equipment is working."

MILES stands for Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System. A transmitter attached to the tank's main gun fires a laser beam. If the beam hits one of the sensors placed on another tank, a yellow light on the turret will flash. Depending on the strength of the beam as it hits the sensor, a shot is either a near-miss or a hit. A near-miss causes the light to flash once or twice. A hit causes the light to continually flash, and disables the tank's laser until the system is reset.

"If at any point during the preparations someone appears unsure of what to do, I try to help. For example, let's say a platoon leader's placing his tanks only in primary positions. I would remind him doctrine calls for alternate and supplementary positions and explain why all three are needed. He may explain why he is doing it his way, or he may make the change.

"I won't go up to him and tell him to change something. I simply suggest." Pitman explained that if you tell player units how to do things right all the time, they don't really learn. All the leaders know is a controller told them to do this, that or the other, and it worked. They don't really understand why.

"When they come out here and do something wrong and see that people would have died in combat because of it, it becomes a much more personal thing to them. It's unfortunate, but it's a part of human nature that we learn by making mistakes."

At the start of the force-on-force battle, Pitman changes from observer to participant. He becomes an extension of the enemy on the battlefield. He simulates enemy artillery and chemical attacks by using pyrotechnics such as smoke and CS grenades, parachute flares, and hand grenade and groundburst simulators. He also simulates artillery air bursts with a 40mm shell fired from a pistol much like a flare gun.

He also participates by using his controller gun. The gun is a hand-held laser which can register a near-miss or "destroy" a tank, depending on the gun's setting. If crew members do not don protective clothing and button up inside their tank, he can "kill" the individual soldiers, "destroy" the tank, or both, depending on the situation.

"Basically I look for violations of doctrine during the battle. I check to see if they are using proper movement techniques, are establishing a base of fire before they maneuver while in contact, taking the proper action upon enemy contact — all the basic things that are in the manuals.

"I use my 11 years of experience in armor as a tank commander and a platoon leader to evaluate the unit's proficiency. Plus, I have the reinforcement of MILES. If they are not proficient, they will have a high casualty rate and will not do very much damage to the opposing force."

Battle observations become lessons learned during the after-action reviews held in the field. At the end of each mission, Pitman combines his notes on what he saw with the battle damage report, which shows who was killed and how, and the number and type of rounds fired. This information is for the company-level review. After this review, Pitman conducts one for his platoon.



Preceding page, SFC Miles Pitman takes aim with his controller gun. • Above, observer/controllers exchange information prior to a company after-action review.

Pitman explained that he doesn't lecture the platoon during the review. "Together we reconstruct the mission from when the operation order is given at the end of the mission. For instance, I'll say, 'Such and such a tank was killed. Why do you think that happened?' Then someone might say, 'Well, I skylined on the hill and got shot,' or 'There wasn't a proper base of fire before I moved.' This way the soldiers — especially the leaders — learn exactly what happened, why, and what to do so it won't happen in the next battle, whether it's here or in real combat.

"If you plotted on a graph the learning curve of the units while they are here, it would be almost a vertical climb until about mid-rotation, and then it would start to level out. By the end of rotation, it has leveled out but at a much higher level than when they arrived."

Observing the action is Pitman's primary job as an O/C during the force-on-force battles. He has very little effect on running the unit. Units are allowed to do what they want, make their mistakes and learn on their own. But when the unit moves to live-fire, the O/C has the authority to control the unit.

"We have to have this control. There are too many life-threatening possibilities during live-fire. We stay out of a unit's way as much as possible until we feel it has reached a point that someone could get hurt. If it happens before the mission begins, we will work with the individuals and make the necessary adjustments. If it occurs during the mission, we can call for a cease fire. We don't like to do it but we will to prevent possible injuries."

The completion of live-fire is the end of the training at NTC for most units. For the O/Cs, it's the start of preparations for the next rotation. Their jeeps, armored personnel carriers and Sheridans receive additional maintenance and repair. The teams are briefed on the next units coming to NTC, their scenarios, and any other needed data. This time also provides O/Cs an opportunity to receive some intensive training.

"When we are not in the field, we are constantly having classes and being tested on Army doctrine and tactics, especially the new things like AirLand Battle. We also review our company and platoon after-action reviews, which were videotaped when we gave them. We examine the techniques we used to see which are good and which need work.

"But this is just part of our training. We are always training, even when we are in the field. Whenever we have a few spare moments, we are reading manuals to keep current on the changes in doctrine and tactics. Plus, the senior controllers are watching our actions, offering advice and making on-the-spot corrections.

"We have to be the best we can possibly be so we can provide the best possible training. The lives of soldiers depend on it.

"We provide instruction, not the test. The test will come during the next war." □

NTC

LIVE FROM NTC - IT'S THE WAR

Story and Photos by SFC Michael Brown



A VIDEO screen glows brightly in a dimly lit room. A soldier examines the map contours displayed on the screen. He presses a button on a console, and blue and red tanks appear among the hills and valleys. The tanks jockey for position as the battle starts, when suddenly a red tank fires at a blue one. A solid black line shows the path of the shot. The blue tank is hit and quickly surrounded by a black box which indicates it is dead.

The soldier turns to a computer keyboard, makes an entry, then returns his gaze to the video screen. The entry notes the tank had crested a hill, making it visible to the enemy, which led to its destruction.

This is not an arcade game. The tank is real, as is the battle being waged on the screen. The soldier is analyzing the mistakes a unit makes during an exercise at Fort Irwin, Calif., so the same mistakes will not happen in combat. The analysis is part of the National Training Center learning experience.

The analyst's notes form the base of a review of a unit's performance at NTC. His video display and keyboard are part of a computer-integrated system through which analysts monitor and record nearly every move of units during NTC exercises. Several high-technology devices feed the system.

"During a unit's 14-day rotation at NTC, 250 of its tanks and armored personnel carriers will be tracked," said SFC Ron Mello. Mello is NCOIC of the video section, Training Analysis and Feedback Division. "Also, 250 Opposing Force vehicles will be tracked.

"A radio transmitter almost the size of a five-gallon gas can is placed inside the vehicle. This is known as a B unit. At fixed locations throughout the training area, receivers called A units determine the vehicle's location. These units send information via microwave to receivers on Tiefort Mountain, centrally located in the training area. Then the information is instantly relayed by cable to the TAAF computers and a symbol for that vehicle appears on the display screen, which has a preprogrammed map on it.

"When a vehicle moves, the signal strength the A unit receives changes," Mello continued. "The A units use these changes to compute the new locations. Since information is constantly fed into the computer, the vehicle moves on the display screen. The information is provided in 10-digit grid coordinates, so every time a vehicle moves one meter, it shows up on the computer."

The Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System of the vehicles being tracked is monitored as well. MILES simulates live rounds with lasers. If a laser shot strikes a vital spot, the attacked vehicle is "killed," making its MILES unusable.

Every time a tank fires, MILES sends the information to the computer, which graphically displays each shot and gives a shot-by-shot printout. The printout tells the analyst who fired, when, what type of weapon was used, the range to target, and the results.

While the analyst monitors one screen, another above it vies for his attention. The top screen shows the analyst live television coverage of the battle.

"We have a high-resolution, black-and-white camera with a 900 to 4,100mm zoom lens fixed on top of Tiefort Mountain as one source of live video coverage," explained SSgt. Bill Nourse, video maintenance coordinator for the TAAF division. "This camera is like our eye-in-the-sky because it covers 99 percent of the area where force-on-force training takes place.

"The camera sits in a facility similar to an observatory dome. It has a range out to 25 kilometers and night vision capability. On a clear day, it can



zoom in close enough for a viewer to read a soldier's name tag."

Mobile video units, which are like television minicam units, also provide video coverage. Four MVUs are assigned to each of the two battalion task forces that train during a rotation. The MVU vehicle, a modified pickup truck, contains a microwave dish, cameras, video recorders, audio mixers and transmitting gear. A combat arms NCO and an audiovisual specialist man the MVU.

"About 12 hours before the battle starts, we position the MVUs where we can get maximum coverage of the action," Nourse explained. "The vehicles are well-hidden so they won't interfere with the training. A 300-foot cable for the camera allows for mobility in covering the action. These cameras can view a subject up to two kilometers away.

"The NCO remains in the vehicle, ensuring that the signal goes out properly and that other technical aspects are correct. He also does a running commentary on the action."

Analysts can receive audio and visual input from any MVU. Their locations are displayed as part of the computer graphics, and each is assigned a different channel on the television set.

An analyst can get a different view from an MVU by contacting the field integrator, who is like a director at a television station. The field integrator radios the MVU, requesting necessary adjustments. The camera operator, however, is limited to the 300-foot cable because once positioned, the MVU vehicle does not move until the end of the mission.

The final means of live coverage is the tactical operations center vehicles that simulate the division headquarters. The information for each battle is passed to the battalion commander as intelligence.

Then, after the commander makes his decisions, the orders and instructions he gives to the company commanders are relayed through the TOC to the computers. The TOC also televises the actions of the commander and his staff during the battle.

With the live video coverage and computer graphics, the analyst sees the battle. He hears the battle through his headset, which is hooked into the computer. He can listen to any one of the 40 tactical radio communications channels used during the missions.

All this sophisticated electronic gear would be useless, however, without the human element — the analyst. He transforms the computer system from a monitoring device into a valuable training system.

"My job as an analyst," Maj. William Johnson said, "is to watch my platoon during the force-on-force battles and determine what the significant events were.

"Before the battle begins, I know what their mission is and what instructions they have been given by the company commander. So the first thing I check is if they are in position to carry out the mission, see if the platoon leader, for example, has placed them properly to defend their sector.

"During the battle, I watch and see if they maneuver properly by doing such things as using cover and concealment when moving. I also listen to their radio communications for breaks in security that may give their position or someone else's position away.

"From the time I check the unit's position to the end of the mission, I make notes on events as they occur. These notes form the basis for providing the unit with feedback on the good and bad things they did. We are not here to pass or fail people, but to make them aware of how their training can be improved."

The units receive the analyst's feedback after every battle at reviews conducted at the platoon, company and battalion level.

The observers/controllers present the platoon and company reviews. (See page 24.) An O/C is assigned to each platoon and to any other place where decisions are made that affect the battle. He acts as the analyst's on-scene eyes and ears. He verifies the actions of the platoon seen by the analyst and offers other observations.

The platoon and company reviews are held in the field. All platoon members take part in platoon reviews. Only the company commander, his platoon leaders and others he may select attend the company review.

The most detailed review, held for the battalion, is conducted in a five-ton truck that has been converted into a rolling theater. The senior O/C uses comments from other O/Cs and an audiovisual presentation prepared by the TAAF division to give an overview of the unit's activities to the battalion commander, his staff, and company commanders. This presentation is the heart of the battalion review.

"During the battle," Mello explained, "we are recording the computer graphics, video and audio transmissions. A time track is recorded automatically onto each of the tapes. The notes made by the analysts during the battle become requests for specific time segments on a tape.

"We have just three hours from

the end of a mission to extract all the requested segments and put them together to form a time-sequential videotape for the battalion review.

"This videotape gives the senior O/C a graphic tool to show the actions that were noted. It also helps reinforce the training point of that exercise."

The reviews continue when the unit moves to the live-fire range, but the electronic monitoring is not as extensive. MILES transmitters are removed when the unit stands down prior to zeroing its weapons. Computer graphics are still available and audio monitoring remains the same. Usually, three video cameras cover the entire range and monitor how a commander places his assets plus how well fire is adjusted as the targets move.

Another camera system gives the analyst a unique view of the action. After the tanks are zeroed, the passive or infrared sights of seven randomly selected tanks are replaced by video cameras with audio capabilities.

This way the analyst sees what the gunner sees and where he fired, hears the corrections given by the tank commander and sees what corrections the gunner makes.

When the mission has been completed for the last exercise, the TAAF division begins preparing its most important product — the take-home package for the unit.

This package contains everything the unit did during its 14-day rotation. There are videotapes of all platoon, company and battalion reviews, recorded as they were presented, to include computer graphics, video coverage and audiotaping.

The package also contains a videotape of the overview briefing given to the unit commander at the end of the rotation. A written report contains basic statistics, such as the number of soldiers wounded and killed in action.

Units use this package at their home stations to determine where their training program is, what needs more work and what is up to par.

As they leave NTC, most soldiers realize they've been watched almost as carefully as "Big Brother" watches people in George Orwell's *1984*. The difference: NTC's "big brothers" watch so they can help. □

SWAPPING SWAMP FOR DESERT

Sp5 Peter Strescino



THE Opposing Force tanks roared into the Valley of Death hoping to catch the enemy unaware. The Blue Forces opened fire, engaging the vaunted National Training Center troops in the first battle. This time, however, something was different — for the first time, Blue Force included a Reserve Component unit.

During three weeks last September, the 1st Battalion, 108th Armor, of the Georgia Army National Guard's 48th Infantry Brigade joined the 1st Brigade, 24th Infantry Division, in the Mojave Desert. The Guard brigade is the division's round-out unit.

Members of the Guard battalion regularly perform their two weeks of annual training in the swampy, thickly wooded maneuver area of Fort Stewart, Ga. Only a polar region could have provided a more extreme climatic difference than this barren, burning, Southern California wasteland did. That difference, said many Georgians, caused most of their troubles.

"Our biggest problems have been the heat and the terrain," explained SSgt. Charles Brown, a track commander. "We're not used to the low humidity, or the jagged ridges and ruts. But this is a challenge, and best of all, a realistic learning experience."

Brown's sentiments were echoed by many in the battalion. "You can drive for miles and still feel like you're in the same place," said SSgt. William Feeser, a tank commander. "At Fort Stewart we can use trees and other foliage for concealment. Here, we can only use our imagination."

"It's a totally different training environment than we're used to," said Sp4 Roy Gentry, a tank driver. "The terrain has just ripped the vehicles up. You'll be driving along, and all of a sudden the road will drop out on you. We're learning to stay inside the tracks instead of driving up top."

Learning is what NTC is all about. There are reviews here, not evaluations. "I was in the Active Army for three years," said Sp4 Jerry Myers, a scout observer. "We trained at some tough places, but I've never learned with such immediacy and impact as I have here. The desert forces you to learn quickly, and learn well. I like to think I'm lending some of my knowledge to my squad members, but this desert is the real teacher."

"I've learned more in the last three weeks than I have in the last eight years," commented Sgt. Henry Moore, a 155mm self-propelled howitzer gunner. "Everything here is different — night movements, firing and survival techniques. And being isolated helps, because a soldier can concentrate on his job better."

"My soldiers have made a lot of progress," said 1st Sgt. Joe Slaughter, Battery A, 1st Battalion, 230th Field Artillery. "We've fired more rounds here in three weeks than we have in the last year."

The Georgia guardsmen's fighting spirit was honed during months of preparation for the landmark trip. That spirit was further stoked by tales of their Fort Irwin antagonists, the OPFOR. The OPFOR considers NTC its domain — a point not lost on visiting units during the mock battles.

"The OPFOR whipped us today," Gentry said. "They snuck up on us, and while I had one of them in my sights another hit us from behind."

The OPFOR's early dominance got to some guardsmen. "Yeah, they're sneaky all right," said Sp4 William Brown, a tank loader. "One slipped in on us last night. They know the terrain so well, and are well-trained. They're teaching us a lesson right now, but let them come to Fort Stewart — then we'll see who's sneaky."

"They just don't fight fair," Moore said, agitation mixed with his Georgia drawl. "But I suppose there's not too much fair play in war."

"They attack in droves, just like a foreign force," said Sp5 Joe Yother, a tank gunner. "There are so many of them, and they exploit our weaknesses so well. But we're learning."

"They use brute force to overrun us," observed Sgt. Tommy Rollings, a ground surveillance radar equipment operator. Rollings knows a little more about OPFOR objectives than most of his fellow guardsmen. He was a member of the original OPFOR at Irwin in 1977. "They're damn good. They'll send 10 tanks to destroy one of ours. They don't care if they die."



Guardsmen from Georgia were in the first Reserve Component unit to train at NTC.

OPFOR vehicles and crews may "die" — their Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System equipment flashing, signifying their demise — but the lessons they teach may someday keep soldiers alive.

If the training center is a classroom, the OPFOR its teacher, and Guard units the new breed of student, then MILES is the textbook by which all lessons are learned. Although MILES isn't new, nowhere is it used so effectively as NTC. Guardsmen said it also made training more adventurous.

"The MILES definitely lends credibility to the training," said SFC Wayne Little. He works for the Guard full time and helped prepare for the trip west.

"MILES definitely increases the realism here," Rollings said. "I heard a couple of soldiers talking about the battle, and their voices were almost at a fever pitch when they mentioned getting hit. The system makes it more challenging than the 'bam-bam-you're-dead' way it used to be."

The guardsmen closed out their training during the last hot, dusty week of September. Being first in the Reserve Components to train at the center didn't seem to matter. What did was that the troops thought they had a successful training experience in this military no-man's land. They learned.

As an OPFOR soldier was heard to say at the end of the exercise, "Y'all come back now." □

SPECIALIST FIVE PETER STRESCINO is assigned to the 28th Public Affairs Detachment, Fort Lewis, Wash.

FOCUS ON PEOPLE

Compiled by Sgt. Cecil Stack

Sp4 Brad Mosher



Meyer: Honorary CSM

At age 23, **Eileen A. Meyer** has to be the youngest command sergeant major ever. But everybody at the television facility at Fort Riley, Kan., still addresses her as specialist four. It all began when she was made an honorary CSM in the Nebraska National Guard.

Maj. Gen. Edward Binder, the state adjutant general, "promoted" Meyer as a show of his appreciation for her support of two National Guard projects. Meyer had first videotaped a two-day recruiting and retention seminar, then returned to tape air and ground demonstrations at a county fair.

"I videotaped his speech and I guessed he liked my work at the fair," she said.

Being an honorary command sergeant major is great, but it has not changed her monthly salary or work requirements. "It sure would be nice if I could be paid as an E-9, instead of an E-4," she said. Meyer also wishes the rank would make easier her nightly routine of unloading camera gear cases which are almost as big as she is. — *Sp4 Brad Mosher*

The Army's first female operator of a 115,000-pound aircushioned vehicle believes in going for it all.

Sgt. Yvette A. Camp, assigned to the 331st Transportation Company, Fort Eustis, Va., decided navigating one of the hovercraft, an LACV-30, was not enough. She wanted to pilot the craft.

"It is real exciting piloting the craft," Camp said. "The only drawback is your physical condition. A person has to be in good shape to continually operate the rudder pedals. They can eventually tire you out. Piloting the LACV-30 and PT go hand-in-hand." Camp stays in shape by running up to five miles a day.

Time was not a factor in achieving her goal. Because of Camp's navigator experience she completed the five-month course in three weeks. As a navigator she plotted courses and worked the radar. Now she maneuvers up to 30 tons of cargo over land and water at speeds up to 57 mph.

The LACV-30 is the Army's newest amphibious vessel. — *Sp4 Michael Hurt*

When the Knapp family sits down to watch television, the top 10 programs are not discussed. They try to decide which computer to plug in for their nightly entertainment.

MSgt. Robert W. Knapp Jr., assigned to the Communications System Agency at Fort Monmouth, N.J., owns four computers. He and his family use them for learning, planning the home budget and entertainment. He noted, however, the family doesn't rely on pre-programmed educational or video game cartridges. They prefer to program their own.

He has programmed spelling, history and math quizzes for his 12- and 14-year-old children, and number, letter and figure recognition games for his 4-year-old.

It seems he can't get enough of programming. He has integrated his computer

Camp: LACV-30 Pilot



skills into his job by using a computer at work to process and track thousands of procurement documents a year. After work, it's only minutes before he is at home in front of another screen.

The computers have created one problem for him. "I sometimes get so involved working on programming problems that I forget what time it is," Knapp said. "Five or six hours later, I'll still be at the computer."

To solve that problem, Knapp programmed an alarm system into his computer. The alarm causes the television screen to go blank every two hours.

Although he has learned a lot in the two years since he began programming, Knapp admits he is still at his hobby's intermediate stage. He emphasized he is an amateur compared to some buffs who have reached far advanced programming skills.

Computers just recently became a family affair. His children learned basic programming in school and his wife learned computer repair when one of their computers broke down. — *Henry Kearney*

During duty, **SSgt. John Merritt**, assigned to Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3rd Signal Brigade, Fort Hood, Texas, pushes a pencil and juggles the unit's training schedule. Off-duty it's a different story. Merritt turns plain wood into things of beauty for the house.



Sp4 Michael Hurt

"I've been building cabinets and other furniture for more than 10 years," Merritt said. "I learned out of necessity. My father and three brothers were building a three-bedroom addition to our home when I was 8 years old. I learned then how to use a hammer, and I helped put in subflooring." What started out as a necessary skill became his hobby.

"I enjoy woodworking and appreciate the look and feel of finely crafted wood. There's also the satisfaction of building something with one's hands."

The quality of wood Merritt chooses varies with each project. Normally he uses a low grade of yellow pine wood, but for unique projects requiring fancy grain he selects post oak wood. Many times his neighbor's wood pile supplies the oak.

Off duty, rain or shine, Merritt can be found in his garage turning rough wood into masterpieces of fine furniture. — *John E. Easler*

Eight years of night school have paid off again for **SFC Oscar R. Geraldo**. After all the late nights and long weekends, he earned a master's degree in counseling psychology from the American Technological University in Killeen, Texas.

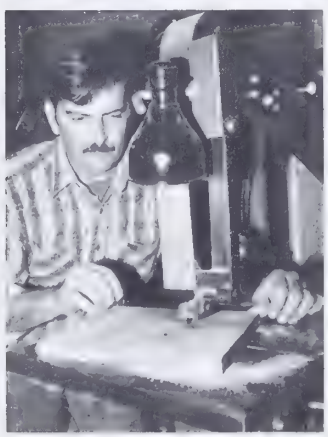
The previous pay-offs were a psychology undergraduate degree and a two-year business degree.

Geraldo, NCOIC of academic records at the U.S. Army School of Americas in Panama, said his clerical job did not make his achievement any easier.



Bob DeMott

Knapp: Computer Family



John Easler

Merritt: Woodworker

"I was constantly in and out of the field during my assignments in Texas and Germany," he recalled. "I'd hitch a ride from the field to attend classes. It wasn't easy sitting in that classroom — webgear and all."

Geraldo believes the educational benefits available to soldiers are almost unlimited. "It's up to the individual to take advantage of them while in the service."

This degree is only a stepping stone to his ultimate goal — a Ph.D. — and the title "doctor." — *SSgt. Marco Morales*

CAFFEINE: FRIEND OR FOE?

Story by MSgt. Norm Oliver

DO you slug down an industrial-size mug or two of coffee in the morning to jump start your batteries? Does it take another cup in the late morning to rewire your ignition after the world's been messing with your engine? Do you need the caffeine fix of an afternoon cup to ease you through until quitting time?

Have you been reading about how caffeine makes you irritable? Do you feel guilty about how much caffeine you're consuming?

If you're a normal, healthy person who consumes a moderate amount of caffeine, guilt feelings probably cause more harm than the caffeine.

Before you start feeling too smug, though, caffeine is a drug. Because billions of pounds of coffee, tea, chocolate and cocoa are consumed every year, experts say caffeine is the world's most-used drug. It's the only one the Food and Drug Administration approves as a food additive.

Caffeine occurs naturally in 63 plants. Since the Stone Age, whether drunk, chewed or swallowed, it has been giving people a lift in their daily lives. Since the late 19th century, it's been a lift to soft drink sales.

Consumers have become more aware in recent years about what goes into their food and, in turn, into their bodies. Caffeine-free soft drinks now make up 11 percent of the total soft-drink market. In recent years, soft drink sales have risen 9 percent. Industry observers say some of the sales increase is because caffeine-free sodas ease consumer fears.

But are these fears justified? What does caffeine do to you? Caffeine is commonly called a stimulant. Rather than jacking you up, however, it keeps you from being beaten down. Caffeine relieves drowsiness or fatigue, but doesn't give the body more strength than it normally has.

Caffeine helps certain physical tasks and hinders others. Those tasks that require learning new physical skills or agility are hindered. Repetitive tasks are performed better. Besides improving capacity for work, caffeine sharpens the senses and ability to think.

Athletes in endurance events go longer and faster with a caffeine boost. A cup and a half of coffee can translate into a minute's better time in a 10-mile race, for example. Performance in sports that take a steady hand, a keen eye and precise timing should fall off under the influence of caffeine. But it isn't that simple. The body can become dependent on caffeine. If you regularly drink coffee, skipping your morning cup on the big day could lead to withdrawal symptoms that hurt performance.

Caffeine reaches peak levels in about 30 minutes. It goes into all body tissues proportional to their water content. It enters the reproductive system and crosses the placenta into the tissues of a fetus. Caffeine is absorbed into human milk.

While experts agree that a moderate amount of caffeine is OK for normal, healthy adults, moderate means different things for different people. How much caffeine is a moderate amount for you depends on these variables:

- Weight. The caffeine from a single cola may have the same effect on a child as four cups of coffee on an adult. Traditionally caffeine is found in colas and pepper-type soft drinks. Some fruit sodas use it as a flavor enhancer.
- Source. Caffeine content greatly varies from beverage to beverage and even within the same beverage. Drip-brewed coffee can contain twice as much caffeine as instant coffee (see boxes).
- Frequency. Is the caffeine taken all at once or spread out over the day?
- Tolerance. Over time, the body builds a tolerance to caffeine. A frequent coffee drinker gets less of a lift from one cup than the person who seldom drinks coffee.
- Smoking. The non-smoker feels the effects of caffeine twice as long as a smoker. A dose of caffeine is reduced by half in a smoker's body in less than three hours. In a non-smoker's body, that can take up to seven hours.
- Age. Children burn off caffeine at the same rate as smokers. Tolerance for caffeine decreases with age.
- Pregnancy. A pregnant woman, especially during the last three months, needs 18 to 20 hours to eliminate half the caffeine from her body. Caffeine can cause delivery complications and low birth weight. While there is no evidence caffeine causes birth defects in humans, the surgeon general has warned pregnant women to avoid caffeine or use it sparingly. While waiting for the results of further tests, the FDA said in 1980, "A prudent and protective mother-to-be will want to put caffeine on her list of unnecessary substances which she should avoid."
- Drugs and medication. Follow your doctor's advice if taking medicine. Women who take the pill need about 13 hours to get rid of half the caffeine they take.

An excessive amount of caf-

feine, say the equivalent of eight or more cups of brewed coffee a day, can cause unpleasant side effects. Among them: irregular heartbeat, increased rate of breathing, upset stomach and bowels, dizziness, headaches, restlessness, anxiety and insomnia.

Caffeine promotes urination. This increases the need for fluids and can wash minerals from the body. Coffee, however, doesn't speed the body's processing of alcohol. It only turns a sleepy drunk into a wide-awake drunk.

When your body tells you it's too jittery and doesn't need another cup of coffee, listen to it. The body itself seems to be the best gauge of how much caffeine it wants or can take.

Like all drugs, caffeine can be abused. A lethal dose of caffeine would be equal to drinking about 100 cups of coffee or 200 12-ounce colas in a half hour. A tenth of that dose, however, can get you into trouble. It's easy to get a dose that size, since caffeine is an ingredient in many over-the-counter drugs (see box on caffeine content of drugs).

Coffee is the common companion of the soldier on long missions, on night duty and during a long crisis. However, three doctors reported in the *American Journal of Psychiatry* that people commonly consume too much caffeine in an effort to fight off drowsiness or postpone sleep.

They told the story of how Mr. A overdosed on caffeine and began hallucinating during an endurance race. Mr. A, a single 28-year-old Alaskan fisherman and trapper, was in the third week of the 1977 Iditarod Trail International Sled Dog Race, when he chose to mush continuously for 48 hours. This is a 1,049-mile race between Anchorage and Nome. Mr. A., like other competitors, was two to four days from Nome and didn't want to yield time to sleep.

At dinner, Mr. A. drank two cups of brewed coffee and three colas. The doctors estimated that to be 270 to 330 milligrams of caffeine. Despite this, he still had trouble staying awake. He then took two over-the-counter alertness tablets which had 200 milligrams of caffeine each. About 20 minutes later, he took two more. In three hours he had taken more than 1,000 milligrams of caffeine.

Half an hour later, he began noticing the symptoms of caffeine overdose. His hands trembled, and he heard a buzzing in his ears. He thought his miner's headlamp was shining only a narrow band of light. A long uphill mush seemed as if "it were a flat plain riddled with white stars." He was dizzy and twice fell from his sled. He began to doubt whether he was really in a race and was afraid of being alone.

But, a veteran of two previous races and used to harsh conditions and lack of sleep, he continued on. In the morning, after six hours, the symptoms passed. He had no further difficulty or recur-



Sgt Cecil Stack

Coffee and sodas are two of the most popular dietary sources of caffeine.

Caffeine Content of Coffee

(5-ounce cup)

	Average	Range
Brewed, drip method	115 mg	60-180 mg
Brewed, percolator method	80	49-170
Instant	65	30-120
Decaffeinated, brewed	3	2-5
Decaffeinated, instant	2	1-5

Caffeine Content of Tea

(5-ounce cup hot, 12-ounce glass iced)

Major U.S. brands, brewed	40 mg	20-90 mg
Imported brands, brewed	60	25-110
Instant	30	25-50
Iced	70	67-76

Caffeine Content of Chocolate and Cocoa

Cocoa, 5-ounce cup	4 mg	2-20 mg
Chocolate milk, 8-ounce	5	2-7
Milk chocolate, 1-ounce	6	1-15
Dark, semisweet chocolate, 1-ounce	20	5-35
Baking chocolate, 1-ounce	26	
Chocolate syrup	4	

Caffeine Content of Soft Drinks

(12-ounce serving)

Cola or pepper-type	30-46 mg
Decaffeinated cola	trace–0.18
Caffeine-free cola	0
Orange	0
Other citrus	0-54
Ginger ale, root beer, tonic water	0
Soda, seltzer, sparkling water	0
Other soft drinks	0-43

Caffeine Content of Drugs

(Examples of Prescription Drugs)

	Per Tablet
Cafergot, for migraine headache	100 mg
Fiorinal, for tension headache	40
Soma Compound, pain reliever and muscle relaxant	32
Darvon Compound, pain reliever	32.4

(Examples of Non-prescription Drugs)

Weight control aids:	
Codexin	200 mg
Dex-A-Diet II	200
Dexatrim and Dexatrim Extra Strength	200
Dietac Capsules	200
Maximum Strength Appedrine	100
Prolamine	140
Alertness Tablets:	
No Doz	100 mg
Vivarin	200
Analgesic/Pain Relief:	
Anacin and Anacin Maximum Strength	32 mg
Excedrin	65
Midol	32.4
Vanquish	33
Diuretics (water loss):	
Aqua-Ban	100 mg
Maximum Strength Aqua-Ban Plus	200
Permathene H2 Off	200
Cold/Allergy Relief Remedies	
Corban-D 10 Capsules	30 mg
Triaminicin Tablets	30
Dristan Decongestant Tablets	16.2
Dristan A-F Decongestant Tablets	16.2
Duradyne-Forte	30

Editor's Note: Source, FDA, Talk Paper, Oct. 19, 1983.

rence. The three doctors gave him a battery of mental and drug tests in Nome and found him perfectly normal.

Writing in the *Journal*, they warned that the common practice of taking excessive amounts of caffeine to stay awake may prove dangerous. Five over-the-counter pills can cause overdose. Smaller amounts can disturb reactions enough to prove dangerous in situations such as long-distance driving.

Mr. A's case points out the importance of knowing how much caffeine you take. Caffeine is found in about 1,000 prescription drugs and about 2,000 non-prescription drugs. Caffeine content can vary from a low of 15 milligrams per pill to a high of 200. Caffeine serves various medical purposes and is combined with other drugs used as stimulants, pain relievers, diuretics, cold remedies and weight-control products. For years caffeine was the drug of choice in treating migraine headaches. Caffeine constricts swollen blood vessels in the head that can cause headache. Used with other drugs it can aid absorption and speed relief. It is used in many headache preparations today.

Coffee, tea, chocolate, cocoa and colas are all dietary sources of caffeine. The amount of caffeine in a single serving varies widely. For coffee and tea, caffeine content depends on where it was grown, the grind of the bean or cut of the leaf and the method and time of brewing or steeping.

In general, coffee provides the most caffeine. A typical cup of tea of the same size provides one-half to one-third as much. Tea, however, has about an equal amount of a caffeine-related chemical, theophylline. Cocoa has the caffeine-related theobromine in amounts three to 23 times its caffeine content, depending on the cocoa's place of origin.

Caffeine can also be found in some baked goods and pastries, where it may not be labelled.

The use of caffeine is so widespread that scientists find it hard to collect data on its long-term effect. It's nearly impossible to find a control population that doesn't have caffeine in its diet in some form.

Caffeine appears to be one of those substances that's OK to take in small amounts over long periods of time, even though large doses are dangerous. Such substances aren't uncommon.

Some consumers who fear caffeine have switched from tea and coffee to herbal teas. While coffee and tea have been studied extensively, the ingredients of most of these brews are unknown. So trying alternatives to caffeine drinks may be a solution that's worse than the problem.

In some of the parts of the world where soldiers find themselves, tea or coffee made with boiling water or a packaged soda may be far safer than the local water. Staying awake on guard or CQ also is far safer than avoiding all caffeine. □

COFFEE: MY FIRST CUP-AND BEYOND!

Story by Sgt. Maj. Mike Mason



Sgt. Cecil Stack

ENOUGH is too much. First they did away with the M-1 thumb.

Now, if you get tired of looking at a perfectly healthy thumbnail and would like a purple smashed nail, you have to use a hammer. Then, they decided to do away with the popcorn-popping hard hat. Carrying a 50-mile extension cord and an electric popper to the field could really get to be a bear.

I suppose one could forgo popcorn in the field and purple nails, but this latest attack on an Army institution, — nay, an Army pillar — is going too far.

Coffee. That's what they want to get rid of. Some people say it must go — all in the name of good health and mental well being. A flimsy set of excuses, if I've ever heard any. Actually it's not the coffee, but the caffeine that's under attack. But, let's face it, caffeine is what coffee's all about. Why would anyone drink the putrid-tasting stuff if it were not for the caffeine rush? The early morning jump start, the frequent rewiring during the day — that's why people drink coffee. They certainly don't drink it for the flavor.

Oh, I'm sure some people will argue and say they like the taste of coffee. But that's only because they've been drinking it for so long. If you do anything long enough, you'll get used to it, and may even start liking it.

Back 20 years or so, some of us smashed our thumbs with M-1 rifle bolts so often, a crushed thumbnail just seemed right. Getting used to drinking coffee is much the same. It's a painfully acquired taste — especially painful if you start out on Army coffee.

Mess halls have changed a lot over the years. Even the name has been changed to dining facilities though I've never figured out why. One thing that has endured unchanged, though, is coffee. It's nice to know some traditions remain intact.

I'll never forget my first slug of Army coffee. As a skinny bepimpled lad of barely 17 and a half years, I was determined to become one of the guys. Most of my fellow basic trainees, being draftees and six or seven years my senior, were grown men who drank coffee whenever it was available, as real men are wont to do.

So, one morning I swaggered

over to the coffee urn. I paused, hand on the tap, as the aroma from the urn wafted up my nostrils. I hesitated, but then thought coffee must be like Limburger cheese. It just smells a lot worse than it tastes.

Drawing the black liquid from the urn into my cup, I marveled at its thickness and wondered about the thin layer of oil that rose to the top. I thought about nonchalantly pouring it out, but too many people had seen me head for the urn and draw the coffee.

How bad could it be, I thought as I returned to my table. After all, hadn't I mastered getting the greasy eggs-to-order (a code word for nearly fried eggs), half-cooked bacon and crunchy black toast into my stomach without any of it touching my taste buds? I was ready to become a real coffee-drinking soldier. Sure I was.

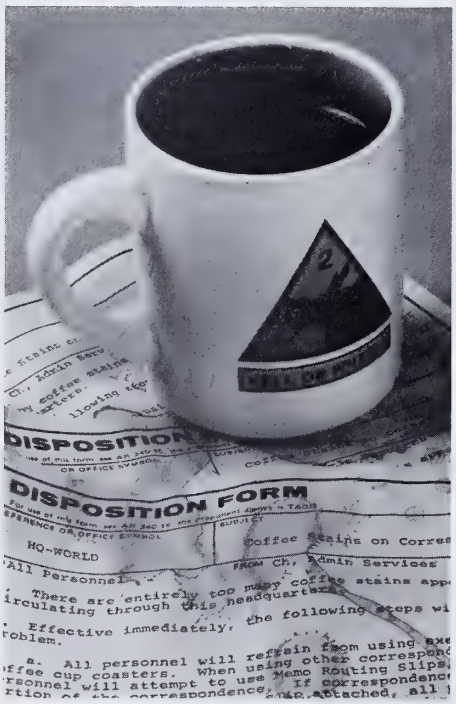
Figuring the best way to go about it was to jump in, I put the cup to my lips and took in a mouthful. Tasting the coffee, I started to inhale in shock, which wasn't a real smart move. Choking on the coffee, I imagined my parents tearfully reading a telegram: "The Secretary of the Army regrets to inform you that your son drowned on a cup of coffee yesterday morning."

All the while, my tastebuds were screaming, "Get this stuff off us!" and my stomach was countering with, "No, no, not down here!" I saw people chuckling at my funeral. Unwilling to suffer the embarrassment of spitting the stuff out, I swallowed. My stomach retaliated by tying itself in knots.

Glancing at my watch, I mumbled. "I gotta go," set the cup down, grabbed my tray and beat feet. It would be nearly a year before I would pour myself another cup of coffee.

One cold winter night in Korea the old man had the cooks bring out hot coffee and soup. Canteen cup in hand, I stood looking into the steaming containers and decided against the soup. You know the kind of soup. It's the powdered stuff that comes in green number 2½ cans. The instructions on the lid that read, "Mix contents of can with 30 gallons of water, heat, let troops walk past, and send to a hazardous waste dump." Having passed up the soup and wanting something hot, I took the coffee. Warming my hands on the

Sgt. Cecil Stack



cup and feeling the warm liquid inside me, I didn't even notice the taste.

Soon after that I learned that two spoons of sugar would go a long way toward making a cup of coffee drinkable. I'm not talking about your regular teaspoon, though. I'm talking tablespoon, standard, coal-shovel-size, Army, one each. I might have become a diabetic had it not been for my kindly old squad leader.

My squad leader happened to saunter through the mess hall one morning as I dumped sugar into my coffee cup. He stopped, looked at the cup and then at me. A sneer curled his upper lip ever so slightly as he nodded knowingly and said, "Wimp."

I was crushed. I had hopes of becoming an NCO and I was sure my chances had been dashed. I envisioned my squad leader telling the platoon sergeant, the platoon sergeant telling the first sergeant and the first sergeant telling the company clerk to go to personnel and have my 201 file stamped "WIMP" in inch-high red letters.

That didn't happen, though. I gradually cut down on the sugar until one day I was drinking it straight. Soon after I was a sergeant, welcomed into the fold of those who spent a lot of time standing around holding a coffee cup with one hand and their stomachs with the other. And therein lies a theory.

It's not the caffeine in coffee that makes people irritable. It's the coffee. Who wouldn't be irritable after 10 years of an upset stomach?

A sour stomach and surly personality are small prices to pay for the sense of tradition in coffee drinking. Besides, think of what would happen if coffee disappeared from the Army.

We'd have to have paper manufacturers produce paper with ready-made brown rings and splatters. That might drive the cost of paper so high, we'd have to cut back on paperwork.

What would we do with the thousands of coffee urns ripped from dining facilities? Make small tanks out of them? And where would the cooks wash out their socks without coffee urns? (By the way, cooks, we've all known about the sock bit for years. We haven't let on, because you get away with so little, we thought we'd let you have this one. Besides, some of us think it might even help the taste of the coffee).

What would all those sergeants do with their permanently crooked fingers, frozen into place from so many years of holding a cup all day?

What would we "chairborne" soldiers do with our time if we didn't spend a good part of it walking back and forth to the coffee pot? Work? I shudder at the thought.

Some people might argue that coffee doesn't have to disappear. We could all switch to decaffeinated coffee. Come on. No real soldier is going to drink decaffeinated coffee. It would be like drinking light beer. Think about what that does to your image. Sure, Dick Butkus drinks light beer, but if you make the kind of money he does for drinking it, you could swallow a litttle pride along with your wimp drink. Besides, as big as he is, who's going to laugh?

Sitting here drinking a cup of coffee and pondering the move against caffeine, I get madder and madder. This stuff about caffeine making people irritable is bull. If Marcus Welby told me to drink decaffeinated coffee, I'd rip his lips off. Where do these people get off, anyway? Huh? Tell me! Just get off my back! □

A LITTLE ACTION

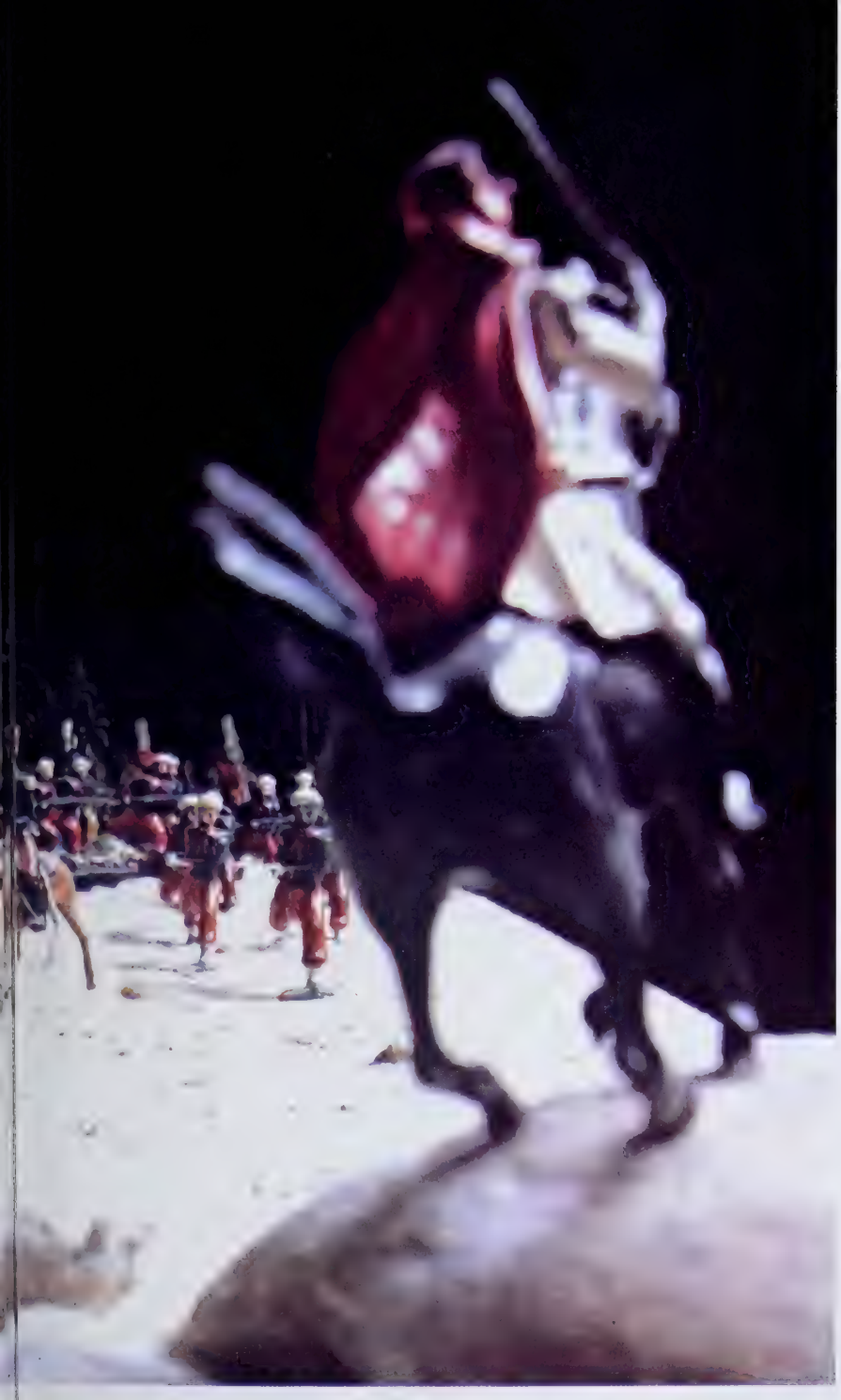
Story and Photos by Sgt. Cecil Stack

Battles of yesteryear rage on in miniature, fought by tiny soldiers, once the toys of young boys and now highly prized by collectors.



Unlike the mass-produced plastic, one-color toy soldiers of today, these finely crafted pieces were hand-painted down to the smallest detail. Today, collectors will pay as much as $200 apiece for the toys, when they can be found.





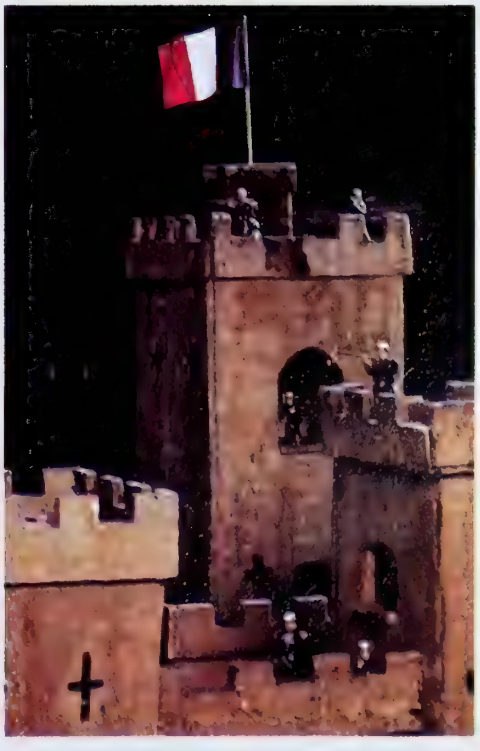


MOUNTED Bedouins, brandishing scimitars and rifles, their red capes flowing, charge a French Foreign Legion fort. Spilling out the fort's gates, turbaned Zouaves, Algerian soldiers loyal to the French, their rifles fixed with bayonets, rush toward the attackers. As the Zouaves and Bedouins prepare to clash, Legionnaires draw beads on the attackers from the fort's parapets and windows, and a bugler sounds the call to arms beneath the rippling French Tricolor.

The outcome of the battle, however, can be decided only in the mind of the beholder. The soldiers are toys, but not the plastic, one-color dimestore toy soldiers of today. They hail from an era when craftsmanship was commonplace, when artisans painstakingly hand-painted each piece in minute detail.

The Bedouins, Zouaves and Legionnaires and nearly 12,000 other toy soldiers were recently displayed at the National Geographic Society headquarters in Washington, D.C., on loan from the Forbes Magazine Museum of Military Miniatures, Tangier, Morocco. Starting this summer, the exhibit can be seen at the Forbes Gallery in New York.

The touring exhibit also depicts Alexander's army locked in combat with the Persians, Aztec warriors battling Cortez's troops, Rommel's Afrika Korps roaring across the desert, the battle of Waterloo and much more. □





Divers must wear heavy gloves to protect their hands from the spines of a puffer-type fish, which inflates itself when startled.

DOWN UNDER

Sp5 Celeste Rubanick

Schofield Barracks makes it easy and cheap for soldiers to meet the colorful denizens of Hawaii's reefs.

SCUBA diving is popular in Hawaii, but the islands can be a costly place to learn the sport. Tourists at Waikiki, for instance, may pay up to $75 to take an introductory dive. That's probably more than the average person is willing to spend. But how about trying for free?

Realizing the popularity of diving and the high cost that forces some potential enthusiasts to postpone their first course, recreation services at Schofield Barracks started an introduction to scuba diving program.

Home of the 25th Infantry Division, Schofield is 25 miles from Waikiki. That makes it a seemingly strange place to take up scuba diving, but actually, its central location on Oahu puts it only a short drive from every diving spot on the island.

In addition, a dive shop is across the street from the post's main gate, so those interested in the sport have no problems getting started. One Saturday a month, recreation services and the dive shop sponsor a class which includes an ocean dive with full equipment. The class is free to soldiers. It

SPECIALIST FIVE CELESTE RUBANICK is assigned to the Public Affairs Office, 25th Infantry Division, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

is open to family members at a cost of $25.

To sign up for the course, a soldier simply calls recreation services for a reservation. Usually 45 people sign up. On Saturday at 8:30 a.m., they meet at the dive shop and begin by watching slide presentations of underwater life and divers. An instructor then tells the students what to expect of the course. Within an hour of arrival, the would-be divers are on their way to a dive site.

"What really impressed me about the classroom instruction was how personal it was," said Sp5 Patricia Fosmire of 25th Adjutant General Company. "The instructor had time for every question and no one was afraid to air his or her fears."

With hundreds of dive sites available, it's up to the instructor to pick the safest. In the winter months, when 30-foot waves hit the island's north shore, the south shore, Waikiki, is usually the site chosen. There, in the shade of the trees at the Army's Fort DeRussy beach, the students learn about scuba equipment.

The importance of knowing and understanding scuba equipment cannot be overemphasized, but long explanations can get confusing. So, in an introductory course, the instructor must ensure the students know only what they need for the present. The in-depth descriptions are left for a later course. To learn the basics successfully in such a short period of time, the students use the hands-on method.

"It was really a family-type atmosphere," Fosmire added. "You can't get up there and lecture and expect people to follow everything you're saying about the equipment. I didn't catch on that quickly at first, but I never felt left out. Everyone helped me."

Most students are surprised that



there is more to diving equipment than a tank, mask, fins and the breathing apparatus (called a regulator) they see divers use on TV or in the movies. Snorkels are used to save on air when a diver is swimming on the surface and "booties" must be worn under fins to keep the feet from getting cut by the abundant coral in Hawaiian waters. Wet suits are a good idea, even in the warm Pacific, for protection and warmth.

Another piece of equipment rarely seen on TV, but a diving necessity, is a buoyancy compensator device. By inflating their BCDs while on the water's surface, the divers float. This way, they don't have to tread water constantly, a tiring chore considering the weight of the equipment divers wear. This includes a weight belt that keeps them down when they dive.

Sound confusing? The instructor makes it easy to understand for the novice diver.

Sgt. Jim Partridge of the 1st Battalion, 21st Infantry, commented, "The equipment was a lot easier to learn about and use than I thought. The instructor kept it simple, and there was always someone on hand to make sure you were doing things right."

"People have large misconceptions about scuba diving — how hard it is, the pressure, whether they can do it, things like that," said Brad Revis, the dive shop owner. "They don't realize it's a really nice, relatively easy sport. This introductory course shows them it's very different and much easier than they thought. The students are great. They're always very enthusiastic about the instruction and dive."

Students must put together their own sets of diving equipment under the watchful eyes of the instructor and assistants. This takes about 45 minutes. Then, a short class on underwater communication is given. Hand signals such as "OK," "I'm out of air" and even "There's a shark over there" are necessary for divers to know. Students who continue diving will learn that other hand signals make it possible to carry on a conversation underwater.

In late morning, the students pair off into buddy teams, and a class of six is taken out by the instructor and two safety divers. The buddy system is a safety precaution used by even the most experienced divers. Divers must keep their buddies within reach at all times. When the rule is followed, an emergency, such as running out of air, can be dealt with easily because the buddy is always available.

The divers enter the water, receive some last-minute instructions and, on their backs and assisted by their BCDs, kick their way out to where the water is about 12 feet deep. When everyone is together, the students switch from snorkels to regulators, BCDs are deflated and the new divers sink to the bottom.



Sgt. Rocky Waymon dons his fins while SSgt. John Gaumer adjusts Waymon's air tanks.

"The only time I was scared was when he first said, 'OK, we're going down.' I thought, 'Who? Me?' " Fosmire recalled. "But when your eyes are at the water's level, you're breathing through the regulator, and you realize you're about to enter a whole new world. It's really something."

As your booted feet hit the sand, the feeling of weightlessness makes you feel like an astronaut in space. Your arms automatically go out to the sides for balance. Whether you feel nervous or not, your rapid heartbeat reminds you that you're in an unfamiliar world. The loud noises which accompany your breathing shock you at first.

The fish swim by your mask as you naturally fall into a parallel-to-the-ground swimming position, and the beautiful Hawaiian reef, full of coral and sea urchins, comes into sharp focus. Before you know it, 30 minutes have passed and it's time to return "topside."

"I've wanted to do this since I got to Hawaii a month ago," said a grinning Sp4 Clarance Marshall of the 125th Military Intelligence Battalion after the dive. "It was great! I love being above and in the water. Now I'm hooked on being under the water."

"For me," said Sp4 Bill Baier of 25th AG Co., "the best point was finding out for free if I liked scuba diving before I spent a lot of money for it. Now I know I like it. My ultimate goal is to be an instructor someday."

Not all the divers were new to the sport — Sp4 Steve Shuler, 1st Battalion, 62nd Air Defense Artillery, hadn't dived in two years and wanted to see if he still liked it. Did he? "Absolutely," Shuler answered. "I'll be taking all the courses available now."

"I was certified as a scuba diver a few months ago and took this course to refamiliarize myself," said SSgt. Bruce Cline of the U.S. Army NCO Academy, Hawaii. "I wasn't sure the instructor would accept a certified diver into the class, but he was glad I was taking this as a refresher rather than finding out I'd forgotten something after going into the water."

Many of the area scuba diving shops offer military discounts on national diving certification courses. The cost is usually about $75. Four evening classes and four ocean dives are all it takes for certification.

"I can't wait to take another course," Marshall remarked. "This one dive made me very confident. The instructor and safety divers are great, and the hands-on instruction is better than a classroom. Being offered a reduced rate for more courses is just icing on the cake."

Partridge felt the same way after the dive. "I'll definitely go on to a certified course now," he said. "I've snorkeled before, but I always wanted to go deeper and stay longer. This introductory course answered a lot of questions I had in my mind."

Marshall, still exclaiming how great it had been a full 30 minutes after returning from "the deep," summed it all up: "Being in the Army at Schofield gives me the chance to do things most people only dream about." □

9TH INFANTRY DIVISION

"Old Reliables"
Fort Lewis, Washington



THE division was organized July 18, 1918, at Camp Sheridan, Ala. When World War I ended, the division was still in training in the United States. It was inactivated in February 1919.

The "Old Reliables" were again activated in August 1940 at Fort Bragg, N.C. Its first elements departed in September 1942 for North Africa. The division later fought in Algiers, French Morocco, Tunisia and Sicily. The unit next went to England, where it trained for the invasion of Normandy. It landed at Normandy and later saw action in Northern France, the Ardennes, Rhineland and Central Europe. It participated in eight campaigns and was awarded the Belgian Fourragere for action in World War II. After occupation duty, the division was inactivated in Germany in January 1947.

The 9th Division was activated again in July 1947 at Fort Dix, N.J., as a training division. It was reorganized in May 1954 as a combat division and was transferred to replace the 28th Infantry Division in Germany. The division rotated to Fort Carson, Colo., in the fall of 1956 and remained there until it was inactivated in January 1962.

The 9th was reactivated in February 1966 at Fort Riley, Kan. After training, the division's 1st and 3rd brigades deployed to Vietnam in December 1966, followed by the 2nd Bde. in January 1967. The division participated in eight campaigns before it, minus the 3rd Bde., was redeployed to the United States in July 1969. The 2nd Bde. was inactivated in July 1969 at Fort Riley. The division headquarters and 1st Bde. were inactivated in September 1969 in Hawaii. The 3rd Bde. departed Vietnam in October 1970 and was inactivated at Fort Lewis, Wash. The 9th was the first Army division to depart Vietnam with the reduction of forces in Southeast Asia.

The division was again activated in April 1972 at Fort Lewis. The unit is now assigned to I Corps and has been designated as the Army's High Technology Light Division. In June 1981, the 9th activated its own cavalry brigade, which is a prototype for standard light and heavy divisions under the Division 86 configuration. □

This article on an Active Army division is one in a series compiled from official Army sources by Danny M. Johnson, a management analyst who works for the assistant chief of staff for intelligence at the Pentagon.



Sp4 Dennis Kurpius

Men of B Company, 47th Infantry Regiment, 9th Division, board an armored Navy troop carrier at My Tho, South Vietnam, for a patrol, April 5, 1968. Division elements served in Vietnam from December 1966 to October 1970.

GOOD SHOW, BY GEORGE!

Story and Photos by SSgt. Thomas J. Tiernan II







MORE than 200 years after he resigned his commission, Gen. George Washington once again led the American Army into battle. But this time, no bullets were fired and no real enemy fought. There was just special effects, actors and cameras.

However, many of Washington's troops were real. Modern-day soldiers from Army posts throughout Virginia volunteered to be extras for the filming of the eight-hour miniseries "George Washington." The three-part series is scheduled to air on April 8, 10 and 11.

Production of the miniseries began in August 1983 when an army of cast and production personnel from David Gerber Productions, MGM and CBS spent two months at Fort Belvoir, Va., moving on to the state's Tidewater area.

The filming provided hundreds of soldiers from Forts Belvoir, Monroe and Eustis an opportunity to learn a little history, earn a little money and see Hollywood up close.

The soldier-extras' days began at about dawn with costume fittings and makeup. On the set they often spent up to 15 hours clad in wool jackets and wigs, sometimes in 80- and 90-degree heat.

"Being an extra's a lot like the Army — low pay and long hours," joked Sp4 Mark Moss, Engineer Center Brigade, Fort Belvoir. "And there was a lot of that 'hurry up and wait' attitude

STAFF SERGEANT THOMAS J. TIERNAN II is the NCOIC of the post Public Affairs Office, Fort Belvoir, Va.







Clockwise from top left: A special effects artist helps a soldier-extra reload his musket. • "Fort Necessity," as reconstructed at Fort Belvoir, Va. • British and Colonial forces try to sneak up on the French at Fort Duquesne, Pa., by traveling up a streambed — actually Belvoir's Accotink Creek. • Actor Barry Bostwick, playing George Washington, gets makeup between scenes. • Under all the hair is actor Lloyd Bridges, playing a frontiersman named Caleb Quinn. • Washington tends to a mortally wounded Gen. Edward Braddock, played by James Mason.

on the set." More hours were spent waiting for scenes to be set up, rehearsed, filmed and filmed again. But the waiting provided the extras a chance to meet the stars.

Some of the cast, such as Patty Duke Astin, who plays Martha Washington, went out of their way to make the extras feel at ease.

"Ms. Astin sat out there and sang with us during little get-togethers. She joked with everyone, gladly had her picture taken with people and signed autographs. That really impressed me," said Sp5 Larry Mattera, Training and Doctrine Command headquarters, Fort Monroe.

"Everyone made it fun," said Sp5 Mark Johnson of the Security Assistance Training Field Activity at Fort Monroe. "During our down-time, we would make light of the situation. The British and American soldiers would yell insults at one another. Otherwise it would have been boring."

Filming the scenes in Virginia and later in Philadelphia climaxed more than two years of work to present a different perspective of the nation's first president.

"David Gerber came up with the idea to do this project more than two years ago," said David Silver, production manager for the miniseries. "He took an option on James Thomas Flexner's four-volume biography of Washington and commissioned a writer to develop the concept for a miniseries.

"He chose this work because it is a very human portrait of Washington," he continued. "We want to show that Washington was not some stone image. He was a living, breathing human being who was more than just military facts, wooden teeth and cherry trees."

The George Washington the public meets in April will be vastly different from the image most Americans hold. "Washington was a full-bodied passionate human being capable of great anger," said writer-producer Richard Fielder. "He was tempestuous, subject to making errors in judgment. He was so ruled by his emotions that he fell in love—without wanting to—with his best friend's wife.

"As an adult he learned to harness his emotions to do great good, to become the great leader needed to hold this country together."

Washington's new image is based on historical fact. Writer Fielder read more than 200 books while researching the project.

Washington, played by Barry Bostwick, would've felt comfortable during the filming at Fort Belvoir. The post was familiar ground to him. It contains 1,500 of the 2,300-acre "Belvoir" estate owned by his lifelong friend George William Fairfax. Washington learned surveying at Belvoir.

"Washington loved Fairfax's wife, Sally (played by Jaclyn Smith), much of his adult life," Fielder said. Their relationship will be included in the miniseries, he added, casting aside some of the myths and legends about the Army's first commander-in-chief.

Many other myths and legends surround George Washington. Just as soldiers helped to build the image, so soldiers will help bring a new George Washington to the American people 251 years after his birth. □

SPORTS STOP

Compiled by MSgt. Norman J. Oliver

Boxers Earn Second at Nationals

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo. — The Army boxing team garnered second place at the 1983 National Boxing Championships at the U.S. Olympic Training Center and the Air Force Academy.

Sgt. James Mitchell, Europe, claimed a silver medal in the 147-pound class. Two soldiers won bronze medals: Sp4 Alex Madrid, Fort Carson, Colo., in the 125-pound class and Sgt. Nathaniel Fitch, Fort Bragg, N.C., super heavyweight class. All three earned berths at the 1984 Olympic boxing trials at Fort Worth, Texas.

Six other soldiers who also qualified for the Olympic trials were: Sp4 Jesus Gonzales, Europe, 106 pounds; Sp4 Marcellus Wright, Panama, 112; Sp4 Tyrone Stewart, Fort Lewis, Wash., 119; PFC Anthony Haskins, Fort Hood, Texas, 132; Sp4 Kevin Bryant, Fort Campbell, Ky., 156; SSgt. Clarence Dewberry, Europe, 178.

Other members of the Army boxing team were: PFC Mark Leslie, Europe, 139 pounds; Sp4 Hassan Shabazz, Fort Stewart, Ga., heavyweight; and coaches MSgt. James Grant, Fort Bragg, and MSgt. Kenneth Adams, Fort Hood. — *Billy Dove*

Soccer's a Family Affair

AURORA, Colo. — The family that plays soccer together kicks together.

"In soccer, size makes less of a difference than in football," said Lt. Col. Thomas C. Munnell. He heads the Colorado State Youth Soccer Association's Recreational Committee, is president of the Aurora Soccer Club and manages M*A*S*H — a Fitzsimons Army Medical Center team. Munnell is chief of social work services at the hospital.

Soccer became a Munnell family affair when they were stationed in San Antonio, Texas, and 13-year-old Dean asked to play. The parents came to the games, and shortly after, dad was asked to be an assistant coach and referee.

About the same time 16-year-old Dana began playing, and her team went on to win the Texas state championship.

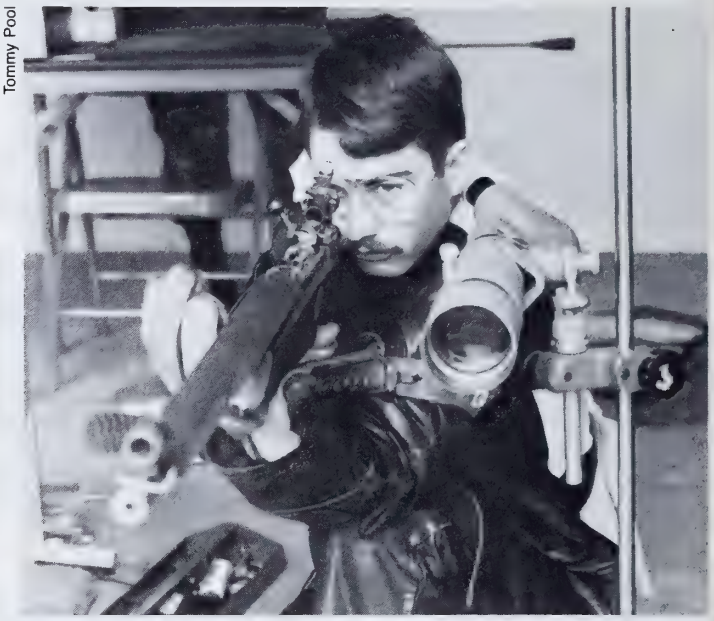
Now 7-year-old Amy plays for the Bubble Gum Bombers, a team coached by her mother, Cynthia.

"When I came to Fitzsimons," said Munnell, "I was limited as a coach and referee because I never played soccer. I decided to get some playing experience so we formed a team made up of people who had little or no experience. In 1981 we entered the Masters League," he said. "We've played every spring and fall since." — *Sp4 Gary Posselt*

Sp4 Gary Posselt



Tommy Pool



Goff Sparks U.S. Win

FORT BENNING, Ga. — Sparked by gold medalists such as 1st Lt. Stephen Goff (above), the United States successfully defended its crown in the CISM, International Military Sports Council, shooting championships.

Gold medals were claimed by three members of the Army Marksmanship Unit from Fort Benning, Ga. — Goff, MSgt. Erich Buljung and 1st Lt. Gloria Parmentier — and an Army Reservist, Sp5 Ruby Fox.

Goff scored 546 out of 600 to win the 300-meter military rapid fire rifle event, edging last year's CISM rifle champion, French warrant officer Yves Prouzet, by a single point.

Buljung's gold came for firing 594 out of 600 in the 25-meter center military rapid fire pistol event. He also took thirds in the 25-meter center fire and military rapid fire team events.

The U.S. rifle squad won both the 300-meter standard rifle and military rapid fire team events and established a new CISM record in the military rapid fire event. Team members, all from the Marksmanship Unit at Benning, were Lt. Col. Lones Wigger, Capt. James Meredith, Parmentier, Goff and 1st Lt. Glenn Dubis.

The United States dominated women's events. Parmentier won the 50-meter standard rifle crown. In small bore pistol, Fox scored 586 out of 600 to win.

More than 300 shooters from 25 countries fired in the matches. In total medal count, the United States was first with four gold, one silver and three bronze; Finland second with two gold, two silver and two bronzes; and Switzerland third with one gold, three silver and one bronze. — *Tommy Pool*

HAVANA — Two soldiers played for the U.S. team that claimed top honors in the first invitational Cuba Cup for handball.

Capt. Craig Gilbert and 1st Lt. Peter Lash, both of Fort Dix., N.J., were the only military members of the team. Finishing behind the United States were Cuba, Czechoslovakia and Mexico. — *Billy Dove*

CHIPPING AWAY YOUR TAX LOAD

Sp6 Charles R. Enis

Tax Advantages for the Working Person might be a title for the shortest book ever written. Indeed, little attention is paid to how people can save money on their taxes. The same is true for soldiers, who search equally hard for tax saving tips.

Soldiers are not often in a position to avoid taxes by using sophisticated shelters. They do, however, enjoy many tax benefits, which are available even though single and married service members are not homeowners and do not use involved investment strategies. The way to achieve these benefits is through tax avoidance — exclusions, deductions and credits.

Exclusions are income or benefits that are not counted for tax purposes. Deductions are allowed as subtractions from total or gross income in arriving at taxable income. Credits are subtracted directly from the tax on taxable income.

Exclusions

The 16th Amendment gave Congress the right to tax all income or wealth that flows to a taxpayer. Income that's received in cash, property or other benefits can be taxed. Exclusions are items cited by law as being exempt from tax. Combat pay and certain military allowances such as clothing and quarters are examples.

Deductions

Three types of deductions are available to those who do not itemize deductions — personal exemptions, the zero-bracket amount and adjustments to income.

Personal Exemptions. Each taxpayer is entitled to at least one personal exemption, a $1,000 deduction. Taxpayers can also claim one exemption for each dependent.

For example, John and Mary file a joint return and had $12,000 in taxable income before the birth of their first child on Dec. 31, 1983, which entitles them to an additional 1983 personal exemption. Therefore, their taxable income drops from $12,000 to $11,000.

Zero-Bracket Amount. This is an automatic deduction of $2,300 for single, and $3,400 for married, taxpayers. This deduction is built into the tax rate schedules; therefore, no calculations are necessary.

Taxpayers normally should not itemize if the total of their itemized deductions does not exceed their zero-bracket amount. Common itemized deductions are medical expenses, interest payments, state and local taxes, certain casualty losses, and charitable contributions. Home ownership, because of mortgage interest and property tax deductions, is usually the critical event that enables taxpayers to itemize deductions.

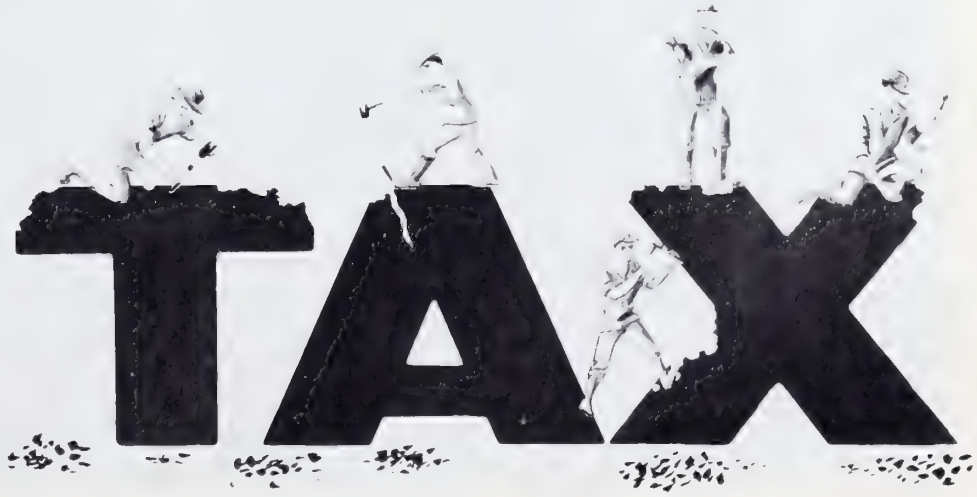
Until 1982, charitable contributions were deductible only for itemizers. All taxpayers may now deduct 25 percent of their charitable contributions, up to $25. For example, during 1983 Bill gave $120 to charities. He may take the maximum deduction of $25 (25% × $120 = $30, which exceeds the $25 limit) in addition to his $2,300 automatic zero-bracket amount. The maximum deduction of $25 holds for both single and joint returns this year and will be increased to $75 for tax year 1984.

Adjustments to Income. These are deductions that are separate from itemized deductions and are available to everyone. These adjustments are subtracted from gross income to obtain adjusted gross income.

One adjustment is the deduction for a married couple when both work. Complete Schedule W and attach it to Form 1040 or 1040A to take this deduction. It is available when both spouses have "earned income" and is intended to offset the "marriage penalty," which occurs when a couple pay more taxes than if they were single. Earned income refers to such pay as salaries, wages, tips and commissions, as opposed to earnings from investments such as dividends and interest.

Another is employee business expenses. To take advantage of this deduction the taxpayer must complete Form 2106 and attach it to Form 1040. Soldiers cannot use this form with forms 1040EZ and 1040A. If the soldier has a part-time job after duty hours, he can deduct the mileage from the duty station to the job site at 20½ cents per mile.

Instead of using the standard mileage, however, the soldier may deduct 5 percent of actual expenses. For example, of the 10,000 miles Sp4 Jones drove during 1983, 500 miles or (5 percent) are deductible. She can document these expenses: gasoline, oil, maintenance, tires, repairs, tags, insurance, interest and depreciation, which total $2,500. Jones can deduct $125 (5% × $2,500), which is more than she could have deducted by using the standard mileage rate (500 × .205 = $103). Jones must decide whether the additional recordkeeping was worth the additional tax savings. If a soldier is TDY, the costs of meals and lodging which were not provided or reimbursed are also deductible.



SPECIALIST SIX CHARLES E. ENIS is a pharmacy specialist n the Army Reserve. In civilian life, he teaches taxation and nanagerial accounting at Penn State University.

Moving expenses for self, family and belongings also are deductible. An allowance of 9 cents per mile is deductible if POVs are moved. Also deductible are indirect moving expenses such as lease-settlement costs, house-hunting trips, and temporary living expenses for up to 30 days. Once again the only moving expenses that can be deducted are those that are not reimbursed. Moving expenses are reported on Form 3903.

Payments to an individual retirement account allow an individual to deduct contributions up to $2,000 to an IRA each year. The maximum deduction is $4,000 on a joint return where each spouse has an IRA and sufficient earned income to cover his or her contribution. In cases where one spouse has no earned income, the taxpayers can set up a spousal IRA for a total limit of $2,250. The advantages of IRAs are that contributions up to the limits are currently deductible and the income earned on these contributions accumulates tax free. The contributions and income are taxed when withdrawn during retirement, when most taxpayers are in lower brackets.

Credits

Because credits are offsets against the tax itself, the savings from such is dollar for dollar.

Partial credit for political contributions. Contributions to a candidate's campaign qualify for this credit, which is one half of the amounts contributed not to exceed $50 ($100 on a joint return).

Credit for child and dependent care expenses. This credit benefits those who pay someone outside of the family to care for their children (under age 15) because they are either working, full-time students, or disabled.

The credit is computed by multiplying the applicable rate times the lowest of the following: (1) the actual amount paid for dependent care; (2) $2,400 for one dependent or $4,800 for two or more dependents; (3) the earned income of the husband; (4) the earned income of the wife. During months when one spouse was either a full-time student or disabled without earned income, he or she is treated as having earned income of $200 a month for one dependent, $400 a month for two or more dependents. The applicable rates are listed on Form 2441, which must be filed with Form 1040 to obtain the credit.

Earned income credit. Soldiers having less than $10,000 in adjusted gross income and at least one child living with them may qualify for the credit, which is computed using the worksheet and table provided in the 1040A and 1040 forms packet.

Unlike the previous two credits, which can reduce the tax to zero, the earned income credit can create a negative tax. If the credit exceeds the tax before the credit, the difference is refunded.

Taxpayers do not have to wait until they receive their tax refunds to benefit from this credit. The benefits can come through lower payroll withholdings if so requested.

Taking advantage of tax breaks requires some effort. Those so-called loopholes apply to more than high-income earners. There is something there for everyone. Unit tax and legal assistance officers can offer the details. April 15 is getting closer, so the time to act is now. □

One Couple's Tax Figures

PFC Tom Brown and his wife, Mary, have one child. Tom contributed $100 to his individual retirement account. The Browns had $135 in unreimbursed moving expenses when Tom PCSd. The Browns made two $50 contributions — one to their church, and the other to the Combined Federal Campaign. Mary is a full-time student and earned $1,200 from a part-time job. She paid $400 to babysitters to look after the child while she was either at school or at work, and Tom was on duty.

The computations for Tom and Mary's 1983 tax liability are shown in the example. Their tax refund will be the difference between their federal income taxes withheld as reported on their respective W-2 forms and the computed tax liability of $171. The bottom line is that the Browns paid only about 1½ percent of their gross income in federal income taxes.

Tom's military pay	$8,456
Mary's part-time wages	$1,200
Gross income (all earned)	$9,656
Moving expenses	$ 135
Payments to an IRA	$ 100
Two income-earner deduction (10% × $1,200)	$ 120
Total adjustments to income	$ 355
Adjusted gross income (AGI)	$9,301
Less: charitable contribution ded. (25% × $100)	$ 25
Less: 3 personal exemptions	$3,000
Taxable income	$6,276
Tax before credits (from tax table)	$ 332
Child care credit (from Form 2441)	$ 120
Earned income credit (from worksheet)	$ 41
Total credits	$ 161
Net tax due ($332 − $161)	$ 171

TUSKEGEE: RUNWAY TO VICTORY

Gene Harper

IT'S the stuff movies are made of — young fighter pilots going off to war. The names even make good script material — Buddy. Ace. Preacher. Lucky. Buster. Mr. Death. Jug. Ghost. Spanky. And what better leader than a no-nonsense West Pointer who would quickly gain a reputation for discipline, esprit de corps and excellence?

Also, there are the ground crews, sometimes working around the clock to keep their pilots flying. And back at the training site are civilian and military flight instructors and a support staff, all cranking out pilots and crews for the cause of freedom.

It's a movie Hollywood never produced. About the only footage you'll find was shot from wing-mounted cameras which filmed the actual battles. This true story is one of success, which started out as a noble experiment.



Lt. Clarence "Lucky" Lester (left) receives congratulations from Capt. Andrew "Jug" Turner, commander of the 100th Fighter Squadron, on shooting down three German planes during one mission.

But these fighter pilots were different. Before World War II, none of them had ever been in the cockpit of an Army Air Corps plane. Officials at the highest levels of the War Department wanted to keep it that way. What's more, most people across America doubted these men could fly — because of the color of their skin.

You see, these men were black, and in the late 1930s and early 1940s, most doors to equal opportunity were shut. So they had to prove themselves worthy to wear the uniform.

The Tuskegee Airmen, as these military men became known, had a turbulent start. Since Crispus Attucks, the first black to give his life for the cause of American independence, blacks had been defending their nation. But as the United States prepared for war in the 1930s, the Army excluded blacks from its Air Corps, the forerunner of the Air Force. Black leaders and citizens, however, countered by clamoring for better opportunity.

Congress answered in 1939 when it set up the Civilian Pilot Training Program at colleges and flying schools to create a reserve of civilian pilots for mobilization. For blacks, the program was offered at six black colleges and a few other locations. Tuskegee Institute in rural Alabama was the largest black CPTP school.

C. Alfred Anderson was one of the early CPTP instructors at Tuskegee. "Chief" Anderson came to the school in 1939 as head instructor.

"At the time, the Army Air Corps was not accepting any black pilots," he said. "The program was begun to see if blacks could fly." According to Anderson, Tuskegee's program had all phases of pilot training up through flight instructor. He had earned his pilot's license in 1929, and in 1932 had been the first black pilot to receive a commercial license.

Opportunities for his CPTP graduates, however, were still closed off. The Army reasoned that Congress had mandated the training but not the use of black aviators. It also argued that since there were no black units in its Air Corps, there was no way to use blacks in the force. Additionally, having black officers serve over white enlisted men would create social problems. It would take years to train black enlisted men as mechanics.

The Army Air Corps stuck by its policies despite loud objections and constant pressure from blacks. Then in January 1941, Yancey Williams, a black college student, sued the War Department to admit him into Air Corps training. The same month, in what officials and historians have called an unrelated action, the department announced formation of the all-black 99th Fighter Squadron and of an Air Corps program to train black pilots at Tuskegee.

In March, the Air Corps began accepting applications and activated the 99th. According to historian Lt. Col. Alan Gropman, military leaders considered this step an experiment at best and "an unwarranted political intrusion" at worst.

On July 19, 1941, a ceremony inaugurated the experiment. Brig. Gen. William Weaver, commander of the Southeastern Air Corps Training Center, summed up the feeling: ". . . The success of negro (sic) youth in the Air Corps hinges upon the fate of the Tuskegee project."

No one felt more obligation or desire to see the Tuskegee Airmen succeed than Benjamin O. Davis Jr., a member of the first class and later commander of the 99th Fighter Squadron, the 332nd Fighter Group and the 477th Composite Group. Davis, a 1936 West Point graduate, was an infantry officer. But flying had been his real goal.

Davis, who retired in 1970 as an Air Force lieutenant general, had nurtured his interest in flying since childhood. "Flying was the thing to do in the





Tuskegee Army Airfield, Alabama, was the training site for black pilots. Top, Capt. Benjamin O. Davis Jr. greets fellow cadets reporting to the first class. • Above, Cadet Scotty Hathcock is congratulated by Brig. Gen. Frederick von Kimble at a field day event.

'20s and '30s," he recalled. "It combined the features of sports, art, science, adventure and — particularly in those days — danger.

"When I was at West Point, cadets were indoctrinated on the other armed forces branches. We spent three weeks at Mitchell Field (Mich.) in 1935, flying in observation and bomber aircraft. That, along with the interest in flying I always had, caused me to apply for pilot training.

"At first my application was approved at West Point but was disapproved after it reached Washington," Davis said. "I met all the requirements academically and physically. But, in those days of the segregated Army, the answer came back from the chief of the Army Air Corps that because there were no blacks in the Army Air Corps and it was not contemplated to have aviation in any of the black units, the application was disapproved."

Davis was to fly, though. He was a captain at Fort Riley, Kan., when he was contacted in 1941. "They approached me because they knew I had applied and had been turned down six years earlier," he said. "They also felt that the 99th required professional leadership." Davis' background made him the logical choice. Also, besides his father, Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis Sr., there were no other Regular Army black officers except chaplains.

Of the 13 cadets in the first class, only five completed training. One was George "Spanky" Roberts. In his book, *Lonely Eagles*, Robert Rose wrote that Roberts "probably had more natural ability than any of the others. He was the type of person one would expect to succeed at anything he tried." Rose further noted that Roberts' flight instructor often wondered which one of them was the teacher. Roberts later would succeed Davis as both the squadron and group commander during World War II.

Davis and Lts. Mac Ross, Lemuel Custis and Charles DeBow were the other graduates of that first class. Washouts were not unusual in fighter pilot training. A 50 to 60 percent washout rate was average.

But the Tuskegee output grew. "In the first classes they accepted about 10. Then the number jumped to about 20, and as time went on, classes had about 70 men," Anderson noted.

"Looking ahead, it must have been obvious to planners that if they didn't speed pilot induction into the program, they were not going to have enough pilots to form the squadron," said Herbert Carter, a graduate of Tuskegee's third class. Carter said he was in the right place at the right time to get into Army's program. He had already received his pilot's license through Tuskegee's CPTP while he was working on his agriculture degree at the college.

"The thought of flying had never really entered my mind before CPTP. It suddenly became the utmost thing in my mind," Carter said. "I knew that's what I wanted to do." So when the chance to become an Army Air Corps cadet came, he left the college and went over to the newly built Tuskegee Army Airfield for training.

Carter thought his instructors, all of whom were white, were demanding — and harsh. "In the years afterward, I had nothing but appreciation for what they insisted on because it meant the difference between whether you were good and whether you made it in combat."

Davis agreed: "The flight training we received was as good as any you would ever find. The problem was segregation and its effects on the mind. But that was balanced off against the flying mission — the fact that we were flying airplanes."

After receiving their wings in 1941 and 1942, the newly commissioned 99th pilots trained, expecting to soon head overseas, Carter recalled. Also during this time, the 99th enlisted ground crews were arriving at TAAF to join pilots in training.

Davis assumed command of the unit in August 1942 and plans were made to deploy. Carter said: "We thought we'd be overseas by September or October. We were not. We thought we'd be over by Thanksgiving, then Christmas. As I understand, they were trying to find a command that would accept this all-black fighter unit."

Davis said the reasons for the delay were different from his viewpoint. The 99th was initially scheduled to go to Liberia, Africa, Davis said. In November 1942, however, Allied troops landed in North Africa. This meant pilots no longer had to stage in Liberia before flying into the Mediterranean.

"From our viewpoint in Alabama, it looked as though there were problems in where we would be used," he said, "when actually all that was probably involved was an overall change in the tactical mission."

The squadron finally departed for overseas in April 1943. "By that

time, most of us had nearly 150 hours in tactical training and flying," Davis recalled.

The unit flew its first combat mission on June 2, after a month's intensive flight training in North Africa. "Here we were — 28 lieutenants and Lt. Col. Davis," Carter said. "We were not like other units where flight leaders, commanders and operations people had actual combat experience. None of us had been in combat. It was just like putting a new football team out on the field the first time. We were the blind leading the blind — but with trust, support and unity."

Early missions concentrated on support to Army ground units — destroying communications, bridges, trestles, gun emplacements, tanks — whatever was holding up the Army's movement, Carter recalled. As the squadron maintenance officer, he flew 77 combat missions.

The unit began escorting B-25 medium bombers to targets in Sicily as Allied forces moved toward Italy. It was during one of those escorts, on July 2, that 1st Lt. Charles "Buster" Hall became the first 99th pilot to shoot down a German fighter.

In August, another first took place: The 99th had its first change of command when Davis turned over the unit to Roberts. Davis returned stateside in August 1943 to take command of the all-black 332nd Fighter Group. While in the states, he also addressed mounting criticism of the 99th's performance overseas. "We had a lot of complaints that we didn't shoot down many aircraft," Davis said. "The answer to that was we didn't come into contact with — or even see — a lot of airplanes."



Cadet Samuel Custis takes a break from the rigors of pilot training at Tuskegee Army Airfield, Ala. Custis was one of the five graduates in the first class at Tuskegee.

To him, the pilots had made the grade, and training them should no longer be considered an experiment. But, in fact, an official evaluation going through the chain of command questioned the pilots' aggressiveness, stamina and ability to fight under pressure. The report recommended moving the unit farther away from the heat of the battle and replacing the soon-to-be deployed 332nd with a white unit.

Neither action was taken right away. Meanwhile, 1943 continued to be a dry year for the 99th, although it flew frequent support missions.

The squadron's dry spell ended with the New Year, however. Allied forces landed at Anzio on Jan. 22, 1944. Operating with the 79th Fighter Group, the 99th was assigned to dive bomb and strafe enemy areas to shut off their supply and reinforcement lines.

Five days later, a 99th flight broke formation and attacked enemy fighters over the Anzio beachhead. In less than five minutes, the black pilots had shot down five German planes. The 99th claimed three more victories later the same day and four more the next.

This sudden turn of events brought congratulations from former critics who had considered the experiment a failure. "I think everybody realized the 99th's performance at Anzio proved that the bad evaluation had been all wrong," Davis contended. "... Without these subsequent events, heaven knows what would have happened, especially after the recommendation that blacks not be continued in combat operations."

The pressures of being able to fly combat missions all day and the coordination skills needed to pilot a plane demanded getting into top physical condition as a cadet.





Enlisted mechanics install a radio on a basic trainer plane at Tuskegee Army Airfield. Much credit for the pilots' wartime successes belonged to the enlisted crews, who kept planes flightworthy. Pilot and crew were like a family.

While the 99th was riding the wave of success in January 1944, Davis and the 332nd Fighter Group were steaming toward Italy to join the war. Unlike the 99th, pilots in the 332nd entered combat as soon as they arrived. The 332nd became part of the 12th Tactical Air Force and was assigned harbor and coastal patrol, and convoy escort missions in the Mediterranean area. Among its early successes, the 332nd did what no other fighter group had done: It sank a German destroyer using only machine gun fire. According to Charles Francis, author of a book on the Tuskegee Airmen, the plane of one attacker, Lt. Gwynne Pierson, "was almost knocked out of the sky" by debris from the exploding ship. Pierson and Capt. Wendell O. Pruitt later received the Distinguished Flying Cross for their feat.

Although the 99th and 332nd were both flying in the same theater, each maintained separate operations. Then, in July 1944, the 99th was assigned to the 332nd, creating an unusual four-squadron group.

The expanded 332nd's main mission was to escort bombers. Until the end of the war in Europe in May 1945, the group protected bombers on flights all over the continent, including France, Greece, Hungary, Romania, Austria, Poland, Italy and even Germany. The units, whose planes' tail assemblies were painted red, became popularly known as The Red Tails and The Red-Tailed Angels to thankful bomber units. Part of the Tuskegee Airmen's pride was that they didn't lose any bombers on their escort flights.

One of the unit's most memorable flights, according to Davis, came later in the war — a 1,600-mile round trip as cover for a bomber attack on Berlin. But it wasn't planned that way.

On March 24, 1945, the 332nd relieved the 1st Fighter Group over Brux, Czechoslovakia, as planned, and proceeded to the outskirts of Berlin, where another group would take over to escort the bombers to their target, a tank plant. Once at the rendezvous point, the 332nd was told to continue the escort because the relief planes were late. Then the excitement started.

When the bombers and their 332nd escorts reached the target, Germans attacked with their much heralded new jets. Though they were at a disadvantage with their slower propeller-driven P-51 Mustangs, the 332nd shot down three of the jet Me-262s. The bomber mission was carried out and for its part, the 332nd was awarded a Distinguished Unit Citation.

The citation in part credited the ground crews for their tireless work and enthusiasm to have the P-51s in fresh condition. One crewman recalled preparing for the mission. Then-SSgt. Ellsworth Jackson, a crew chief in the 100th Fighter Squadron, remembered receiving the wrong size wing fuel tanks. "We received tanks made for P-47s. They did not fit our P-51s. So we had to make parts which fit. Remember, we were out in the field, nowhere close to a depot."

Much of the credit for the 99th and 332nd war successes belonged to the enlisted crews. Their jobs were to keep the planes flightworthy. "The pilot, armorer and crew chief were like family," Jackson said. "You grew attached to the plane because you were responsible for a man's life. This made our camaraderie a little more intense."

"Some people think this was a pilot operation," Davis said. "It was not. It was a team operation. Besides plane crews, you had cooks, and communications and supply personnel. All these people together had to perform as individuals and as a team for the pilots to carry out the combat mission."

After distinguishing itself on its Berlin mission, the 332nd increased its victory count as it criss-crossed the European countryside escorting bombers, strafing faltering German positions and downing German planes. Finally on May 8, 1945, Germany surrendered and the war in Europe was over. The combat record showed that 450 Tuskegee Airmen had flown more than 15,000 sorties, and 66 had been killed in action.

By October, the 332nd had returned to the states and was inactivated. The enlisted personnel were either discharged or reassigned. Most of the officers were reassigned to Tuskegee Army Airfield or Godman Field, Ky., where another black unit, the 477th Composite Group, was being formed.

Within a few months the 477th was inactivated, and the 332nd Fighter Group reactivated and redesignated as a fighter wing. Then in 1949, what Davis had been urging since his early aviation days in 1942 occurred: The 332nd Fighter Wing was inactivated and its personnel were integrated into all-white units.

"I had been in the Army since the '30s and I was familiar with segregation," Davis said. "I knew that the only way for the military to succeed, as far as its people were concerned, was to have integration. . . .

"Management of the Army Air Corps under the rules of segregation was just impossible. That, plus our performance during the war, came together to eliminate segregation."

The flight path to integration into the now-independent U.S. Air Force had been one filled with turbulence for the Tuskegee Airmen. They had fought against an enemy overseas and had success in the air, but they still had an often invisible enemy waiting for them back home. In the end, their struggles would smooth the route to integration for others. Such is the legacy of the Tuskegee Airmen. □

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Compiled by Steve Hara

The Maintenance Game

There are 76 maintenance-related words and abbreviations hidden in the grid below. They may appear horizontally, vertically, diagonally, forward and backward.

E O U O S I S N O I T A C I L B U P
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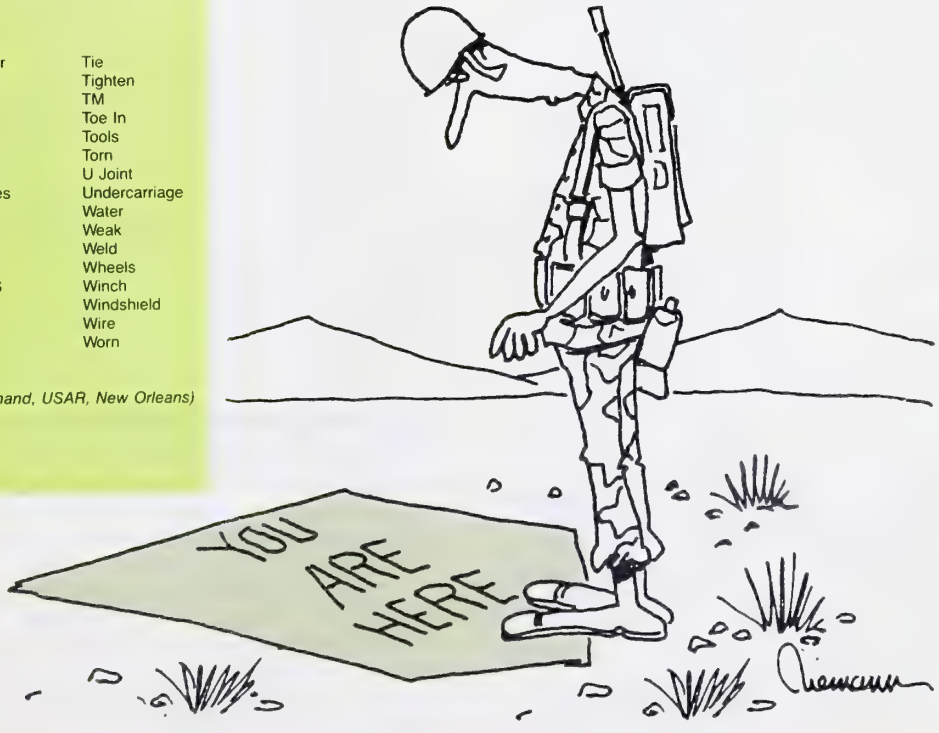
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Leak
Loose
Lugnut
Maintenance
Men
Mirror
Oil Filter
Ordnance
Pads
Paint
Parts
Pedal
Pin
Ping
Pintle
Pop
PTO
Publications
Pubs
Radiator
Repair
Rope
Rust
Seep
Service
Sew
Shackles
Snap
Soap
SOP
Supply
TAMMS
Tap
Tarp
Tie
Tighten
TM
Toe In
Tools
Torn
U Joint
Undercarriage
Water
Weak
Weld
Wheels
Winch
Windshield
Wire
Worn

(Submitted by Maj. Sid Ladow, 377th Theater Army Area Command, USAR, New Orleans)

Answers on Page 55



"You're gonna be my drill sergeant? Glad to meet you!. . . Say, I've got a lot of luggage here, Sarge — Grab a couple of these bags and make yourself useful!"



WHAT'S NEW

Compiled by SFC Michael Brown



MOSs Reopened

THE Army has reopened 13 of the 23 MOSs that were closed to enlisted female soldiers in late 1982. The action is a result of a study of the Direct Combat Probability Coding System, which is designed to place female soldiers where they will not be exposed to direct combat on a routine basis.

The MOSs that were reopened are: 23U, 26F, 26K, 45G, 51B, 54E, 62E, 62G, 62H, 62J, 67T, 67U and 82B. Also, due to the review, MOS 15J was closed to women.

The reopenings allow female soldiers who reclassified due to the closures to return to their previous MOSs.

Those soldiers affected by the change should contact their local personnel office for full details if they have not already been contacted.

Program Aids Couples

MARRIED Army couples may be missing out on a good thing. Only about 8,000 of some 15,000 known married Army couples have applied for the Married Army Couple Reassignment Program.

The program keeps couples together whenever possible and eliminates paperwork and anxiety for the couple, according to MILPERCEN officials.

One important change to the program has been made since it first became effective. If a joint domicile is not possible, the spouse can request a concurrent overseas tour so that both members can rotate back to the states about the same time to re-establish a common household.

To join the program, the Army couple must make a one-time submission of a Request for Personnel Action (DA Form 4187) and a married Army couple data code sheet to their local personnel office. Only one member has to apply but both signatures must be on the application. Local personnel offices have all the details.

Who Goes There?

UNITS will receive better target development analysis when using the new Remotely Monitored Battlefield Sensor System, shown above. REMBASS is a combat surveillance, target development and early warning system designed to complement other manned and unmanned surveillance systems.

The system uses a variety of unattended magnetic, passive infrared and seismic/acoustic ground sensors. These sensors detect targets moving through the area under surveillance and classify them as personnel, wheeled vehicles or tracked vehicles. This information is transmitted by radio as a digital frequency-modulated message either directly or through repeaters to one or more monitor sites.

REMBASS, an all-weather, day or night battlefield surveillance system, will be used in offensive and defensive operations. It can also support specialized operations such as border surveillance, base defense/installation security and rear area combat operations.

Production of REMBASS is scheduled to start this year.

Airlines Cut Fares

WANT to save some money the next time you and your family take leave? Two airlines have made it cheaper for you and your family to fly.

USAir offers a 50 percent discount on normal coach fares for military family members. The discounts are available for round-trip flights on all USAir flights.

Frontier Airlines gives discounts up to 50 percent on normal coach fares for military family members. The discounts are good for travel, either one-way or round-trip, on covered routes linking 81 airports in 27 states.

To receive the discount on either airline the member and family members must travel together on all portions of the trip, and all tickets must be purchased at the same time.

When the tickets are bought, the member must present the green military ID card or discharge orders (if within seven days of discharge) and a dependent ID card for family members 10 years of age or older. A birth certificate or facsimile is needed for family members ages 2 through 9. Children under 2 travel free.

If the family member's surname is different from the military member's, the carrier will accept an adoption decree or statement of award, passport, or baptismal certificate as proof of dependent status.

In addition to the time of ticketing, the carrier may require these documents at the time of check-in.

Additional information can be obtained from your local scheduled airline traffic office, or the nearest USAir or Frontier ticket office or airport counter.

(More What's New on pages 1, 2)

Army Tests MG Mount

SOME Army vehicles may receive a Danish 7.62mm machine gun mount if it performs well during tests being conducted at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. The testing began last October.

The mount, pictured at the right, is being tested with the M-60 machine gun and is being evaluated for use on the Bradley fighting vehicle, the armored forward area reconnaissance vehicle, and the new "Humvee" (High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle).

The mount rests in a pivot bearing which can be installed on the roof of almost any vehicle. Once the pivot is installed, the mount can be placed into the pivot in seconds. Also, the weapon can be installed or removed from the mount quickly.

The mount has two lever arms which allow the gunner to fire in any direction and at elevations from 80 to minus 10 degrees.

Using the mount, the gunner can rotate, raise and lower the machine gun. As a result, he can quickly change direction and elevation of fire while standing. The mount eliminates the need for the gunner to twist, stoop or stand on his toes in order to acquire a target.

Testing this mount is part of the International Materiel Evaluation Program. This program identifies and evaluates systems already in use by America's NATO allies for possible adoption by the United States.

By purchasing existing items, the Army saves research and development time and money.

CID Wants Agents

IF you are looking for a new and challenging assignment with specialized schooling and worldwide travel, CID may have the answer. The Army's Criminal Investigation Command is looking for soldiers to train for special agent positions.

As the Army's sole agent for investigation of crimes committed by soldiers or committed against the Army, CID uses the latest equipment, systems, and techniques.

To apply, active duty soldiers must be U.S. citizens, at least an E-4, and 21 years old. Plus, you should have two years of college, a minimum GT score of 110, a passing score on the physical fitness test, and have six months' law enforcement experience. Some requirements can be waived. If interested, contact your local CID office.



DOD wins BIG Prize

THE first Blacks in Government Federal Agency Achievement Award was given to the Department of Defense. The award recognizes government agencies which promote the career employment of black Americans.

Black Americans make up about 13.5 percent of the Defense Department's civilian workforce and about 19.6 percent of the officers and enlisted personnel on active duty with the armed forces. Blacks make up about 10 percent of the nation's civilian workforce.

Blacks in Government, a non-profit organization, is dedicated tc the employment and advancement of black Americans in federal, state and local governments.

New Women's Shirts

THE new short- and long-sleeved green maternity shirts are now available in clothing sales stores. The white shirt and the long and short gray-green shirts are no longer authorized for wear with the maternity uniform.

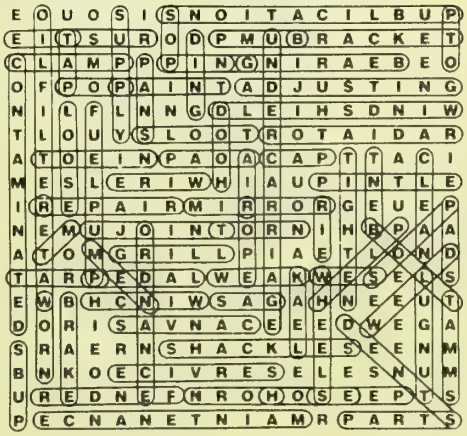
Both new shirts may be worn as an outer garment or under the tunic. The long-sleeved version must always be worn with a necktab. The short-sleeved shirt may be worn with or without a necktab when worn as an outer garment. A necktab is required if the shirt is worn with the tunic.

Rank insignia will be worn on both shirt collars. For officers, it will be one inch from the lower edge of the collar with the centerline of the insignia parallel to the lower edge of the collar.

Enlisted will wear the rank centered on the collar with the centerline of the insignia bisecting the point of the collar and one inch from the collar point.

The nameplate will be worn on the tunic or shirt, depending on which is worn as the outer garment. All awards except identification badges, such as the drill sergeant badge, are authorized for wear on the tunic.

Answer to the Lighter Side (page 53)



DATELINE: **EXCELLENCE**

Compiled by Steve Hara

The Army Honors Its Top Public Service Achievers

The Commander's Award for Public Service, signed by the Army chief of staff, has been presented to 12 major command nominees for outstanding service to their communities. Nominations were open to soldiers, civilian employees, spouses and other family members.

Recipients were **CWO 2 and Mrs. Coy Pennington and family**, Fort Riley, Kan. (Forces Command); **Donna Craven**, wife of SFC Cleo Craven, Falls Church, Va. (Criminal Investigation Command); **Robert J. Newman**, Washington, D.C. (Corps of Engineers); **Yvonne Lee**, wife of SFC Robert J. Lee, Los Angeles (Recruiting Command); and **Isora Williams**, wife of CSM Odell Williams, Field Station Kunia, Hawaii (Intelligence and Security Command).

Other recipients were **Chaplain (Capt.) Lee W. Johnson**, Oakland Army Base, Calif. (Military Traffic Management Command); **Harold T. Bettencourt**, Yokohama, Japan (U.S. Army, Japan); **Shirley Wilson**, wife of SFC Robert J. Wilson, Baumholder, West Germany (U.S. Army, Europe); and **Richard Leoffler**, Fort Monmouth, N.J. (Materiel Development and Readiness Command). Rounding out the list are **Dorothy O'Connell**, wife of CSM Edward O'Connell, Fort Leonard Wood, Mo. (Training and Doctrine Command); **Sylvia D. Benatti**, wife of Sp5 William Benatti, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii (Western Command); and **Kathleen Dyal**, wife of SFC Randall Dyal, Fort Myer, Va. (Military District of Washington).

Soldiers Get the Nod from Civic Groups

Capt. Barry Lowman has been named one of the Jaycees' 10 Outstanding Young Men in the United States. He's currently a student at the Transportation School, Fort Eustis, Va. . . . **Sgt. Keith Burrows**, an MP at Fort Carson, Colo., has received a certificate of appreciation from the Colorado State Patrol for his liaison work on a number of projects, including getting drunken drivers off the road. . . . **Lt. Col. Earl McKinstry** of Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., is the Pulaski County Kiwanian of the Year. He's chief of the post hospital pharmacy. . . . **The 3rd Platoon, 498th Medical Company**, Fort Stewart, Ga., was honored recently by the Hinesville Sertoma Club for community service, including numerous Military Assistance to Safety and Traffic missions.

The Other Half of That Life-Saving Stretcher Team

SOLDIERS told the story of **SFC William R. Duncan** of Fort Sam Houston, Texas, in December — how he went into a minefield to save an injured Egyptian, and received the Soldier's Medal for carrying the man out on a stretcher. That's hard to do without help. . . .

Capt. Scott T. Hass of the 10th Medical Laboratory, Landstuhl, West Germany, was the other half of that stretcher team. Hass also received the Soldier's Medal. He was assigned to the 547th Engineer Battalion, Bad Kreuznach, at the time of the incident.

Uncle Sam Honors Army Energy Savers

The Army claims six out of 20 winners of individual achievement awards in the Federal Energy Efficiency Program for fiscal 1982 — the awards were presented in October 1983. Winners were **Lt. Col. Charles Wilson** of Japan; **Lt. Col. Wayne Scholl** and **Capts. Perry Colvin** and **Frank Kosich** of Schofield Barracks, Hawaii; **James R. Force** of Fort Carson, Colo.; and **Cecil L. May** of White Sands Missile Range, N.M. **Fort Rucker, Ala.,** won an organizational achievement award in the same program.

At a different level, **Fort Carson** also was presented a Colorado Energy Conservation Pacesetter's Award by the state governor for its efforts during the past year. It was already one of the Army's best energy savers for 1983.

Five Are First at Fifth in 1983

1st Sgt. Frank A. Cappel of Company A, 1st Battalion, 147th Infantry, Cincinnati, is Fifth Army's Forces Command Soldier of the Year. He works with the Ohio Army National Guard. . . . Army Reserve NCO and Soldier of the Year in the command are **Sp5 Hector Gutierrez Jr.** of the 901st Medical Detachment in Kirksville, Mo., and **PFC Timothy N. Miller** of Battery A, 3rd Battalion, 75th Field Artillery, Springfield, Mo. . . . Tops in the headquarters at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, are **SSgt. Lauren M. Schroeder** and **Sp5 Lillian Pickett.** Schroeder was also Fifth Army's 1982 NCO of the Year.

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The Black Soldier:
A Tradition
of Excellence
WILSON



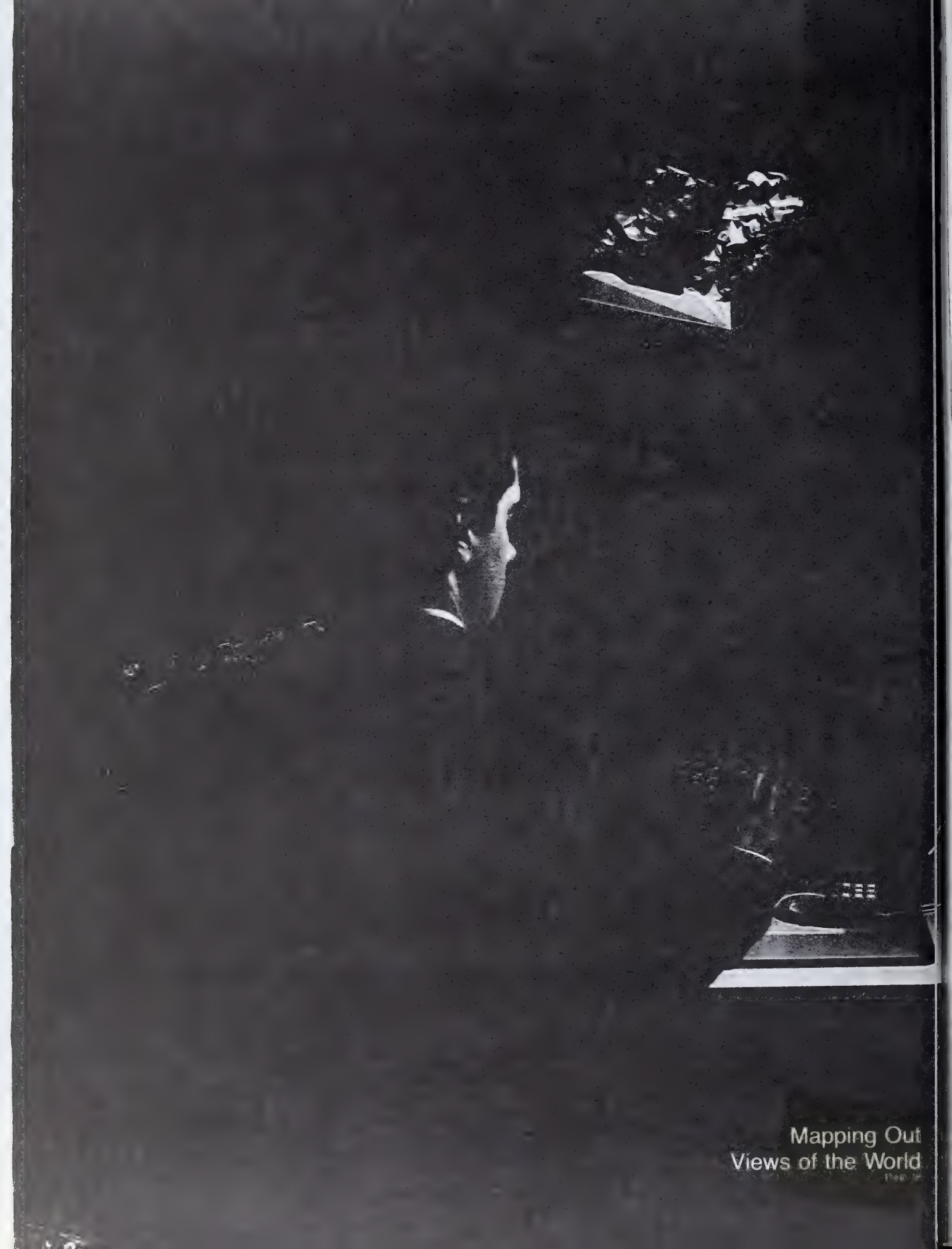
A Little Action

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SOLDIERS

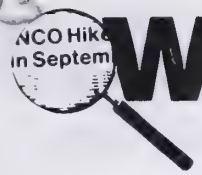
MARCH 1984





Mapping Out
Views of the World

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WHAT'S NEW

Compiled by SFC Michael Brown

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(More What's New on pages 2, 54)

Night Vision Improved

SOLDIERS can walk, run, fire a weapon, operate equipment and even drive without lights, all in near-total darkness while wearing a new monocular night vision system being tested by the Army.

The goggle, shown at right, requires no external power source and is small enough to be carried in a case the size of a lunch box.

The idea of a strap-on night vision device is not new. The current system is a binocular that can be used in a variety of situations including flying. The new system is an improvement over what the Army currently has.

The main difference between the two is the new system has one lens instead of two. The new system also has improved optical ability, lower maintenance costs because of fewer parts and is more comfortable and easier to operate.



Biochemical Tests

COMMANDERS may direct biochemical exams to determine if soldiers involved in accidents used drugs or alcohol, according to a recent message to the field.

After an accident, commanders having reasonable suspicion may order soldiers to undergo a "fitness for duty" examination, which may include a complete physical or biochemical test of blood, breath and urine.

Test results may be used, among other things, for reclassification, removal of security clearance, bar to reenlistment, letter of reprimand and efficiency ratings. Results cannot be used for UCMJ purposes, however.

Commissary Study

ONE post commissary has been converted to a civilian contract operation and others may follow in the future, Army logistics officials said.

A civilian contractor has taken over the civilian personnel jobs in the commissary at Yuma Proving Ground, Ariz. The firm's closed, low bid met government requirements to reduce personnel-related costs by at least 10 percent before contracting out.

Officials say the move will mean no change in commissary benefits. Only the grocery, meat, produce, warehouse and cashier operations are contracted out. The Army still decides what to order and stock and there will be no impact on food prices. The only difference is in the people running the store.

Plans call for a year-long study of the Yuma store's operations before further cost studies are conducted. Some 60 studies are planned for CONUS commissaries starting in 1985.

Army logistics officials say there is no way at this time to tell how many commissaries may go contract as a result of the evaluations. This study, which started Dec. 1, is the result of earlier cost-effectiveness studies conducted at Yuma and at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.

MEPSCAT Arrives

A NEW procedure measures the physical strength of individuals wanting to enlist in the Army. It's called the Military Entrance Physical Strength Capacity Test.

All enlisted applicants take a MEPSCAT. It is being used only as a guideline since no one will be denied enlistment in a career field solely on the basis of the MEPSCAT results.

Military guidance counselors use the test results, along with other mental, moral and medical evaluations, to advise applicants in selecting a military job. MEPSCAT helps the Army tell prospective enlistees if they are physically able to handle their desired specialty.

MEPSCAT is designed to improve Army readiness by better matching new soldiers with Army jobs. It will increase the opportunity for soldiers to succeed at the occupations they choose.

Supply Hotline Starts

SUPPLY items that appear to cost more than they should can now be reported through a central hotline set up by the Army.

The hotline operates 24 hours a day and may be reached by calling AUTOVON 997-7431 or commercial (717) 782-7431. Callers must give their name, rank, unit phone number, the stock number of the item, and past and current price of the item in question. They should also give the month and year of the microfiche from which the current price may be obtained.

During duty hours, you should get an answer on the spot. During non-duty hours, the information will be recorded, and a representative will check the price and answer your question later. The hot line is operated by the Management Information Research Assistance Center at New Cumberland Army Depot, Pa.

Mandatory Separation

IF you thought you could escape the mandatory initiation of separation proceedings for soldiers identified as drug abusers because you were only an E-5, think again. Starting in February, E-5s are now among the soldiers affected by the required separation policy.

With this change, all commissioned and warrant officers and enlisted soldiers E-5 and above are subject to mandatory separation if identified as drug abusers or as being drug dependent.

This change reflects the Army's standard of nonabuse throughout the chain of command and the commitment to uphold this standard.

WHAT'S NEW

Compiled by SFC Michael Brown

(More What's New on pages 1, 54)

MOS Balance

SOME 15,000 mid-level NCOs in 56 overstrength MOSs are being asked to reclassify voluntarily into fields with critical shortages.

MILPERCEN, starting this month, is sending letters to commanders who have E-4s, -5s and -6s in overage combat support and combat service support fields. Shortage fields include combat arms, maintenance, aviation and intelligence. MILPERCEN hopes 5,000 soldiers respond.

Commanders will counsel affected soldiers on reclassification and training. Local personnel offices will help volunteers choose a new skill and arrange for schooling.

Reclassification helps the Army and the soldier — being in an overstrength field cuts promotion chances and career progression, officials noted.

Retirement Change

A NEW law places federal employees hired between Dec. 31, 1983, and Jan. 1, 1986, under a dual retirement system while the current system is being reconstructed.

According to Army civilian personnel officials, employees hired during that period will be covered under both Social Security and the civil service retirement system. Those covered will have to pay the full Social Security tax and also will contribute 1.3 percent of their pay to the retirement system.

Officials say the difference between the employee's normal contribution (7 percent) and the amount actually paid into the system (1.3 percent) will be made up by the U.S. Treasury.

At the end of the transition, those employees will be transferred to a new, supplemental retirement plan being developed, with no loss of credit for their service during the transition.

Special Bronze Star

SOME World War II veterans may be eligible for a special award of the Bronze Star Medal. Veterans who defended the islands of Luzon, Corregidor and the harbor defense forts, The Philippines, from Dec. 7, 1941, to May 10, 1942, and whose units were awarded the Distinguished Unit Citation, will be considered.

Those veterans (or their next of kin) who believe they may be eligible for the award should write to: Commander, U.S. Army Reserve Components Personnel and Administration Center, ATTN: DAPC-PSE-AW-BSM, 9700 Page Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. 63132.

The letter should include name, rank, Army service number and Social Security number, unit, location in the Philippines, dates of assignment and period of service during the campaign, and a copy of their separation document.

Former members of the Army Air Corps should send their information to: Center Manager, GSA, National Personnel Records Center, ATTN: Air Force Reference Branch, 9700 Page Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. 63132.

Officials said the special award honors the meritorious achievements of the men and women who comprised the first major Army force to be involved in intense, sustained ground combat during World War II, and recognizes the unusual circumstances they faced.

AER Fund Drive

THE 1984 Army Emergency Relief fund raising drive opened March 1 and is set to run through June. Local campaign dates may vary.

AER last year helped 62,100 active and retired soldiers, or their family members. That is a record, AER officials said, as is the $21.2 million provided in loans and grants in 1983 — four times the amount in 1976.

AER seeks funds only once a year, and only from within the Army family. "AER is the embodiment of the Army taking care of its own," said Gen. John A. Wickham, chief of staff.

Contributions are tax deductible and may be given to local AER drives or mailed to: AER National Headquarters, Department of the Army, 200 Stovall St., Alexandria, Va. 22332. Forms for the payroll deduction plan are available from local campaign officers.

Special Forces Group

THE Army's 1st Special Forces Group, consisting of about 700 soldiers, will be activated this year at Fort Lewis, Wash. The new unit is part of the effort to improve the capabilities of the special operations forces.

The group's mission centers on the training of other soldiers in unconventional warfare during hostilities or providing training assistance to the military forces of friendly nations during peacetime.

Discrimination Ruling

A RECENT legal decision underlines the concern of the German courts to provide American soldiers protection against discrimination based on race or national origin in establishments open to the public.

A German discotheque owner was required to pay a fine for improperly refusing entry to an American soldier based on his national origin. The fine was a result of a decision by the highest appellate court in Bavaria.

Army equal opportunity officials in Europe view the case as an important contribution to their efforts with German authorities to eliminate discrimination.

Frocking Allowed

COMMANDERS, major general and above, may frock promotable major and lieutenant colonel command designees one or two working days prior to assuming command.

Frocking entitles officers to wear their new rank prior to their actual promotion. They receive all the benefits of their new rank except pay, which doesn't take effect until they are actually promoted.

Requests to frock officers, other than those for which major general commanders have authority, will continue to be submitted to the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel for approval.

SOLDIERS

MARCH 1984, VOLUME 39, NO. 3

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THE OFFICIAL
U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE

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FEEDBACK

BE HONEST

This letter is in reference to the article "One Way to Cadet Gray" in the November 1983 issue. I am currently a cadet candidate in the Class of 1984 at the U.S. Military Academy Preparatory School. I would like to urge all interested soldiers to apply to USMAPS for the Class of 1985.

Acceptance is based on many factors, so don't think you are not qualified. I had a 1,040 SAT score when I applied, no high school extracurricular activities, and a four-year cumulative average of 83 percent, yet I was accepted to USMAPS.

In my case, I believe my performance at my former unit helped me immensely. The whole program is quite intense, with a great emphasis on academics and athletics. I would like to stress the next point.

If you apply, be sure that West Point is what you want. Some people apply to USMAPS to avoid an overseas assignment or for other reasons, with no intentions of attending West Point. I realize that there are a lot of decisions to be made at this point in life, but be honest with yourself because you could take an opportunity from a soldier who really wants to be here.

Moreover, there are a lot of restrictions placed on a cadet candidate which cause Regular Army soldiers to be uncomfortable. However, remember that the main purpose of USMAPS is to prepare an individual for the demanding role as a cadet at West Point. I believe our unit crest summarizes the whole experience: "Desire, Faith, Effort."

Sp4 Donald J. Kolniak
Fort Monmouth, N.J.

FULL-TIME MANNING

I am writing this letter to personally express my appreciation to you and your staff for the outstanding article in your December 1983 issue entitled "The Best Duty You Never Heard Of."

I especially want to thank the author, Mr. Steve Hara. It is obvious to me that he put a lot of time and effort into this fine piece, and skillfully gave our readers a glimpse of the hard work and dedication of these outstanding full-timers.

Hitherto, little has been known of the Full-Time Manning program. This has caused confusion with those receiving FTM assignments and those responsible for reviewing the career progress of these soldiers. In effect, this lack of visibility has brought misunderstanding to a program which has provided the Total Army with expertise and dedication, and has been a vital factor in the increased readiness of our Reserve Components.

In the future, thousands more from the Active force will be assigned to armories and Reserve centers throughout America. Your article provides an invaluable reference for those seeking information about Reserve Component duty.

Lt. Gen. Donald E. Rosenblum
Fort George G. Meade, Md.

WANTS TO RUN

The article which appeared in the Sports Stop department of the September 1983 *SOLDIERS* was a bit misleading. The All-Army marathon team is not quite the All-Army which is reported in the article. Members of the Army Reserve are excluded from the team, as I have recently found out after writing a number of letters.

My times would not keep me from being a member of the team. I finished 289th in the 1983 New York City Marathon out of approximately 17,000 starters. My time was 2:35:34, but I guess not good enough for the "All" Army Marathon Team.

Lt. Col. David B. Daubert
Lakewood, Colo.

The referenced article made no mention of an All-Army marathon team. *The group is titled the Army marathon team and participation is prescribed in Army Regulation 28-1. Soldiers serving on active duty for 90 or more days are eligible to compete for selection.*

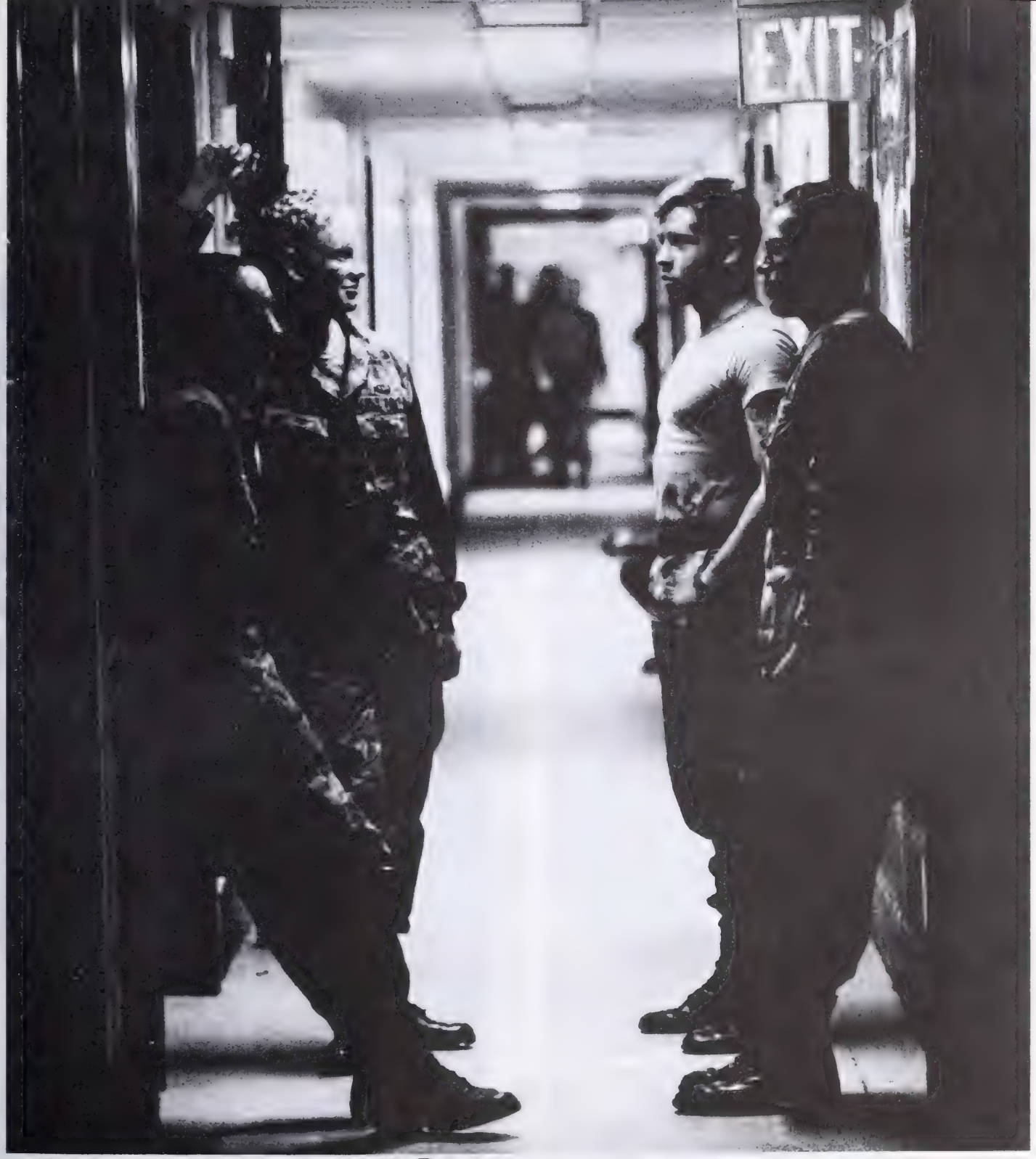
GOOD CHOW

I really enjoyed your November 1983 issue. The front cover looked good enough to eat, but homemade biscuits without butter? Why, that's un-American. Also, what are the funny looking things on top of the yams? More biscuits?

SFC Donald W. Taylor
APO New York

Although there was no butter, the sweet potatoes were nicely decorated with marshmallows.

***SOLDIERS* is for soldiers and DA civilians. We invite readers' views. Stay under 150 words — a postcard will do — and include your name, rank and address. We'll withhold your name if you desire and may condense views because of space. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative views. Send your letter to: Feedback, *SOLDIERS*, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Va. 22314.**



WAITING FOR THE WORD

Story and Photos by Sgt. Cecil Stack

You're leaving, but don't know where or when. So square things away, and stay cool, but be ready to move in a flash.

THE scene was pandemonium. Soldiers darted through doorways and clogged hallways, lugging rucksacks, M-16s and web gear.

In platoon command posts, officers and NCOs shouted over the din to answer soldiers' questions. In their rooms, soldiers worked with precision, readying their equipment. Fingers moved nimbly over rucksacks, survival knives and web gear — fastening snaps, tightening straps and pulling strings — as if they had done it a thousand times. Every few minutes an older, calmer voice could be heard over the noise. The first sergeant reminded his men time wasn't on their side.

Outside, a company was forming up. Men lined up equipment by platoons and squads, checked weapons and camouflaged themselves.

Less than 48 hours after the Rangers had jumped into Grenada, the 82nd Airborne Division's 1st Battalion, 504th Infantry, went on alert. Within an hour after the alert began, the battalion was ready and waiting for "the word." They would deploy either to Grenada for combat or to Spain for a training exercise. After being "locked in" for three days, the word came — they would jump into Spain.

"We were hoping to go to Grenada," said Capt. Thomas W. Strehle, Company C commander. "That's what we train and get paid to do. Everybody had high hopes."

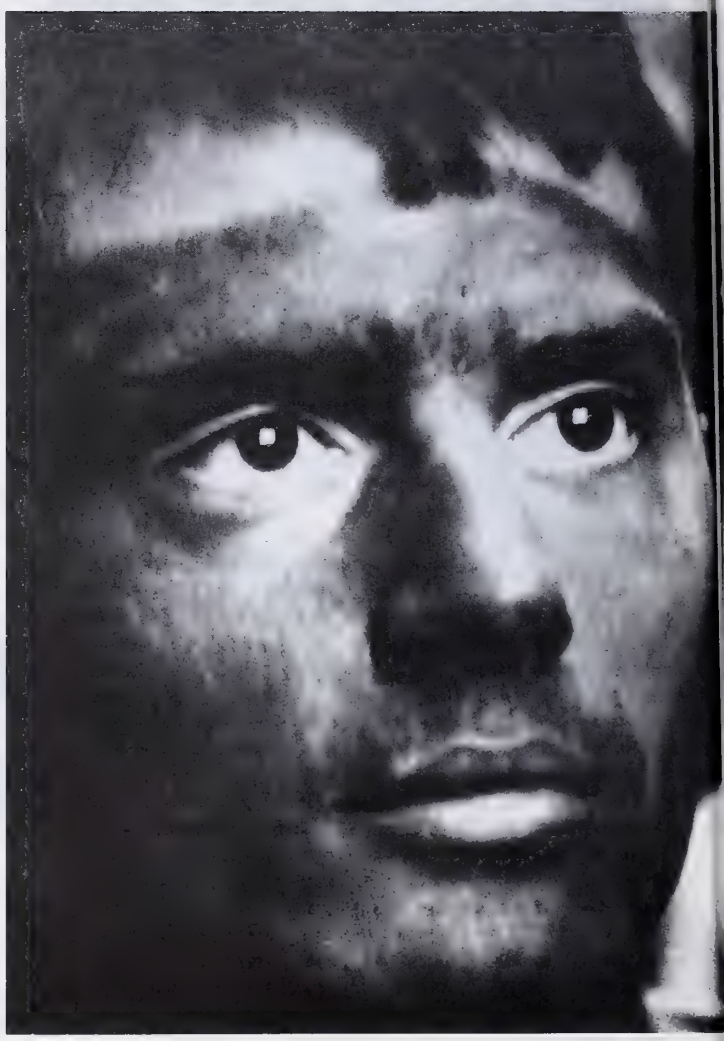
A company NCO echoed Strehle's feelings. "We wanted to go. The troops who went probably learned valuable lessons."

In case the unit was to be deployed to Grenada, Strehle had tried to keep his men informed of lessons being learned there. "Stories were filtering back from there and I passed on to my men any lessons we could learn, such as what kind of booby traps to watch out for," he said. "They also listened to the radio and watched TV to keep up on the situation there."

At one point during the wait, it looked as though they would go to Grenada. The company was issued contingency items such as flak jackets. "It was kind of a shock. It was the first time they realized they may be going to war," Strehle said.

Although the battalion didn't go to war, it proved by deploying to Spain that the 82nd Div. could carry out missions at several places in the world at once. □















UNDER FIRE IN LEBANON

Sp4 Tammy Hawkins

"BE sure to kiss your wives goodbye in the morning. You may not be home tomorrow night." The battery first sergeant's warning had become familiar to the men of the Field Artillery School's Target Acquisition Battery. FAS TAB was organized on July 24, 1983, as part of the Staff and Faculty Battalion of the Field Artillery School Brigade at Fort Sill, Okla. The unit was deployed to Beirut, Lebanon, on Aug. 4 to support the Marine Corps' 24th Amphibious Unit. FAS TAB's mission was to locate the source of hostile artillery, rocket and mortar fire and to provide common survey control for both radar and artillery positions.

When Capt. James Breckenridge, FAS TAB commander, first began working on the Lebanon mission, he wasn't terribly concerned. "I thought we were just working on a contingency plan," he said. "I didn't think anything was going to come of it. After all, this is a school, and there was no precedent for deploying a unit from the school."

Sp4 Stephen Wightman thought someone was playing a bad joke when he was alerted. "When I was told to report to work, I said, 'You've got to be kidding; it's Saturday morning.' I was going to go back to bed until they convinced me the alert was real."

Working out of a small, hastily equipped office, the mission's Special Operations Team notified and recalled those chosen to deploy and began counting down to H-hour. Personnel records were updated, equipment secured and last-minute doctors' appointments and special training scheduled. Tight security ensured few people knew the FAS TAB even existed until the unit landed in Lebanon.

"Get your gear together; it's a go," came the order that marked the beginning of the journey for 31 soldiers and two Marines from Fort Sill. It was a journey from which four men would not return alive.

"It was a relief to get on the aircraft," said SSgt. Willis Narcisse of the radar maintenance section. "One minute it seemed we were going, the next minute we weren't. I guess I really knew we were leaving when Gen. Turner gave us a little speech." (Brig. Gen. Gary Turner formerly commanded the III Corps Artillery.)

SPECIALIST FOUR TAMMY L. HAWKINS is the Field Artillery School Brigade correspondent to the Public Affairs Office, Fort Sill, Okla.

Capt. James Breckenridge



Capt. James Breckenridge



Top, a rocket explodes behind the Field Artillery School Target Acquisition Battery command post. • FAS TAB honors the dead after the terrorist bombing of Marine headquarters in Beirut.

"The first thing I did was pull out my Soldier's Manual and start reading," laughed Wightman. A radar surveyor, Wightman, 19, was one of the youngest soldiers on the mission.

"Once our aircraft set down in Lebanon, we off loaded, fueled our vehicles and separated into our different sections," SFC Mitchell Wood said. "Our sections were scattered along the perimeter. The first thing I did as section leader was to consider the best way to set up the radar and get it working. It seemed impossible at first because of the mountains, but we did it. In a way it was hard to believe we were really there."

"The first thing I did when we got off the plane was to look for a good place to take cover if we came under fire," Narcisse said.

Breckenridge said the men would get together on Sundays for barbecues and recreation. "But after the first two weeks, we were under fire often and had to cancel that kind of activity."

According to Sp4 Larry Reeves, radar crewman, one of the first things they had to learn was how to distinguish the sounds of artillery. "I kept



having to redefine what was friendly and unfriendly fire and what rounds were close or far."

"After a while you just learned to hit the ground when a round sounded close, then pick yourself up, brush yourself off and try not to worry too much about it," Narcisse said.

"We had a good relationship with the Marines there," Breckenridge said. "There was a lot of good-natured kidding and name-calling, but we looked out for each other."

"I remember one lecture I got from a Marine on keeping the chinstrap on my steel pot secured," Wightman said. "He explained how the chinstrap would keep the steel pot on when I had to hit the dirt and said he wanted me to make it home safely."

As the days passed into weeks, the men began missing home more and more. "We used to sit and talk about what we missed most. Hot showers always came first, then came hot food and a warm woman," Reeves joked.

"I never want to see another can of Spam as long as I live," Wood vowed.

The morning of Oct. 23 was destined to become the most tragic in the 122-day history of the FAS TAB. At about 6:20 a.m., a truck carrying explosives rammed into the Marine Battalion Landing Team headquarters, killing 236 Marines and three soldiers.

"Most of us were sleeping when we heard what we thought was an incoming round," Reeves said.

Breckenridge had just gotten up and was standing outside his tent when the explosion leveled the building. "I had been keeping my camera handy on a table just outside my tent," he remembered. "When I heard the tremendous roar, I picked up the camera and pointed it toward the sound. As I photographed the large cloud that rose over the destroyed building, I realized what had happened."

Just a half hour before, SFC James Yarber, who was serving as the FAS TAB first sergeant, and Sp5 Daniel Kluck had taken Breckenridge's jeep to the BLT to pick up mail and equipment. The captain arrived at the blast site just after the dust settled.

"It was pretty obvious that almost everyone in the building was lost," Breckenridge continued. "In addition to Yarber and Kluck, I had three men in the building at the time. Sp4 Marcus Coleman had been on duty that shift. Marine CWO 3 Richard Ortiz and SFC Elvin Henry had either been in their cots asleep or had just gotten up. A Marine working at the site told me Henry had been found and was being flown to the hospital ship USS Iwo Jima. Henry was the only one of the five FAS TAB men in the building who survived.

"We had become a close, tightly knit unit by this time," he said. "We knew each other well. The loss of those four men was a very personal loss for each of us." Two memorial services were held so all the men could attend.

The battery returned to Fort Sill on Nov. 23, 1983, and was inactivated on Dec. 6. The mission, though, will be long remembered.

"There were some real bad times, but there were good times too," Wightman said. "I'll never forget . . . when a lot of shelling had been going on and we hadn't had hot chow for a couple of days. I don't know who was firing or whether it was close or far, but we had just gotten some hot chow when the word came to get back to the bunkers.

"Five of us grabbed our trays and flew back to the bunkers. None of us spilled a thing. I can still see us sitting in the bunkers eating our hot chow and laughing."

Working and living in a hostile environment taught Wightman a few valuable lessons in soldiering.

"When we first got there and all those sandbags had to be filled, I didn't want anything to do with it." Wightman recalled. "After those rounds started coming in, I found out how important all that hard work had been. You learn that those details are important, and that when your leaders tell you to do something, there is a reason for it."

"Being an instructor," Wood said, "I see class after class of students go through the courses just wanting to hurry up and get out of school. They don't pay close enough attention. I know there were people in my section who wished they had paid closer attention in class. Our being in Beirut proved just how quickly soldiers may be asked to use what they've learned."

"The mission matured all of us," Breckenridge noted. "The 18- and 19-year-old soldiers grew up overnight. One thing we all learned was that there is no glory in war. It's a terrible thing that one must be able to deal with and respect, but not look forward to.

"Skeptics who doubt the readiness of today's Army and the quality of our soldiers and their training need to look at what we've done. We took soldiers out of school and from several units who had never worked together. They went into a hostile environment and performed magnificently. They proved soldiers in today's Army are motivated, well trained, proud and prepared to serve." □



Sp4 Rebecca Sheldon

PFC Kenneth R. Days is welcomed home by his wife and daughter following the FAS TAB's 3½-month tour in Lebanon.

WHERE'VE YOU BEEN?! IN A CAVE?

Story by Barbara Yoerg
Photos by Sp4 Warren Clark

DANGLING from a rope in total darkness with only a headlamp as a source of light is a caver's dream. For others, it might be a nightmare. From within the bowels of the Huachuca Mountains, a group of spelunkers explored a relatively new and untouched cave.

Crawling through the entrance with all the daddy-long-leg spiders was the first concern of the cavers. But once inside, all that was forgotten and a new thought entered the mind — was there someone here before?

"Though the rooms seemed corpse cold and dead still, there was evidence of life," said Sp4 Warren Clark, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Fort Huachuca, Ariz. "There are live caves and dead caves, and this one was definitely living. Beads of silvery perspiration running down the cave walls reflected the sweeping beams of light from our headlamps. Those beads tell you that changes within the cave are going on. The beads of water oozing through the surface of the cave's walls carry minerals that form stalactites and stalagmites."

The cave, discovered in 1976, is a wonderland of cavernous rooms and rock formations. One of the anterooms is like a huge antiquated, fossilized chamber, complete with Corinthian-like columns.

"It was like walking into the mouth of the whale that swallowed Jonah," said 2nd Lt. Nancy Bellamy, a student at the Intelligence Center and School. "The room seemed timeless in appearance. It excited my curiosity, and I wanted to see what was ahead."

Beyond the large room are two smaller anterooms where the spelunkers waited with anticipation.

"I sat there, nervous, questioning my sanity," Bellamy said. "I had gone that far with the group and couldn't back out because of the people there. Seeing the tunnel ahead, curiosity overtook me. I just wanted to see what was there."

Beyond a short tunnel was the main room of the cave. The ceiling could be seen with the headlamps, but not the floor. The cavernous room swallowed up the lights and sounds.

To reach the bottom of the colossal room, the cavers had to rappel 90 feet into the unknown dark. But before anyone could go down, someone had to make sure the rope was long enough. Capt. George Womac, an ICS staff officer, determined that by attaching his pack to the rappelling rope and slinging it over the edge.

Maj. Walt Redencic, expedition leader, went down first. When he was safely down, the other cavers followed him into the gigantic pit. Fear overcame some in the party when they came to the end of the vertical wall and there was no bottom in sight. No Redencic. Nothing.

"I was hoping there was a bottom," Bellamy said. "I felt if Major Redencic could do it, I could. Feelings of going into hell went through my mind. Pushing myself over the edge into the unknown was a challenge.

"It was reassuring when I kept hearing Redencic's voice. Rappelling down was like being a fly walking into a spider web. When I hit the ground, I found it wasn't flat. It was a muddy ridge. I wouldn't let go of the rope. Then Redencic's calm voice said it was OK to let go and I was left to explore."

The room was piled with immense boulders. At the edges of the room were large vertical tunnels which could not be penetrated by even the strongest of lights.

"There were large black voids that were better left unexplored," Bellamy said. She was satisfied just to watch the others and their reactions to the room. "You realize then you're in the dark belly of the earth. There was a hunger fresh air and sunshine."

Coming out of the hole presented a whole new challenge to the group. With special equipment and harnesses, each member of the group climbed back up the wall. The climb took 30 minutes for the 90 feet and was exhausting.

"I felt like a little spider crawling up a web," Bellamy said. "When I hit the top ledge, I was glad I had been practicing my push-ups."

The group wasted no time in making a beeline for the entrance of the cave. "It was nice to have the fresh air and to be able to see trees," Bellamy said. "I wasn't concerned about going down the mountain after exiting the cave." The experience was exhausting and gave a new meaning to spelunking to the group.

"I'd never been inside a cave before and didn't exactly know what to expect," Clark said. "First of all, I didn't expect it to be so dark down there. There is absolutely no light or peripheral vision. All you see is what's directly in front of you. That was especially true when using the ropes. All you see is a well-lit piece of earth inches from your face."

"I did it! For a while, I didn't think I could," Bellamy exclaimed. "We overcame a challenge from Mother Earth. The experience enhanced my respect for nature and for what she has to offer." □



Exploring caves can be an adventure, fun and sometimes dangerous. One group of spelunkers took on the mountains of Fort Huachuca, Ariz. They found an eerie sense of beauty inside but were glad to return to the real world.

BARBARA YOERG and SPECIALIST FOUR WARREN CLARK are assigned to the post Public Affairs Office, Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Yoerg is a public information specialist; Clark is a photographer.



REUNION

SSgt. Victoria Mouze



PFC Anthony Sweeney

WHEN Guillermo Carnegie was attending school in Costa Rica, he used to visit his little sister in Panama. He had always felt closer to her and considered her his favorite.

Carnegie eventually came to the United States and joined the Army. With so many miles separating him from his family, he lost touch with his sister. Years later he learned from his grandmother that his sister, Josefina, was in the states somewhere. That was all he knew — until last June.

Carnegie, then a first sergeant, had been asked by the inspector general team to help inspect common task testing in the Division Support Command, 2nd Armored Division, Fort Hood, Texas.

"One of the team members mentioned that there was a Spanish-speaking soldier from Panama in that unit," Carnegie said. "I always make it a habit to talk to Spanish soldiers." When Carnegie introduced himself to Josefina O'Neal, he told her he was from Costa Rica and that he understood she was from Panama.

"I said, 'My father is from Costa Rica too,'" O'Neal said. "Guillermo then asked for my father's name. He said, 'That's my father too!'"

After 29 years, brother and sister had been reunited. Neither had known the other was at Fort Hood. Both of them said that it was just luck that they found each other. Carnegie remarked that unless he had gone on the inspection, he would have never found Josefina, who, by now, was married and had a new last name.

Before O'Neal was assigned to Fort Hood, she had been on orders for the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif. There was no slot for her husband there, so the joint domicile orders were changed to Hood. "Plus, I went to the inspection in place of my NCOIC," O'Neal said. "If he had gone, I would have never seen Guillermo."

O'Neal had known her brother was in the Army, but wasn't ever sure exactly where. "I had written to him some time ago when I thought he was stationed at Fort Dix, N.J. I had also sent him a letter at another post, but in both cases, the letters were returned. Then, when I visited my father and grandmother in Panama, they would always say, 'Mamo (Guillermo's family nickname) was here a month ago.' I had always missed him by just a short time."

Carnegie last saw his sister when she was 3. "I used to bounce her on my knee," he remembered. "I had always felt something special in my heart for her. You know, you love all your brothers and sisters, but you usually have one you feel something special for. That's what I felt for Josefina."

All that O'Neal could remember was that her older brother had left and joined the Army. "That's all I had heard from the time I grew up, was how Mamo had joined the Army. Our countries are very pro-U.S., and if you have anything to do with the U.S. government, you're looked up to. So, when I was old enough, I joined up. That was the only thing I ever wanted to do."

O'Neal, a specialist five, is a computer operator in the division's data center. She reminisced about her first impressions of Carnegie. "I was working on a map problem during the inspection. This first sergeant kept watching me. All I kept thinking was, 'What am I doing wrong?' I just wanted to get the inspection over."

"When I walked over to her, she immediately covered up her problem," said Carnegie, now a sergeant major. "I thought I was making her nervous, so I walked away for a few minutes. But I kept getting this feeling that I knew her from somewhere."

After he had introduced himself and they determined they were brother and sister, the atmosphere was very emotional. "We hugged each other and just stood there looking at one another," O'Neal said. "The feeling was like finaly getting something you've wanted a long time. It's just a relief."

There is really no way to describe the feelings," Carnegie added. "I've seen reunions like this on TV. I used to think there was no way emotions could be that geared up after all those years. I just couldn't imagine how that closeness could still be there. But when I saw Josefina, I was engulfed in happiness. It was something I had never felt before; it's indescribable."

They have quite a bit to catch up on and spend a lot of time with each other's family. There is talk about a family reunion, but with 14 other brothers and sisters scattered around in New York, California and other places, it would take time to round every one up. But for now, Guillermo and Josefina are content and happy with finding each other. □

24TH INFANTRY DIVISION

(Mechanized)
"Victory Division"
Fort Stewart, Georgia



FIRST organized in March 1921 as the Hawaiian Division at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, the 24th Infantry Division was redesignated on Oct. 1, 1941, and received its baptism of fire when Pearl Harbor was attacked. The division shipped out for Australia in August 1943 and later stormed the beaches of New Guinea, seized Hollandia airdrome, and participated in campaigns on Leyte and Luzon in the Philippines. After five campaigns in the Pacific, the division entered Japan in October 1945 and spent nearly five years on occupation duty.

In July 1950, the division was rushed to South Korea, where it earned the Presidential Unit Citation. It spearheaded the Pusan Perimeter breakout and the drive to the Yalu River. The unit returned to Japan in February 1952 and went back to Korea in July 1953 for the final months of hostilities. It participated in eight campaigns and was awarded two Republic of Korea Presidential Unit citations. The division remained on occupation duty in Korea until October 1957, when it was reduced to zero strength and transferred to Department of the Army control.

The "Victory Division" was reorganized and brought up to strength on July 1, 1958, in Germany. Almost immediately, elements of the 24th were used to form an airborne task force which was deployed for crisis duty in Lebanon. In July 1960, its units were alerted for the Congo crisis. After the Berlin Wall went up, the 1st Battalion, 19th Infantry, moved to Berlin to augment the divided city's forces. Due to troop reductions in Europe, the division redeployed, minus one brigade, to Fort Riley, Kan., in February 1969. It was inactivated in April 1970.

In September 1975, the division was reactivated at Fort Stewart, Ga. The division is now organized with two Active Army brigades and one roundout, the 48th Infantry Brigade (Mechanized) of the Georgia Army National Guard. The reactivation of the division marked the first time in Fort Stewart's history that an infantry division had been stationed there. The division was reorganized as mechanized infantry in October 1979. It is assigned to Army Forces Command, is part of the XVIII Airborne Corps, and is a rapid deployment force. The 24th Division has participated in exercises Solid Shield '83, REFORGER, Bold Eagle '82, and Bright Stars '81 and '83. □

This article on an Active Army division is one in a series compiled from official Army sources by Danny M. Johnson, a management analyst who works for the assistant chief of staff for intelligence at the Pentagon.



Company K, 5th Regimental Combat Team, 24th Infantry Division, fortifies a South Korean hillside against communist forces in March 1951.

Excitement hangs in the air as sun-burned students crouch down near their howitzers. The earth shakes as six big guns fire in succession. This is advanced individual training, Fort Sill-style.

SHOOTING TO BE A BIG GUN

Story and Photos by SSgt. Victoria Mouze

ON the 7th Training Battalion's PT field, 208 trainees from Battery B stand in formation. Two months ago, they probably had no idea they would be standing outside at 5 a.m., conditioning their bodies with things called "side straddle hop" and other strange-sounding exercises. By the time the trainees finish this morning's PT, they will have exercised for 15 or 20 minutes and run two quick miles.

The temperature hovers in the 90s, even though fall supposedly brings cooler temperatures. Not at Fort Sill, Okla., though. Trainees sweat as they lower themselves to the ground. Their drill sergeant draws out the count, "Onnnnnnne, two, threeeee, four," until the trainees do 20 push-ups. Just before their platoon forms up to run, two privates discuss their training.

"I joined so I could get into Special Forces," said Pvt. 1 Danny Kay, who, at 30, rejoined the Army after a 10-year break.

"At first, I was hesitant. But now that I'm here, I'm glad I joined," Kay said. "There seems to be more professionalism now than when I went through the first time. The drill sergeants take more time with trainees now and they help them more. There's more camaraderie, too. People join because they want to."

"The training is real tough and that's how I like it," said Pvt. 1 Jerrett Smith. "We're learning about teamwork. It's great the way all of us can do something all at once."

Kay and Smith were about to complete the common skills phase in the Field Artillery Training Center's One Station Unit Training. Under OSUT, new soldiers complete all their initial entry training while assigned to the same unit at one post.

Smith enlisted for cannon fire direction specialist (13E) training. That MOS is one of the six main field artillery MOSs that make up FA OSUT. The others are: cannon crewman (13B), fire support specialist (13F), Lance crewman (15D), Pershing missile crewman (15E), and FA surveyor (82C).

Kay enlisted for tactical communications systems operator/mechanic (31V) training. While most new enlisted soldiers in the FATC are OSUT-trained, some trainees with non-FA MOSs, such as Kay, and others in smaller, more specialized FA MOSs complete only the common skills phase of IET with the OSUT unit. They finish AIT with another unit.





With about 24,000 new soldiers passing through Fort Sill's gates each year, on any given day one can find trainees in just about any phase of OSUT training.

When B-7 had finished their run, the trainees marched to their dining facility. As they filed into the mess hall, they chanted Jody calls, ending with the claim that they were the best.

"Our trainees are highly motivated," said Capt. Matthew MacKenzie, B-7 commander. "Our training is tough, but they're not asked to do anything their drill sergeants can't do.

"The week we spend out on the 25-meter firing range is usually the hardest. That time is difficult for the drill sergeants because their trainees ask a lot of questions. Plus, they need constant supervision and monitoring. They're firing live ammunition."

"The trainees must qualify, or they're recycled," said SFC William Love, operations NCO, FATC, and a former drill sergeant. "The key to qualifying is the drill sergeant. That goes for any of the training.

"The drill sets the example," Love continued. "The trainees want to be like him. They don't want to let him down. He has to be a special person, someone the trainees can look up to. If he isn't, the trainees won't push themselves as far."

One drill sergeant, SFC Cecilio Archbold, explained that he enjoys his job because it gives him a chance to help the Army while he helps trainees. Archbold is the senior drill sergeant for Btry. A, 5th Tng. Bn.

"I know it sounds crazy, but this is one thing I've wanted," Archbold said. "As a drill sergeant, you have the authority to ensure that the guys who can't make it are discharged. You can spot them real quick.

"For example, if a trainee has bad knees, he's not going to make it as a 13F. He's got to do a lot of walking."

Under the OSUT concept, drill sergeants stay with the field artillery trainees throughout their initial entry training. By monitoring the trainees from the first week, when they learn how to make a bed and shine shoes, to their final test, the drill sergeants learn who will make it and who won't.



Although Archbold's trainees were only in their fifth week of the common skills phase of OSUT, he was already getting to know them well. They had done well so far. He was proud of them and felt they would do fine throughout the cycle. "We've got a good battery," he said. "We did pretty well on basic rifle marksmanship. Everybody qualified."

As Archbold watched his trainees wrestle with the mysteries of map reading, another battery of 13B trainees was beginning its four weeks of intensive cannoneer training. For the soldiers of Btry. F, 3rd Cannon Tng. Bn., the field was the classroom.

Six M-109A3 self-propelled howitzers were parked underneath a clump of trees. As drivers flipped the switches, engines whined and vehicles lined up single file. Puffs of red dust trailed behind. One howitzer headed right, another followed, and one went towards the middle. The remaining two went left. Finally, they pulled into firing positions on a scrubby plateau.

The 155mm guns were already laid, ensuring that each one was aimed correctly. That way, the 100-pound rounds would land on target.

"Trainees are taught how to load projectiles, fuse them, cut powder charges — all the level 1 skills," Love said. "All the teaching is done out here in the field. It's an informal atmos-





Preceding page, basic cannoneers fire the M-109A3 self-propelled howitzer during their four weeks of intensive training. • Left, basic cannoneers learn the importance of teamwork. • Basic trainees qualify with the M-16 rifle out on the 25-meter range.

phere." He noted that students usually sit underneath a tree next to their howitzer, taking notes.

The only mass class they have is a four-hour block on ammunition. Otherwise, they stay in small sections with their own instructor.

When the trainees take their end-of-cycle test, they must pass each task. For example, if they can't cut a powder charge, they will get two more chances. Failing these, they will be recycled into another unit or discharged.

A loudspeaker crackled. An instructor announced, "All right, the battery is ready." Pause. "Ready, FIRE!" An ear-splitting "KA-BOOM" echoed, shaking the earth. Students crouched down as each gun fired in succession.

After the live fire, the trainees were given a break. "I don't know why I joined the Army," said Pvt. 1 Kenneth Halley. "I might have made a mistake," he said, laughing. "Actually, a friend thought I might like it."

"Yeah, I was a 13F at the beginning," said Pvt. 1 Smokey Miles. "At our last shoot, I didn't pass, so I was reclassified into 13B. But that doesn't really bother me. I'm making it."

The break over, Halley and Miles walked back to their guns. They would stay in the field until late that afternoon, when their drill sergeant would bus them back to their battery. The evening would include chow and going through reinforcement training. Tomorrow would come quickly.

While the cannoneer trainees continued firing that afternoon, a group of cannon fire direction trainees sat in a classroom. They were in their 14th and final week of OSUT.

"To be a good cannon fire direction specialist, you've got to be good at math, especially adding and subtracting," said Pvt. 2 Mark Soderstorm, Btry. C, 4th Tng. Bn. "Right now, we're learning about graphic firing tables.

"We have our end-of-course test in three days," Soderstorm continued. Like the training that goes before it, the end-of-course tests lean heavily on practical application of skills.

Confident of his newly learned skills, Soderstorm was looking forward to graduation. "I know where I'll be going — Germany," he said. "My best friend, who is at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., gets to Germany two weeks after I do. So, that'll be great."

Soderstorm's instructor, SSgt. Philip Smith, explained that he teaches his trainees about firing charts, determining firing data and putting all that together for fire missions. They also learn about registration, which is akin to zeroing M-16s.

"You can't take a howitzer out to a 25-meter range to zero," Smith said. "We teach students by using a graphic firing table, which is like doing a battle-sight zero. Teaching basic 13E duties is challenging. The trainees are at different levels when we get them. Some grasp the material right off; others are a bit slower. So, we balance the instruction out. That's the challenging part."

While C-4's trainees were getting ready for their test, Btry. A, 3rd Cannon Tng. Bn., were taking their common skills EOC test. Some went through marching and facing movements at the drill and ceremonies station. Others were tested on the M-16, phonetic alphabet and map reading.

SFC Lee Wipf, a tester at the NBC station, graded trainees on masking and decontamination. "There's more emphasis on common skills than there used to be," said Wipf. "I'm glad, because if they can't don and clear a gas mask in nine seconds, they're going to be war casualties."

Wipf, a cannoneer, said he enjoyed the "people" aspect of his job. "This is something different, as opposed to doing artillery. Plus, the trainees are motivated, and that's good."

"Trainees are more motivated than in the past," Love said. "They're definitely better than when I went through in 1968. The drills give better training, the classes are better, the schools are better.

"Trainees are expected to do more, physically and mentally. They're actually better trained than I was when I graduated. Some NCOs say that the new soldiers they're getting aren't as good as when we went through. That just isn't so. These new soldiers are the best the Army's ever had. And that's a fact." □

A MILLION DOTS

Story by Del Malkie
Photos courtesy Defense Mapping Agency



THE morning sun filtered through the smoke and dust from the artillery barrage as the infantry began its advance. Incoming mortar fire, heavy at first, slackened as Firefinder teams zeroed in on enemy batteries and A-10s screamed low overhead before releasing their rockets. Abrams tanks charged up the valley, opening a mile-wide wedge for the infantry to follow — just as planned back at battalion two hours before on the maps.

"From the artillery and infantry to those in command posts — none of them can do their jobs without the maps, charts and an amazing array of computer data provided by DMA," said Rear Adm. Edward A. Wilkinson Jr., director of the Defense Mapping Agency.

DMA was formed in 1972 to bring service mapmaking assets into a single unit for more efficient operations and, Wilkinson points out, "to use computer technology which has revolutionized mapmaking and makes possible the pinpoint accuracy of modern weapons systems."

DMA provides the millions of paper maps and charts required by U.S. forces. It also develops electronic guidance data for nearly all U.S. weapons systems and missiles to include the Army Pershing II and Navy and Air Force cruise missiles.

"The modern Army requires a wide range of maps in varied detail," said Army Col. Hugh P. Johnson, DMA chief of staff. "Each year our agency distributes more than 30 million copies of some 3,400 new or revised maps and charts, and more than 500 new or revised publications for air and sea navigation."

DMA centers around the world store and distribute these products. Army units obtain standard maps and charts from storage depots through their division support commands.

While most soldiers are familiar with the standard issue 1:50,000 topographic map, their commanders often work with maps that have terrain analysis information. Before Army units go to the field, they need to know such details as whether the soil is rocky or sandy, and whether a particular bridge can support a tank. The type of foliage determines what cover is available. The thickness of trees and how close they are can affect passage through the area. Steep hills can stop tanks. Certain fields, after three days of heavy rain, can stop just about everyone.

"These and thousands of other details are stored in DMA computers for hundreds of areas all over the world where Army forces may be deployed," Johnson said. "They used to say one picture is worth a thousand words. Today, it's one picture is a million dots on a cathode ray tube. By using state-of-the-art computer technology, DMA provides the detail required — and the demand continues to grow."

The Army uses a portable, desktop computer system to locate ground positions accurately. With DMA's point positioning data base, this system uses a series of aerial photographs, accurate reference points stored on a tape cassette and an index. Working from known points, artillerymen, for instance, can move in, set up and pinpoint targets as small as a truck or tank.

Firefinder uses maps and a digital elevation data base. Operators can identify incoming artillery or mortar rounds and, by radar, immediately trace the path of the shell back to the enemy position. They transmit the position data to friendly artillery units or strike aircraft, which could then knock out the enemy in short order.

When close air support is needed,



DEL MALKIE is the public affairs officer for the Defense Mapping Agency, Washington, D.C.



Left, an artist's conception of Firefinder using radar to trace enemy artillery to its source. • Below, just a handful of the 35 million copies of maps distributed yearly by the Defense Mapping Agency.



soldiers and pilots use matching DMA maps known as joint operations graphics. JOGs include the same coordinates and checkpoints for ground and air elements, but are modified for the different users. A hill is measured in meters for soldiers, and feet for fliers.

"When Army units are deployed overseas," said Col. William H. Sprinsky, chief of the Land Combat Division, "they often have to work with allied forces. DMA makes maps with details printed in two or even three languages. Soldiers from different nations can immediately identify towns, forests and roads.

"And when military units go into an area on short notice, DMA crisis support teams provide the maps and charts needed in as little as two to 72 hours. If maps are old or don't contain specific details required by units, limited special maps can be produced.

"Over the years," Sprinsky continued, "DMA has produced maps and charts and a variety of materials. These have included silk maps for World War II pilots and plastic escape and evasion maps for ground troops. In the not-too-distant future, computer-to-computer maps are likely, but the soldier's traditional paper maps will be used for many years to come."

In the future, Army units will probably receive their maps by computer. The Army Engineer Topographic Laboratory at Fort Belvoir, Va., is developing a new portable quick re-





Left, a commander orients his unit on his map before deployment. • Above, a DMA mapmaker uses a zoom stereoscope to develop terrain analysis data for an infantry map such as the commander might use.



Assault force leaders discuss their mission with the aid of a map. • Defense Mapping Agency cartographers program and store maps on tape and use computers to check, correct and update them. DMA has nearly 50,000 map programs stockpiled.



sponse multicolor printer unit, which will reproduce color maps in the field. Later, digital information used in making these maps will be sent by satellite around the world complete with "real time" information.

Also under development is an 18-satellite global positioning system. Three or four of these satellites will be visible at one time from any point on Earth, so it will be possible to locate a point to within about 15 meters horizontally, vertically, moving or standing still. This new system will be carried on ships and planes and by soldiers in jeeps and tanks. Pinpointing firing locations for artillery units will be almost immediate, and locating ground elements for close air support will be much more efficient.

Another potential Army use of GPS is in spotting for medevac helicopters. Ground troops will be able to signal their coordinates to incoming aircraft, which could be carrying the same "black box," ensuring more rapid evacuation from combat areas.

GPS should come aboard at the same time as the Army's position locating and reporting system. A commander, for instance, will be able to spot his own location exactly and then plot those of subordinate units on a television screen in his command post.

With flight testing completed, the Pershing II missile is now ready for deployment. The missile flies over its long arc using standard inertia guidance system. As it begins to dive on the target, the missile emits a radar beam from different altitudes. The radar picture is compared to one that's prepared from DMA data and stored on tape in the missile. By matching up both pictures, the missile corrects its trajectory until impact.

"DMA produces maps, charts and geodetic data for all of the Defense Department and other government agencies," Johnson said. "It has a workforce of about 9,000."

Army officers with specialty code 22, topographic engineer, are assigned to DMA and to unified and specified commands and the Department of the Army staff. They also may see duty in topographic battalions, and in terrain detachments and cartographic and survey companies.

"Enlisted specialties include the new terrain analyst MOS," he said. Other enlisted soldiers specialize in drafting, photography and layout, photolithography, printing, and repairing instruments and equipment.

While DMA people work in some 50 locations around the world, most are either at a hydrographic and topographic center in Brookmont, Md., or an aerospace center in St. Louis. The Defense Mapping School is at Fort Belvoir, Va., (see related story on the next page), and an Inter-American Geodetic Survey at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, has worked with most Latin American nations in mapping projects since the late 1940s.

DMA headquarters is at the Naval Observatory in Washington, D.C. It has military personnel assigned from all four services. The directorship rotates among the services.

Wilkinson, director since July 1983, heads an agency which will play an ever more critical role in the future.

"One which will, at the same time," he promised, "produce millions of paper maps and charts, and the thousands of miles of computer tape required each year to make sure that, before your unit gets there, DMA has already mapped it out." □

ONE OVER THE WORLD

Story and Photos by Faith Faircloth



Cartography students plot man-made and natural features, like vegetation, trees and streams. They portray this information on a map using lines of varying weights, colors and symbols.

ARMY mapmakers have a saying that goes: "If there's going to be trouble anywhere in the world, it will be at a point where four map corners come together."

While this isn't true of all the world's trouble spots, the saying gives us an idea of what today's military mapmakers do. And that job is to revise and update maps, according to Lt. Col. Fred C. Gray, chief of training, development and evaluation at the Defense Mapping School, Fort Belvoir, Va.

DMS trained 1,500 students last year in the various skills of mapmaking. And, according to Gray, it will train 1,800 this year. Students come from all services, allied countries and civilian mapping agencies. About 70 percent of the students are from the Army.

"We are getting away from making classical maps from scratch," Gray said. "We use our skills to make quick maps and charts of areas that field commanders are concerned with."

This is because the Defense Mapping Agency, of which the school is part, concentrates on the world's hot spots in support of national security, explained CWO 3 Norman Andersen, an instructor at the school.

Andersen began his career more than 20 years ago when the Army was making maps from scratch. More recently, he worked on mapping projects for the Rapid Deployment Force and for such exercises as Bright Star and Gallant Night.

"Everything today is quick," he said. "Our students will support field commanders by taking existing maps, chopping them up, and making maps of the areas commanders need. It goes by different names, but it boils down to combat mapping and rapid-response mapping."

"Mapmakers can pretty much tell what they'll be doing tomorrow by what's on the news tonight," said MSgt. Marlin E. Yelton. Yelton, who worked on many crash mapping projects in Vietnam, teaches mapmaking. "We train our students to take the base product, a map, to the field, and update it with intelligence from the commander or the airplane that flew over last night with infrared photography."

To accomplish this, the school teaches four major subject areas — surveying, cartography, photolithography and printing, and terrain analysis. Within these areas, there are 21 different courses. They range from AIT and officer courses to special courses in warehouse operations and computers. The school also has mobile training teams that conduct classes in the field away from Belvoir.

Gray said that although topography is the term most often applied to the mapping field, the correct title is mapping, charting and geodesy. "Geodesy is a science of the earth's surface," he explained. "Mapping is producing maps of that surface. And charts are used for air and sea navigation.

The school's survey courses cover both geodetic and construction surveying. "Geodetic surveyors are the mapping surveyors," Gray said. "They use their instruments to fix points on the ground that are used in mapmaking. The construction surveyors lay out the center line of a road or fix the location of a building. They are used in engineer battalions rather than in topographic units."

In the second subject area, cartography students are taught to draw maps. "They learn to take information from surveys, aerial photographs and intelligence and, using symbols, portray this information on a map sheet," he said. When these students complete the course, they are assigned to topographic units that support the various services and government agencies around the world.

In the next area, photolithography, students learn how to use the photolithographic camera and make the plates that the printing-press students use. But even though Army students are trained to print maps, most will not be used in the mapping business, according to Gray. "They'll be used in AG print shops — they're printers, not mappers," he said.

The subject area of terrain anal-

ysis is the growing field in mapping, charting and geodesy, according to Gray. "These are the people who will someday sit in a division headquarters with their computer terminals and determine whether the enemy is able to come through a certain area and where we should put our minefields."

"This is a very important part of the field. And I think it's going to grow in the future," Gray continued. "The Army has always been interested in the configuration of the ground — where we can go, where the enemy's going to go. But we've always done it by the seat of our pants. You know, put a big map on the wall and say, 'Well, they're going to come through here.' Mistakes like that led to the Germans coming through the Ardennes and other nasty surprises in the past."

Terrain analysts are trained to study the terrain to tell whether bridges in the area will support heavy trucks, how thick the foliage is and whether it will provide ground cover. Once trained, they join terrain analysis teams on division staffs, and corps staffs, and in topographic battalions. "They are so specialized they can almost pick where they're going to go," Gray said.

He added that cartographers have been receiving training in terrain analysis, but said this will stop when the school's first basic training terrain analysis course begins early this year. "It's a new field, and it isn't understood all that well," he said. "With the new classes, we're going to start from scratch and teach people to be trained analysts."

Although the school has the computers, Gray said it will be some time before the maps themselves can be put into digital format so they can be used with the computers. "There's active research going on at the Engineer Topographic Laboratory, the Defense Mapping Agency and in some civilian firms to get this under way and to automate the process," he said.

He added that although it's hard to predict just when computerized maps will become a reality, the days of plastic overlays and grease pencils may be numbered. "The old way is just too inefficient," he said, "and we just don't have time to do it that way."

Meanwhile, the school will continue to train students in traditional mapmaking skills. "Many of the things we do are a little old-fashioned," Yelton said. "But we've got to be able to work under extreme conditions. There will be times when we'll have to resort to the old-fashioned ways because of limits on weather or equipment. You can't have a computer technician with you all the time. And the person who needs the information wants it as quickly as possible. They're not as interested as they used to be in how pretty it is."

Yelton said that when he first came into the mapping business some 20 years ago, there were 24 different type styles used on map sheets.

"Now we have only six," he remarked. "A commander in the field doesn't care whether a map is done in Roman, italic or script type. He just wants to know where he is. And we're getting into quick-response products more and more."

Students enter Yelton's advanced cartography class after they finish the survey block of instruction. "We teach them how to plot man-made and natural features, like vegetation, trees and streams. They use available source material such as aerial photography and survey and intelligence data, then portray this information on a map sheet using lines of varying weights, colors and symbols. Then they learn how to print it."

He added that the mapping field attracts college-educated people. "Many of the students that I teach have degrees in things I can't pronounce," he said. "It's a high mathematics area.

"But, they don't come into the field to realize a life long dream. It's not like the little boy who always wanted to be a fireman. Most people who become cartographers enter the field laterally from somewhere else."

He said cartography requires a unique individual — someone who can devote a lot of time to minute details. "We deal in microns, and a micron is a millionth of a meter," he said. "We've always worked in the metric system because an inch simply isn't small enough for our work." He added that mapping is no longer an art, but a science.

The mapping field, though, does attract people interested in art. "Mapping is something I would never have thought about doing," said Pvt. 2 Debbie Land, a basic cartography student. Land took art in high school and wanted to pursue a career in drafting or illustrating. Both of these fields were closed when she enlisted so her recruiter gave her a pamphlet on cartography.

"It's turned out very well," she said. "I've enjoyed the course, and I'm

Cartography students look on as an instructor explains the use of a rectangular coordinator plotter, which is used to make grids for maps.





Geodetic surveyors use their instruments to fix points on the ground used in mapmaking. Construction surveyors lay out the center line of a road or fix the location of a building.

looking forward to going to the field." Land, who's going to a topographic battalion in Germany, says it's too early, though, to tell if she'll make cartography her career.

Pvt. 2 Vincent Sheffield, a photolithographic student, took graphic arts in high school and had started college when he learned about the Defense Mapping School program.

"It's a good field, and it leads into other things," he said. For him, the hands-on training will be more valuable in the job market than the college courses he was taking.

"It's an open field," Sheffield continued. "When I get out of the Army, I hope to work for a newspaper either as a photographer or a printer." Unlike most of his classmates who will go to AG print shops, Sheffield has been assigned to a topographic battalion in Germany.

1st Lt. Sharon Bullard is a student in Andersen's Mapping, Charting and Geodesy Officers Course, which covers the full gamut of mapmaking — from surveying to the actual printing of the map. She says what she's learned will really help her when she returns to her engineer unit. "I know now that if I need a map in a different scale I can get one," she said.

"And learning what the surveyors do will be a tremendous help, because that's who I'll be working with." "I always thought a map was gospel of what the ground is like," she continued. "But since I've made one, I realize that isn't so."

Yelton explained that mapmakers select the features they use on a map sheet and how they are portrayed, making their map a very individual product. "We have certain guidelines and specifications," he said. "But the mapmakers actually create the maps, which are probably of places where they've never been."

He noted that if mapmakers aren't familiar with the areas they're mapping, there can be distortions. "I remember that I placed a lot of buildings on one area of the first map I made," he said. "I found out later that my buildings were large square haystacks covered with canvas. But they looked like buildings in the aerial photograph." He said this is why he frequently asks the person requesting the map to do a field edit and make sure what's on the ground.

What's really on the ground is being studied by PFC Edmond Robert. He's in the terrain analysis course. This course is usually reserved for NCOs.

"I was ordered to take it because they're short in the field," he said. "It's an interesting course, but parts of it are real hard. We had to analyze aerial photographs of terrain, the area and the perimeter, the buildings, and even what kind of rock is under a certain soil."

He said that although all the exams are "open book," students really have to know what they're doing. "I would say anyone coming to this course should take courses in math and geodesy," he said. "My class had a 50 percent attrition rate."

Robert said he will join a division terrain analysis team in Germany when he completes the course.

"Every country in the world has the mapmaking function going in one form or another," Gray said. "We have a branch of DMA called Inter-American Geodetic Survey, which is in San Antonio, Texas. It works with Latin American and South American countries to coordinate mapping efforts and make sure that a map made in Brazil is readable by someone, say, in Mexico. And they run a school in Panama that trains people from all over the Southern Hemisphere.

"The Soviets have a different approach," he continued. "Unlike American soldiers who have maps scattered everywhere, a Soviet soldier never sees a map. Maps are things that officers have, and they are very carefully controlled."

He said the Soviets have surveyors and cartographers, but added he has no idea how they're organized.

As far as the future of mapmaking is concerned, cartographers will use computers to make quality maps.

One of the problems is how computers will store all the data. "There's lot of data on an aerial photograph," Gray said. "Someone looking at it can extract what is necessary for a map and discard the rest. If you try to digitize all the information on an aerial photograph and store it in a computer, you'll have a lot of information that you don't need."

And that's the problem — extracting the information that's needed, putting it in some kind of form and storing it.

Gray noted that it would take years to develop this project. And until this happens, when trouble breaks out where four map corners come together, acetate and grease pencils will be the order of the day. □

FAST FOOD IN THE FIELD

SFC Michael Brown

"HEY Sarge, guess what? The first sergeant just radioed and said the cooks are on the way with some hot food."

"Sure, Jones. Let's see, half an hour to get here, then three hours to set up, cook and serve. All we have to do is sit here, hoping we don't get attacked for four hours, and we'll have it. Great!"

"No, no, Sarge! Top says that 10 minutes after they're here we'll be enjoying some steaming-hot, tender chicken breasts with a side dish of delicious glazed sweet potatoes."

"What did they do, Jones, flatten the chicken breasts and stuff them in the No. 10 cans? Quit dreaming!"

Sarge is right — for now. The M-1948 field kitchen system with its kitchen tent, field ovens, immersion heaters and large trash cans requires a lot of time and people, and isn't used near the front lines. It takes three hours to set up, cook and serve the food. You need cooks to prepare the food and KPs to provide sanitation.

Times are changing, though. The new Combat Field Feeding System revolutionizes how the Army feeds its soldiers in the field and during combat. When CFFS goes to the field, starting around 1987, a wider variety of hot chow can be served to troops farther forward.

CFFS's main food elements are the T ration, which is tray-packed food, and the meal, ready-to-eat, which is replacing the meal, combat, individual (commonly called C rations).

The T ration's tray pack is a flat, rectangular can about half the size of steam table trays used in dining halls. Each pack contains enough of a single food item, such as an entree or vegetable, to serve 16 to 25 portions, depending on the type of food. The food has been cooked and preserved prior to packing, so all you have to do is heat and serve it.

"The shape of the tray packs offers two major advantages over the tall, round No. 10 can," said Gerald Hertweck, chief of the systems engineering division of the Food Engineering Laboratory, part of the Army's Natick Research and Development Center in Natick, Mass.

"It allows the prepared food inside the tray pack to evenly reach the right temperature with less heat: It takes more heat to warm the tall cans than the tray pack. The hotter you have to get the can to heat the food, the more the quality of the food degrades. So the tray pack food is better quality.

"The other benefit is that a wider variety of foods can be packaged in the tray packs, like chicken breasts and stuffed peppers. These types of food just aren't practical for the tall cans."

T ration developers have instant soups and beverages as well as cereals to supplement the meals, and are now working on bread products.

The development of tray packs prompted designing equipment to heat and transport them to the field. The mobile kitchen trailer, already fielded in Europe and Korea for existing rations, will be used for T rations. The MKT is pulled by a 2½- or 5-ton truck.

The MKT expands like a pop-up tent, according to Lt. Col. Bill Belcher in the Troop Support Division, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics. Soldiers will enter and exit the serving line in the tent like they would in a dining hall. Belcher also noted the MKT contains its own M-2 burner units and has slots and bins for cooking utensils.

These mobile kitchens will heat and hold T rations at field trains. Smaller forward units will receive their T rations in insulated containers, another part of the system being developed.

"We're also looking at designs for a small, lightweight T ration heating device to put at company level," Belcher said. "You'll put tray packs in a container and place M-2 burners underneath to heat." These devices will heat 20 packs at a time.

In the works, too, is a replacement for the M-1948 field kitchen. Belcher explained, however, that the MKTs are targeted for highly mobile combat and combat support units. Others will use the M-1948 until it's replaced.

While tray packs are still being developed, another part of the CFFS, the MRE, has already been issued to some units. Plans call for it to become the standard individual field ration as supplies of C rations are used up.

The complete MRE, as well as each of the components, comes in flexible packages. The days of the trusty P-38 can opener are numbered, since the packages can be opened by hand. With this packaging and the lighter weight, MREs can easily be carried in BDU pockets.

There are 12 menus available. All of the entrees are cooked, then vacuum-sealed inside their pouches. Two of the meals, pork patties and beef patties, are freeze dried. Most side dishes for the meals are cooked, if necessary, then freeze dried. Each MRE has an accessory packet.

All parts of the MRE can be eaten hot or cold. The freeze-dried food

Field Gourmet

IT seemed just a short time ago we left on patrol and already the Caribbean sun had faded into the sea. Reaching our destination, we settled in for the night.

The day sure did go by quickly, I thought. I wasn't the slightest bit tired. Besides, I had guard in an hour, so there was no point in trying to get any sleep.

I began contemplating whether to heat up some chow. I reached into my ruck hoping to grab a beans and weenies but was forced to settle for beef with spiced sauce. I knew then I had to heat up chow. The mere mention of cold beef with spiced sauce has been known to turn even the bravest of tastebuds into deserters.

Having been in the Army for two years I've learned quite a bit about preparing C rations, but I still have a long way to go. The C ration can possibly be the most versatile and least appreciated meal ever created. With 12 different meals to choose from and all the possible combinations, there are hundreds, maybe even thousands of ways they can be prepared.

If Cs were introduced on *Monday Night Football,* Howard Cosell would surely call them the most underrated meals in the league. When pronounced, the term "C ration" is almost always followed by a derogatory "again?" The last time I remember hearing a positive statement regarding C rations was back in basic training when they were still a new and exciting concept.

Each and every C has the potential to become a gourmet meal. Of course, this requires a little effort. Although I find it hard to believe when a first sergeant claims he's never prepared Cs the same way twice, it is con-

items can be eaten as they are or reconstituted with water. For a hot meal, simply heat water in a canteen cup, drop the unopened pouch into the water, heat and eat. To warm the freeze dried food, heat water in a canteen cup, pour it into the food pouch, stir and eat.

Since most soldiers prefer to eat a hot MRE, new gear is being designed to make it easier to heat the rations. A canteen cup stove allows soldiers to heat the MRE using a tablet. The stove, which fits over the canteen cup and is carried inside the cover when not in use, resembles the cup but has a rectangular hole in its side and no handles. The cup sits on the top of the stove and a heat tablet is placed underneath the stove.

A fabric ration heater can warm four MRE food packets at once but needs electricity to work. The heater is about the size of a shoe box and has four compartments for warming MREs using heating elements like those found in an electric blanket. It is designed to be used when an open flame cannot be used and when electricity, from a source such as a vehicle's battery, is available.

The development of these heaters and the introduction of MREs, T rations and the MFSU will mark a dramatic change in how and where the Army provides its soldiers a hot meal. In the next few years, the Combat Field Feeding System will turn Jones' dream into reality. □



Meals, ready-to-eat were tested in a variety of climates prior to becoming part of the Army inventory. Above, a soldier prepares to eat an MRE in a desert environment.

ceivable that the master field gourmet can keep recipes from overlapping for two or three weeks.

Many experienced soldiers carry accessories with them to the field, including hot sauce (a must), barbecue sauce and a variety of spices — all designed to make chow in the field more enjoyable. By the time most soldiers have a few field exercises behind them, they have a basic idea of what suits their tastes and usually have developed a few specialties.

Some recipes are widespread favorites and probably date back to World War II. Ask a civilian how to make ranger pudding and unless he's a veteran he'll surely be baffled. On the other hand, most troopers have mastered it by the time they make PFC.

Simply put, the C is a military tradition. It is a well-balanced and efficient meal. All its parts are functional. The cans can be used as a stove or cup, and the box can be used to cook the meal, as writing paper or for a range card. The time has come to recognize the C for all its good qualities (and, I suppose, C ration complaints have also earned the right to be a tradition as well).

The introduction of the meal, ready-to-eat, has done nothing to dampen the field culinary expert. Rather MREs expand his horizons with an addition to the troopers packing list: the bouillon cube.

Dehydrated beef and pork patties give the field chef new opportunities to create tantalizing sauces by first mixing the powdered ketchup and a beef or pork bouillon cube in hot water, then reconstituting the meat patty in the sauce, enhancing the flavor.

Real gourmets have been known to cover the meat with cheese spread while simmering the patty in the sauce over a heating tab.

Combinations of MREs and Cs have also provided a totally new line of recipes, most recently during Operation Urgent Fury in Grenada.

Such things as strawberry shortcake sprang up instantly when troops combined dehydrated strawberries from MREs with the C ration pound cake. Experts at the 82nd Airborne Division advise they are still trying to make cream substitute into whipped topping for the shortcake.

The 82nd Airborne also provided another helpful suggestion regarding the carrying of bouillon cubes in the jungle: Keep them in moisture-proof containers or they'll liquify from the humidity.

A total phaseout of Cs would spell the death of such old favorites as ranger pudding. The ingenuity of the combat trooper, however, has proven it can surpass mere modern technology, and certainly we can look forward to some new tastebud delights emerging from the MRE. — *Sp4 Michael Bogdanowicz*

FOCUS ON PEOPLE

Compiled by Sgt. Cecil Stack

Sp4 Debi Koenig



Kostelecky: Coin Collector

Hunting season is open year-round for **Sgt. Maj. William Kostelecky.** The 1st Special Operations Command's G-1 sergeant major's prey is metal objects, and he hunts with a metal detector on Fort Bragg, N.C.

"Since I'm into numismatics (coin collecting), I'm principally looking for old rare coins," he said. "Anything else is a bonus."

Kostelecky started keeping detailed records of his finds in November 1980. Since then he has logged in about 25,000 coins. "That's 25,000 coins, not $25,000 worth," he's quick to add.

His oldest find was made in one of the post housing play areas. "It was a Roman coin from around 400 A.D. I still have it, but I've never had it appraised because it's really worn and pitted."

Kostelecky's bonus includes silver and gold rings and other jewelry. "I once sold a ring for $275 for its gold content alone. Altogether I've found about 60 to 70 gold rings and over 100 silver ones," he said.

Unfortunately, he sold one of his most valuable finds cheap. He sold a 14-karat, 24-inch gold chain for $75 that retailed for $800. Kostelecky said he couldn't buy it back.

According to him, certain seasons are better than others for hunting. "At Fort Bragg, the spring and fall are the best times. But if you can bear the cold, winter is good because you can search areas normally grown over in the summer."

Kostelecky advises beginners to get to know their machines. He said detectors make a different sound for each metal they detect. He suggested bench testing detectors by experimenting with different metals to learn what sound or pitch each one produces.

He also advises beginners to avoid training areas. "There is a real danger of digging up dud ammunition," he warned.

The 22-year veteran has enjoyed his hobby during most of his duty assignments all over the world. "My detector goes where I go," he said. — *Sp4 Debi Koenig*

If you want to find **Ira E. McNally Jr.** during his vacation, your best bet is to pick up a map of northern Maine, gather a search party of backpackers and canoeists, then head for the woods.

McNally, who works for the Army's Communications Systems Agency, Fort Monmouth, N.J., relaxes by challenging the rough white waters of several Maine rivers.

He learned to "run the rapids" from his father, who was a professional guide in Maine. McNally also learned the business of being a professional guide from his father and earned his license in 1941 when he was 16.

Although he still holds the license, the 58-year-old McNally said it's been a long time since he's served as a guide. However, he still heads north several times each year to ride a river's white water.

McNally contends that white water canoeing is more challenging than running the rapids in a raft. "A canoe can't take nearly as much turbulent water as a raft can," he explained. "There's a great danger of being swamped and sunk. If you hit a rock hard, your canoe can crack in two."

His closest brush with death was about 20 years ago. His canoe smashed against a rock and he was thrown into the raging springtime waters of northern Maine's Fish River. McNally kept his balance, however, and let the current carry him until he could land safely.

"If you're thrown out of your boat, try not to fight the current by swimming," he ad-

McNally: Canoeing "Maine-iac"



vised. "There are few forces more powerful or violent than rushing water. I always insist anyone in a canoe with me wear a life jacket."

Despite his love for the outdoors, he hasn't been very successful getting his family involved. Although he often took his two daughters hiking and canoeing as they grew up, only one now heads into the wilderness regularly. McNally added that his wife's idea of a good vacation is "a reserved room at a Holiday Inn in the woods." — *Henry Kearney*

When **Pvt. Hector Pineda** joined the Army, his father promised him that when — and if — he completed airborne training, he would make that first jump with him.

Pineda's father had to keep his promise. When his son went to the airborne school, **SFC Hector Pineda,** assigned to Fort Jackson, S.C., began trying to find out how he could jump with his son.

"They (the Training and Doctrine Command) sent a message placing me on hazardous duty for the time I was going to be at Fort Benning, Ga.," the older Pineda said. After arriving at Fort Benning, he contacted the Airborne Committee to get permission to jump with his son. "They said, 'You can jump any time you want with those orders.'

"So I made all five jumps with him," he said. "The last time I jumped was in 1966," he explained, adding he took a refresher course before jumping.

Before the first jump SFC Pineda was apprehensive. "I was concerned, especially on the first jump. I didn't know how he would react," he explained. "I was expecting him to have wide eyes and cold sweat, but he was calm. He acted like he's been doing it all along. I think I was more excited than he was."

After the jump the younger Pineda said it was great, even down to making a "soft" landing.

After five jumps, Pineda pinned jump wings on his son. "He's a proud son-of-a-gun," SFC Pineda said of him. — *Mary Garrison*

It could have made an interesting TV show, but actor-musician Rick Springfield beat **Sp4 Michael D. Young** to the punch. Like the character Springfield portrayed on the soap opera "General Hospital," Young mixes music and medicine.

Young is an operating room technician at the 32nd Combat Support Hospital in Ludwigsburg, West Germany, and also plays guitar for the German rock band "Tyran Pace."

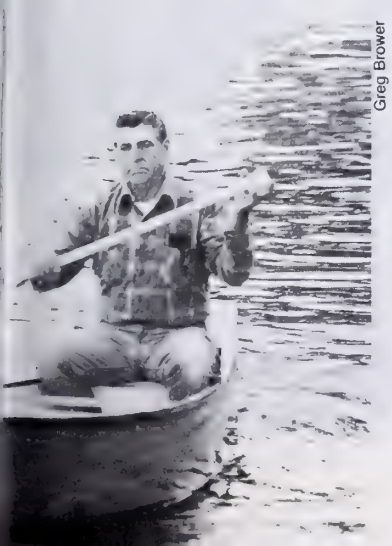
A rock guitarist before entering the Army, Young almost cut short his musical aspirations when he enlisted. "I carefully packed away my guitar, thinking I wouldn't get the opportunity to play my kind of music for the next two or three years," he said. But his mother insisted he reconsider and take his guitar to Germany.

After arriving in Ludswigsburg, he learned of soldiers and Germans interested in rock music. A friend invited him to audition for "Tyran Pace" and he's played guitar for the band ever since.

Despite being the only American in the band, Young explained, "There's really no language barrier. Most of the guys speak some English. Our bass player is the only band member who doesn't, but there's usually someone who will translate for us. Besides, music is a language all its own."

Military commitments sometimes prevent him from practicing four times a week. But Young is not the only band member faced with unexpected duty. The band's other guitarist is in the German army.

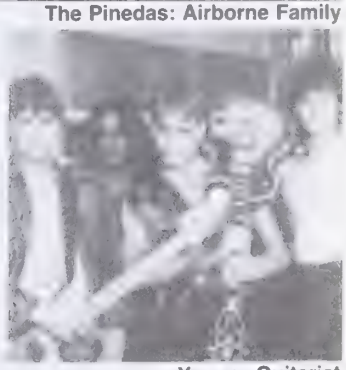
Young said the band plans to record a 45 and then possibly an album. After that, who knows? Could German television be looking for a medical technician who also plays guitar? — *Sp5 Judy Wain*



Greg Brower



The Pinedas: Airborne Family



Vinnie Scaramella

Young: Guitarist

CLIPPING YOUR FOOD BUDGET

Story and Photos by SFC Michael Brown

ARE you getting your share of the free money being given away by big business? Or are you letting it slip through your fingers? What if someone walked up to you while you were discarding your Sunday newspaper and told you that you had just thrown away $5? Would you ask that person if he were crazy, or would you reply, "No, I clipped the coupons inside first"?

Coupons are money and if you think it's just nickel-and-dime trash not worth your time, think again. In 1982, customers redeemed $976.5 million worth of coupons, according to the Promotion Marketing Association of America. Your share of this money can mean a big savings on your food budget.

If you figure there really is no savings because the companies raise the price to cover the cost of the coupons, guess again. The cost of printing and distributing the coupons is infinitesimal compared to the cost of making, packaging and distributing the product. Coupons are used to promote sales of or introduce a product, or simply to give users a savings.

Coupons can save money and offer even more savings for those who use stores on post rather than shopping off post. Commissary and PX prices already have built-in savings. Combine lower prices with a coupon and it means more money in your pocket after going through the checkout line.

In fact, many people are already taking advantage of this double savings. For example, in the first nine months of fiscal 1983 more than $8 million in coupons were redeemed at Army commissaries worldwide, while coupons valued at $1.1 million were turned in at AAFES stores.

Both the commissary and exchange systems look at coupons as a boon, not a burden. For each coupon redeemed, the manufacturer pays the store an average of 7 cents in addition to the face value of the coupon.

This additional money the commissary system receives comes back to the commissaries throughout the world in the form of funding for salaries. This allows hiring of extra cashiers or paying for extra working hours. This in turn means better service to you, the customer.

In the case of AAFES, part of the money goes to cover operating costs and part goes to Army and Air Force morale, welfare and recreation funds.

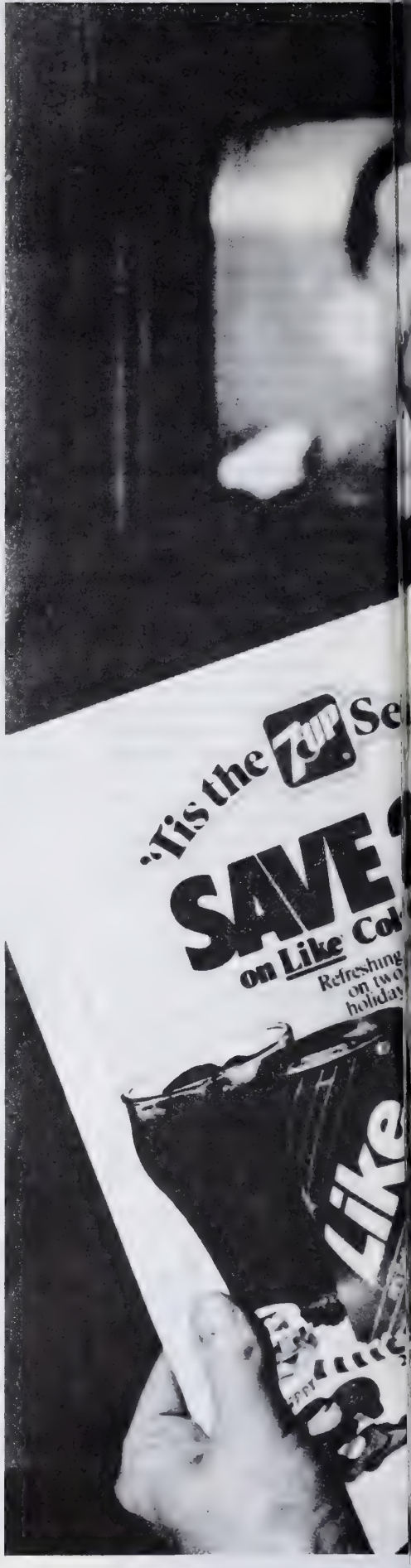
With all of the benefits for you in using coupons, you just know there has to be a catch. You figure there must be a lot of restrictions, right? Wrong! The only limits on coupons are the ones any consumer would expect.

All coupons used in commissaries and exchanges, including the overseas facilities, must be from a manufacturer whose product the store carries, and not local grocery store chain coupons. You must meet the coupon's requirements, such as number of items that you must buy, and use the coupon before the expiration date. Also, you will not receive any cash back, just a reduction of your bill.

Your local facilities may have more guidelines, like when to give the cashier the coupons, so check with them before using your coupons.

Now that you see there isn't a catch to reaping the benefits of coupons, you may wonder how you get a piece of the action. The first step, locating the coupons, shouldn't be hard. Manufacturers attach them to their products and on shelves near their products, and insert them in newspapers and magazines. Some even mail them to your house. All it takes is a little awareness to spot them.

You can also learn about offers from couponing columns in newspapers and in some national magazines that cater to family living. These col-




7UP
SAVE 25¢

umns offer ways to obtain coupons directly from the manufacturer and other helpful hints on coupon use.

Once you've located these coupons and started to clip them, don't be selective about what you clip. Those coupons you can't use can be traded for ones you can use. Many communities have groups whose members trade coupons and share information. Plus, national couponing publications listing names and addresses of people wanting to trade or sell are often advertised in family living magazines.

Another possible way of trading your coupons is at your post's commissary. Many have coupon boxes, usually located near the front of the store, where you can trade or simply donate coupons.

With all this clipping and trading, you'll probably build up a sizable pile of coupons. But this pile doesn't do you a bit of good unless you can easily pull out the coupon you need, when you need it. To do this you have to get organized, which means setting up a filing system.

You can file coupons in a number of ways. Many couponers have found that filing by expiration date within type-of-product categories (frozen food, cleaning products, etc.) allows them to find what they need when they need it. This also allows them to monitor the coupons so they can be used before they expire. Marking the expiration date as you clip coupons helps you in filing them and helps the cashier when you use them.

Home computers are eliminating the need to file coupons by category in a box or in different envelopes. Many home computer companies offer a couponing program for keeping track of the coupons or have a filing program so you can create your own coupon data base. Whatever the method, a good filing system is an important key to successful couponing.

Now, you might be thinking that this whole process seems time consuming, but it isn't. One of the nicer things about clipping coupons is that it's the kind of thing you can do while watching television. And you can file just as quickly and easily.

But all your clipping and filing effort will be for nothing if you don't take the coupons to the store with you





Preceding page, you can clip your coupons while watching television. A good filing system is a key to successful couponing. • Top, a file box provides a handy method of keeping track of your coupons. • Bottom, home computer companies offer couponing programs for filing your coupons.

— and use them. As you prepare your shopping list, pull out the coupon for each item you can and redeem it. Do this every time you shop. If you're the kind of person who stops at the store on the way home from work to pick up a few things, you should carry some coupons with you. There are wallet-sized coupon holders available that make carrying the coupons easier.

Whenever possible, use coupons in what is called a "double play." By using the coupons to buy items on sale, you increase, or double, your savings. Having several coupons on an item that you can double play gives you the chance to stock up on that item and cash in on big savings.

If an item is not on sale, you will be using your coupon in a "single play." To get the most for your money in a single play, if the coupon does not specify the size of the product to be purchased, use it for the size that will give you the lowest per-unit price.

To get the most out of your money, combine couponing with comparative shopping and common sense. For instance, say you have a coupon for Brand Y of an item. But if you find that even with the coupon, your regular brand is still less expensive, stick with the regular brand. Hang on to the Brand Y coupon, however, as that brand may go on sale. If it does, a double play could make it cheaper. Also, don't splurge on something just because you have a coupon if you normally wouldn't buy it.

You may be concerned that using coupons means constantly switching from your favorite brand to another. It's true that you have to be flexible to take advantage of more coupons. Most major manufacturers — and many of the smaller ones — however, distribute coupons on all their products. So chances are you won't have too many problems finding coupons for your favorite brands.

Using coupons means spending less on food, whether you buy food just for yourself or a family of 10. How much less you spend depends on how much you use coupons. It's up to you. Now that you know how to get some of that free money being offered, what are you waiting for? □

EDITOR'S NOTE: This article provides some general information about using coupons. For a more detailed look at couponing, check your local library for books and articles on the subject.

PEDAL PERFECT

Story and Photos by MSgt. Norman J. Oliver





Roger McLeod kicks up the sand on a back trail at Fort Jackson, S.C. McLeod has become a keen competitor in Southeast amateur bicycle motocross racing.

THE teen-age son of a colonel works on airborne tactics on weekends: Roger McLeod launches himself into the air over the dirt jumps of bicycle motocross tracks in the Southeast.

McLeod, 15, is the son of Col. Roger McLeod, 2nd Basic Training Brigade commander at Fort Jackson, S.C.

Last year he rode to ninth place in his class in the National Pedal Sport Association. He also ranked first in the North and South Carolina and Georgia region.

The racing association is a nonprofit organization. The one McLeod belongs to is 5 years old and conducts races in the Southeast.

McLeod said the yearly registration costs $20, and there is a fee to race on weekends. "You race three times in a day. First place gets one point; second, two points; and so on. At the end of the day the rider with the fewest points is the winner."

A BMX track must be a minimum of 1,200 meters, about three-quarters of a mile. "We run it in 39 or 40 seconds," McLeod said.

"I compete mainly just for the challenge of the track because each track is different."

But competition and an audience can spur performance. "If I know somebody is right behind me, I try to go faster. I go faster with somebody who's faster than me than with somebody who is as fast as me."

McLeod said that although he doesn't feel a sense of danger in going airborne over jumps, he does feel the excitement.

McLeod became interested in bicycle motocross in 1979 when he got his first BMX bike. But he didn't really take a serious interest in racing until last spring. He is now a member of a racing team in nearby Columbia and tries to race every weekend at a local track.

McLeod recorded over two dozen first-place finishes during last year's season and finished seventh in the Grand Nationals at West Palm Beach, Fla. He had collected 24 trophies and five ribbons by the end of summer.

First place doesn't come without hard work. "I try to ride my bike three times a week. On the days that I don't, I try to lift weights, or I ride my exercise bicycle."

McLeod improves his technique by reading magazines and watching videotapes of professional racers.

BMX bikes use special steel alloys that can take the stress of racing. "On my frame, all the front tubes are chrome moly and my back tubes are high-tensile steel. You try to get it light. Your bike needs to be 25 pounds or lighter," he remarked. "Uniform-wise, you need pants, jersey, pads, special shoes and helmet."

McLeod's immediate goals include becoming sponsored by a bicycle manufacturer. He would receive a new cycle, uniform and some help with the travel and equipment expenses. Recent rule changes in cycling and other sports allow companies to help athletes without violating their amateur standing.

McLeod dreams of the day he may become a professional racer, but it wouldn't be for a few years. "Once you turn pro," McLeod said, "there's no turning back." □

THE ALAMO

PFC Mark Heinz

ENEMY soldiers unfurled a blood-red colored banner while others sang a haunting, spine-tingling tune. The meaning of the spectacle was clear to the rebel defenders who watched it from the fortress walls. It was a warning: When you lose, you die.

There had never been any hope of winning or forcing a draw, but the rebels had, perhaps, surprised themselves by holding out for 11 days against 20 to 1 odds. The defenders knew they were buying valuable time for their friends and neighbors. They knew they were expendable.

On March 6, 1836, the rebels defended a small Texas mission to the death and added an indelible chapter of bravery and sacrifice to American history. The chapel was formally the Mission San Antonio de Valero, but it took a Spanish nickname — The Alamo — from the grove of cottonwoods in which it stood.

When Texans declared their independence from Mexico in November 1835, work immediately began on converting the Alamo into a fort. In January, Gen. Sam Houston received an urgent message requesting reinforcements from Lt. Col. J. C. Neill of the Alamo Company. Houston sent Col. Jim Bowie to appraise the situation and to decide whether the mission should be defended or abandoned.

Bowie found only 104 men at the Alamo and saw they were short of gunpowder and supplies. He estimated a proper defense would take 1,000 men — but he decided to stay and fight.

Neill was called home on business in February. Before leaving, he passed the command to Col. William B. Travis, who was the only regular field officer present. Bowie's following resented Travis' authority and refused to obey his orders.

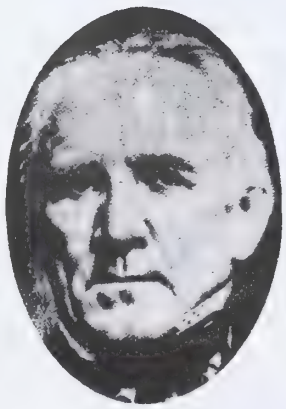
Travis was a proud man who placed honor, loyalty and military dignity above all else. He gloried in the fact that the Alamo was the most dangerous post at the time, and he was determined to be in charge. Soon his authority was unchallenged.

Bowie caught pneumonia, but before collapsing, he publicly transferred his authority to Travis. To his credit, Travis bent the troops to his will, to the extent such control was possible. These men were not soldiers in any modern sense of the word. They were hunters and trappers who had come west for a variety of reasons. Some had wanted adventure. Some were idealists who believed in their cause. Mostly, they were a bunch of tough guys looking for a fight.

Legend has it that Travis drew a line on the ground with his sword and told the men they could leave if they wanted. It's a fact they could have escaped; couriers came and went on horseback throughout the siege. But these men who came from all over the country had one thing in common: They all wanted to defend the Alamo.

Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna Perez de Labron and his Mexican army laid siege to the Alamo on Feb. 23. Cannon and musket fire was exchanged, but the Mexicans' small cannons lacked the punch to blow holes in the high limestone wall that sur-

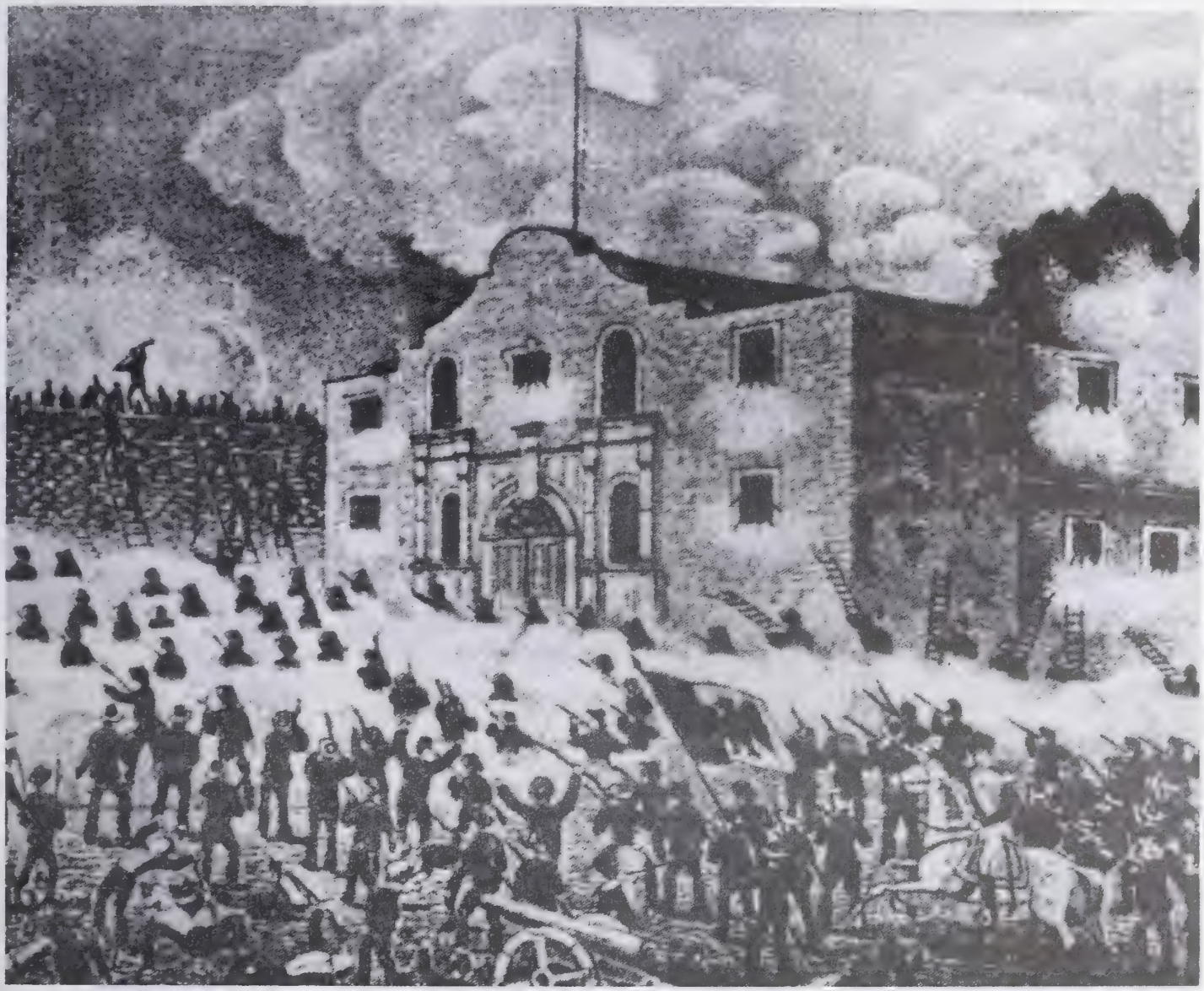
PRIVATE FIRST CLASS MARK HEINZ is a photojournalist in the 2nd Support Command Public Affairs Office, Nellingen, West Germany.



Gen. Sam Houston received the urgent request for more American troops to defend the Alamo.



Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna issued the order for his Mexican army to attack the Alamo.



A small force of 182 rebels defended their outpost until March 6, 1836, when a Mexican army of 4,000 poured into the fort. But the rebels killed and wounded 2,100 before they were killed. Their courage gave rise to the battle cry, "Remember the Alamo!"

rounded the mission. The defenders raided the enemy camp at night, but they were still badly outnumbered.

On Feb. 23 Travis wrote a letter addressed to "The People of Texas and All Americans in the World." He stated he was under attack by 1,000 soldiers and reinforcements would soon bring the enemy force to three or four thousand. He called upon any and all available people to come to his aid. He ended the letter saying, "If this call is neglected I am determined to sustain myself as long as possible and die like a soldier who never forgets what is due his honor and that of his country. Victory or death."

After 10 days of siege the Alamo was still intact. Santa Anna called a commander's conference on March 4. His subordinates had mixed opinions. Some had developed a healthy respect for the Texans' rifles, accurate to 300 yards, and wanted to wait on two 12-pound siege guns due on March 7. Others wanted an all-out decisive assault. The next day a breach was battered in the Alamo's east wall, and Santa Anna issued attack orders that afternoon.

At 4 a.m. on March 6, Santa Anna attacked with 4,000 of his best troops. Some of his officers were Europeans who had fought in the Napoleonic Wars. Using Napoleonic tactics, the Mexican army attacked in columns with cavalries flanking and in reserve.

Travis gave only one coherent order that morning: "The Mexicans are upon us; give 'em hell." The Texans' outstanding markmanship and their cannons took their toll on the attackers. The first assault was repelled.

The Mexicans attacked again, and were again repelled. But the Texans suffered casualties, which left vulnerable positions in the wall. The third attack came from all sides at once. Scaling the walls with ladders, the attackers poured into the heart of the Alamo.

The Texans went berserk. They fought not to win, but to kill. Lacking bayonets, they used tomahawks and knives to do as much damage as they could before they died. By 9 a.m., the 182 defenders of the Alamo had fallen. Only a handful of women and children survived.

The Mexican army was left with 1,600 dead and 500 wounded. Their involvement at the Alamo gave the Texans time to bring in reinforcements and supplies. On April 21, 1836, Santa Anna's army was defeated at San Jacinto as the Texans rallied with the battle cry, "Remember the Alamo!" □

LOOKING FOR A SHOE-IN

Story and Photos by MSgt. Norman J. Oliver



SOLDIERS have been known to spend a good part of a weekend putting a base coat and spit shine on a new pair of boots. Their satisfaction comes from watching the squad leader's eyes go into terminal glaze on Monday morning.

That glossy shine, however, is one of the combat boot's weak points: It shows up readily in enemy infrared scopes.

The custom of spit shining boots shows that the boot represents more to soldiers than a useful piece of gear. Soldiers don't lavish that much attention on their cleaning rods. Boots, besides protecting the foot, project an image. They become status symbols.

The Army is working to improve its most pedestrian piece of equipment. But it may mean polishing up the old model rather than replacing it.

With much fanfare, the Army announced a new "brown boot" a few years ago. It would never need polishing and would reflect less infrared light. With far less fanfare, that boot fell by the wayside — or rather it fell apart on the wayside. That test was ended at midpoint when the test boots showed too much wear.

Although the current black boot is rugged and flexible, it does have its problems. Its shine doesn't go with the modern camouflage uniform. Lots of polish defeats the purpose of wearing a uniform that reflects lower levels of infrared light.

If you're slogging through the rain, you'd trade the best spit shine for a boot that's more water-tight. When that rain makes the trail more slippery than a $5 bill on payday, you'd like a sole with a tighter grip on the land.

When the first sergeant bellows "Fall in," and you're still three holes from the top on your left boot, you'd give a lot more than $5 for a speed-lacing set-up.

After 500 miles or so, when your boots are broken in just right, you've got to give them up. Or you have to find the right shoemaker who has the equipment or wants to spend the time it takes to put on a new set of heels. The shoemaker has to cut off the old heel with a band saw and cement on a new one.

Despite its shortcomings, the Army's black boot is still pretty good. If it weren't, finding a replacement could be as easy as a trip to the nearest sporting goods store. However, making changes to an item that has stood the test of time can be tricky. Improving one feature can harm another.

For instance, some leathers that cut infrared reflection soak up water. Speed-lacing eyelets can pull out when you give that last tug before running for formation. Speed-lacing hooks get caught in briars and wire. Designs that permit new heels can let in water at the seams or pull apart under combat loads. Waterproof boots don't breathe, and sweat leaves your feet wetter than sloshing through 3-inch-deep puddles.

When an outdoor magazine compared boots for the single purpose of backpacking, it rated the Army's black



Top, soldiers and Marines appear weary after marching seven and a half miles in 90-degree weather. • Above, a soldier water-tests boots, a twice-a-day event.



boot a best value when stacked up against commercial models.

The Army went to the makers of outdoor boots in its own comparison testing. "Send us the best boot you could sell us for $60 or less a pair that you think can meet our requirements," the Army said. The black boot, a new Army design, a Marine Corps design and three commercial designs went through tough tests last year.

Soldiers at Fort Benning, Ga., and Marines at the Marine Recruit Depot, San Diego, wore the different models through infantry training.

Perhaps the most rugged test, however, took place at the Human Engineering Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. There, 60 soldiers and 60 Marines walked 400 miles over a variety of terrain. For six weeks the troops walked 15 miles a day. They walked seven and a half miles in the morning followed by a run through an obstacle course that included walking through a water trough. The morning march was with ruck, helmet and M-16 — 55 pounds of gear. The afternoon seven and a half miler was with a combat load of web gear, rifle and helmet. It, too, ended with a run through the obstacle course.

"A lot of times I felt like throwing my ruck down and saying the hell with it," said PFC Douglas McDuff. He was familiar with tough training. Before joining the Army, he ran four to five miles a day at a six-minute-per-mile pace. His opinions changed by the time he had 400 miles on the boots.

"My feet feel great, but I'm glad I'm done with it," he said. "When we started I didn't think I'd get all the way through it, actually. I'd say it's a pretty decent accomplishment. My feet are tougher. My legs are stronger. That was a long way to walk." McDuff didn't know whose boot he was testing.

The test treated as "competition-sensitive"; that is, no shoe manufacturers' identities were permitted. As with any competition, some models worked better than others.

"The key question is: 'Did they work significantly better?' " asked the Army's top foot doctor. Col. Dan Hunt is the chief of podiatry medicine at Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington, D.C., and consultant to the Army's surgeon general on podiatry.

"As members of the military, we put unusual stresses on the body, and our feet take the beating," Hunt said. "When you do forceful physical training for an hour or two a day, wear boots for 12 hours and jump off high places, you naturally are compounding the stresses on the foot. That is why proper foot care is essential."

Under Hunt's guidance, the Army is continually looking for ways to improve foot health in the military. Hunt helped develop the current boot, but he echoes the thoughts of many that there is still room for improvement.

"We are also addressing the problem of finding a proper boot for women in the Army," he said. "We will determine whether women can be fitted in smaller size men's boots or if a special boot must be developed." Testing at Fort Benning included female soldiers.

Searching for the perfect boot, said the doctor, is trying to find the perfect answer to an imperfect problem. Out of 1,000 people, 999 will have something less than perfect about their feet.

Given what the Army can spend on boots, the black boot remains one of the best going. Major changes needed include more water-protection, a sole with better traction and a rugged speed lacing design. These may simply mean an improvement to the current design, Hunt said.

Since it's impossible to design the perfect boot, Hunt and others are starting to look at the sock. Hunt said he's impressed with some new designs he's seen. But that's another test down the road.

A new or improved boot may not be brown. In the field, soldiers and their gear come out the color of the field. Therefore, some local input may influence the boot decision. Soldiers must present a top-notch appearance when they wear boots with dress uniforms. Count yourself among them the next time you're on parade. Also count MPs, airborne, air assault, Special Forces and Rangers.

Also, some officials feel that the boot should match the Army's black accessories, such as the black stripe on the officer's uniform, the black wind-resistant zip-up jacket, the gloves, the all-weather coat and the black wooly-pully sweaters.

Whether the Army's next combat boot is black, brown, new or simply improved still isn't clear. One thing is certain, though. People like Hunt will do their best to see that soldiers have the best possible combat boot, despite all the factors that have to be taken into account.

"We have to change attitudes and make people aware that without two feet, we can lose the war," said Hunt. "I have a mission and a flag to wave, and that is to keep our Army on its feet." □

POSTMARKS

Compiled by SSgt. Victoria Mouze

Gloria Wilson



Lynn's Socko on Europe Tour

WEST GERMANY— The show at Grafenwoehr's Tower Theater opened with hundreds of soldiers screaming and applauding as she came out on stage dressed in a western outfit. Her eyes sparkled and a smile never left her face. She told the crowd, "Y'all just holler out what you want to hear and I'll sing it if I can remember it."

Loretta Lynn, the "Coal Miner's Daughter," spent 12 days giving concerts at bases throughout West Germany. Soldiers and their families packed into gyms, airfield hangars and movie theaters to hear Lynn sing hits, including "Dear Uncle Sam" and "God Bless America Again."

Before and after her performance at Kalb Theater in Nuernberg-Fuerth, concert-goers lingered around the theater for hours. "When I first walked up to the theater, there were people lined up waiting to see if there were any tickets left," said Sp4 William Lehman, Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, Division Artillery, 1st Armored Division. "They were all hoping for tickets. They wouldn't leave until they got in. After the show, I waited in line two hours just for her autograph."

"I think she is very talented," said PFC George Haid, Company A, 501st Supply and Transportation Battalion, 1st Armored Division. "After watching her tonight, I think she makes you feel like she really wants to entertain you."

"Performing for soldiers makes me very proud, and I know that their mothers would be proud of them," said Lynn, whose two sons served in the Army and Marine Corps. "The way I've seen them act here is very military and refreshing to see. Usually you don't see young people acting like they do.

"I hope everyone makes it to the shows, but if they don't, I'll be back," Lynn said during the tour. "I know a lot of soldiers aren't going back home for Christmas, so I feel I help. I know I'll remember this tour forever." — *compiled from stories by Sp4 Lori King, PFC Rex Burger and Gloria Wilson*

We've Met Before, No?

FORT HUNTER LIGGETT, Calif. — When SFC Mark Lease saw an old M-551 Sheridan here, he thought he had seen the armored vehicle in another place at another time.

"I was asked to move a few M-60 tanks out of the way so a truck could unload the Sheridan," said Lease, a platoon sergeant for Armor Company, Combat Developments Experimentation Center. "When I noticed the bumper number, I was surprised."

The last time Lease had seen the vehicle was in 1978 at Fort Knox, Ky., when he turned it over for disposal as the series was being phased out. When CDEC requested three Sheridans and three M-48A1s for target vehicles, Lease's Sheridan was moved from the tank "graveyard" at Anniston Army Depot, Ala., to Fort Hunter Liggett.

The Sheridan has all-aluminum armor and could travel at speeds up to 45 mph. "Not any more for this one," Lease said. "The engine doesn't work. Tow bars are used to pull it from one place to another. But at least, it's serving a good purpose."

Lease's old friend will be used as a silhouette in optic and thermal sighting tests. — *Sp4 John Vastyan*

Buffalo Bulldozes Barrier

FORT RILEY, Kan. — Question: Where does an 1,800-pound buffalo go? Answer: Anywhere he wants.

Some people here learned first-hand just how ill-natured buffalo can be when they helped round up Riley's 32-member herd. The buffalo, which have been at Riley since 1958, were due for their yearly check-ups. But first, the animals had to be herded into a large corral, then into a smaller one. The animals were then moved, one at a time, to a holding pen and into a chute.

"Chief" was the first one moved to the pen. He stood in the center, reared back, charged and broke the fence. Other buffalo broke the gate three times and returned to the herd.

Ray Smith, a local rancher, provided a solution. He draped canvas over the fence and gate so the animals couldn't see the rest of the herd. "A buffalo won't charge into something he can't see," Smith said.

Capt. Marc Mattix and Linda Davis of the post's Animal Disease Control Facility checked the animals. Pregnancy tests and vitamin shots were given, blood samples taken, ears tagged for identification, and calves marked. — *Capt. Doug Bidle*

The Sparkle Returns

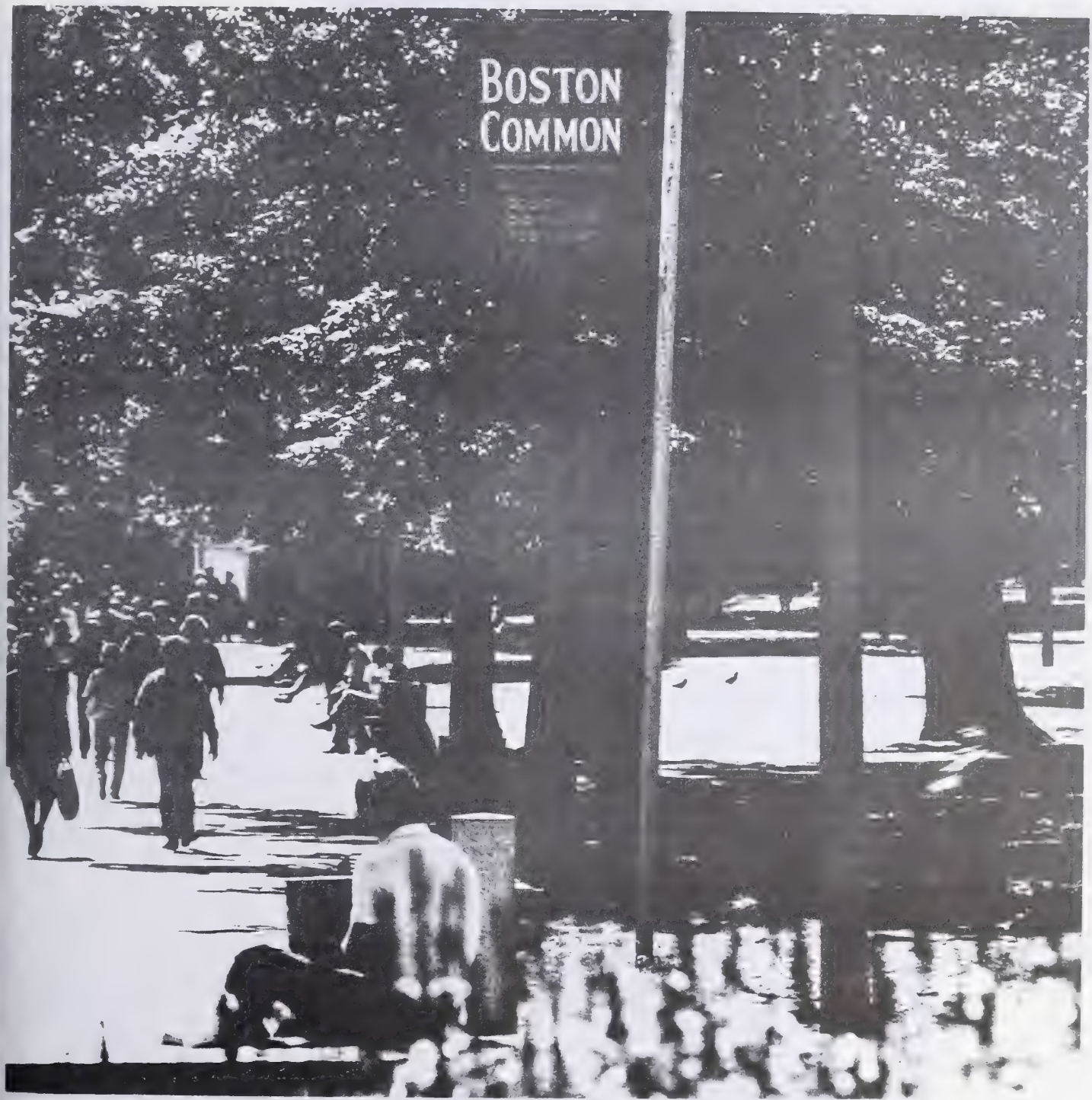
SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, Hawaii — Soldiers here volunteered for police call. They weren't out picking up cigarette butts; instead, they helped clean up Diamond Head State Park.

The trail leading to the extinct volcano crater was strewn with trash until the State Park Commission asked the 25th Infantry Division for help. Nearly 50 members from the 2nd Battalion, 11th Field Artillery, including six family members, picked up trash along the trail and repainted two bunkers. A dozen soldiers from the division's air assault school picked up the hard-to-reach trash by rappeling over cliffs.

The 11th Field Artillery plans to repaint the remaining two bunkers, plus upgrade the trail. "It's a great chance to do something for the community," said Maj. Harlan Lawson, battalion executive officer. "We really enjoy doing it." — *Sp4 Janos Gaspar*

ON THE FREEDOM TRAIL

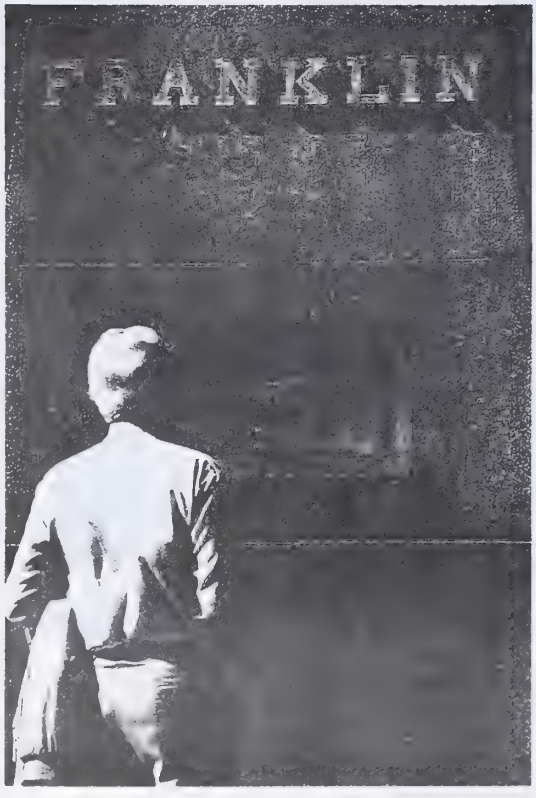
Story and Photos by SFC Michael Brown



WHILE touring Boston, Mass., visitors can see and learn about a lot of Revolutionary War history in a short time.

The journey, called the Freedom Trail, starts at Boston Common, the oldest public park in the United States. The Visitor Information Booth on the Park Street side of the park is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily and sells official Freedom Trail guides.







Above, museums along the Freedom Trail provide visitors more information. • Center, a statue of Paul Revere stands at the entrance to the mall named after him. • Far right, visitors can view historical displays in the windows of shops along the trail. • Right, the parents of Benjamin Franklin are buried in Granary Burying Ground, part of the Freedom Trail.





You don't have to buy the guide to walk the trail, since a red line visible on the streets and sidewalks connects the 16 historical sites. The two- to three-hour walking tour includes the Boston Massacre Site, Paul Revere House, Bunker Hill Monument and other places of interest. If you prefer to ride, vendors near the visitor booth sell bus tour tickets.

Admission is free for all of the sites except the Old South Meeting House, the Old State House and the Paul Revere House. Gift shops or museums at most of the sites offer souvenirs and information pamphlets.

The Freedom Trail gives visitors a unique look at some of the places that helped shape Boston and a young nation. □



SHORT TOUR IN EUROPE

MSgt. Norman J. Oliver

REFORGER is the name picked 15 years ago for the Army's annual massive trek to Europe. It stands for Return of Forces to Germany. During REFORGER '83, more than 17,000 soldiers and airmen and about 38,000 measurement tons of equipment deployed from the United States to Europe.

Part of the vehicle and equipment movement was the responsibility of the 1182nd Transportation Terminal Unit, Charleston, S.C. Soldiers from the unit traveled to Beaumont, Texas, to load about 370 vehicles onto the Cyg-

Information in this article is based on press releases and published stories.



AAVS



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nus, a Military Sealift Command ship. The vessel arrived 13 days later in Rotterdam, Netherlands.

In addition to the Cygnus, two other ships carried a total of 1,139 wheeled vehicles, 50 tracked vehicles, 250 conexes and 43 milvans from U.S. ports to Europe.

Another Army Reserve unit, the 1190th Deployment Control Unit, Baton Rouge, La., assisted the 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment move to the Gulf Coast. This involved the rail shipment of vehicles and equipment from the unit's home at Fort Bliss, Texas, to Galveston. The first week was spent

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Clockwise from top left: An M-1 tank crew and a controller confer near the town of Stockhusen. • Troops leave a C-141B at Ramstein Air Base. • West German soldiers help ferry 1st Cavalry Division tracks across the Rhine River. • First Cav soldiers study a map before moving out.



AAVS



Fred Sutter

Clockwise from top: A Black Hawk helicopter lifts off with a specially prepared pallet containing 1,200 units of blood. • M-60 tanks cross a river on a floating bridge. • A 1st Cavalry Division soldier moves out on an Autumn Forge exercise.

packing and banding conexes and milvans. The rail cars were loaded during the second week.

Participants included 37 other units from the Army Reserve and National Guard, and 28 from the Active Army.

After landing in Europe, soldiers took part in Autumn Forge '83, an annual NATO-sponsored exercise which includes European-based U.S. units and NATO country forces. Autumn Forge comprised 27 smaller exercises and involved 2,000 aircraft and 300 ships. In one major exercise, Confident Enterprise, V Corps, headquartered in Frankfurt, West Germany, provided ground troops and other support. V Corps units included the 3rd Armored Division, the 8th Infantry Div. and the 3rd Support Command.

Two other important Autumn Forge exercises were Aqua Marine and Atlantic Lion. In these, 1st Cav soldiers arrived in the Netherlands and joined Dutch and German forces to cross the Maas and Rhine rivers and the Dortmund-Ems Canal. U.S. maneuver units last crossed these rivers during the liberation of eastern Holland and western Germany in 1945.

Besides the 3rd Armored Cav, other major Army units which deployed to Europe included III Corps headquarters and the 1st Cavalry Division from Fort Hood, Texas. All told, more than 24,000 soldiers from the United States, West Germany, Belgium, England and the Netherlands participated in the exercises.

With each REFORGER, soldiers need only bring their individual clothing, weapons and special equipment. More than 150,000 vehicles, related parts and other equipment await them at one of 10 storage sites throughout Europe.

In 1983, these storage sites issued 5,210 tracked vehicles, trucks and trailers. In Idar-Oberstein, West Germany, the 7th Combat Equipment Company issued 300 vehicles to two battalions at the same time in less than seven hours. The unit outfitted three battalions in 24 hours.

In past REFORGERs, nighttime equipment issues were the exceptions. In REFORGER '83, nearly three-fourths of the troops arrived in three days. Because of this, more than half of the unit issues took place during darkness.

While these units crossed rivers and fought their way across Europe, another unit joined the exercises from the air. About 350 Rangers from Fort Stewart, Ga., parachuted into the battle about 25 miles behind the lines of retreating forces—straight from their post. Once on the ground, they moved out to disrupt the defenders' logistics and rear combat units.

Each REFORGER shows that the United States has the ability and resolve to reinforce Europe with units in a crisis. Soldiers in REFORGER '83 once again got the job done. □



Fred Sutter

"There has been a gnawing need for these teams for quite some time. No one was willing to take the assets out of their hide and spend the money to do it. They can probably save you from defeat on the battlefield. I really believe that, and I think it is a terrific investment."

DUTY FIRST

Story and Photos by Maj. Keith Schneider



Duty First Patrol members hit the drink during a helicast operation. Helicasting is one of several insertion techniques the patrol is capable of using.

"WHAT we do doesn't fit the image a young soldier might have about being a LRRP, wearing jungle boots and rappelling out of aircraft," said 1st Lt. Charles A. Apt. "We do those things, but that is a very small part of what we do. Most of what we do is put one foot in front of the other. We beat those bushes in the middle of the night and report on the enemy. It is hard work."

Apt heads up the 1st Infantry Division's recently formed Duty First Patrol. The 22-man unit performs long range reconnaissance patrols for division intelligence.

LRRPs are not new. Such units were once common, but the Army did away with them following Vietnam. So why the renewed interest?

"We need LRRPs to find the enemy," said Lt. Col. John K. Moon, division intelligence officer. "In a deep battle, where the enemy is moving in echelons, we must know who we will be fighting tomorrow and the following day. Other intelligence assets simply don't fulfill that need. They don't give us what we need when the enemy is practicing good operational security measures. If we can't hear him or see him, we can't find him.

"We need LRRPs to form our first belt of reconnaissance. We will put them 20, 30 or 40 kilometers (12 to 25 miles) beyond the forward line of friendly troops." The closer-in second and third belts will be filled by the division cavalry squadron and patrols from the maneuver battalions.

"Fighting will not be their principal vocation," Moon continued. "It will be to report. To report on types of enemy units, activity and routes of advance so that we will know who we will be fighting tomorrow."

"We perform special missions," Apt explained. "To do that we need special people who are specially equipped. That is what we are shooting for." With this in mind, the division set about forming this elite unit. By mid-April the patrol leader, Apt, and the patrol NCOIC, SFC Lee E. Farmer, had been selected.

Volunteers were sought from all division units. Initially, volunteers had to be 21 or older and in excellent physical shape with no profiles, had to be retainable for at least one year, be a high school graduate or have a GED, be able to swim 100 meters, and be clearable to secret level.

More than 100 soldiers volunteered. "We didn't have a lot of time to select them," Farmer said. "We deliberately made it hard so we would get good people. And that is what we got, guys who will hang in there."

First, the volunteers were required to swim the length of an olympic pool wearing load bearing equipment. Then, they took a PT test, followed by a 3½-hour march with full equipment. After noon, they marched six miles to Moon Lake for a day land navigation course. They marched back to garrison and then out again for the night course.

"All in all, we gave them a pretty full day," said Farmer. The test was conducted on a weekend. The following Monday Apt and Farmer reviewed the personnel files of those who completed the test.

"The hardest part was the waiting," said Pvt. 2 Tom Owens, a patrol radio operator and observer. "I did my best but I didn't know if that was good enough. I didn't find out that I was selected until three days later." Obviously his best was good enough. Owens is 20. The age requirement was waived so he could be selected.

Those accepted were put on a 30-day probation. If they changed their minds or Apt and Farmer weren't satisfied with their performance, they were returned to their units. "We lost three during that first 30 days," Farmer said. "If someone doesn't want to be here, we don't want him. We don't want him to affect the attitudes of the others."

Duty First Patrol is organized into a seven-man patrol headquarters section and five three-man teams. Each team consists of an E-6 team leader, an E-5 assistant team leader and an observer. Currently, there are 10 different MOSs in the patrol.

"Originally, we wanted only combat arms MOSs plus a signal and supply MOS," said Moon. "We quickly realized that other soldiers were interested, but they didn't have a combat

"The men are doing something that few others are doing. That's half the battle. If you get them thinking they are better than everybody else, get them performing like they are better, then they are better than everybody else."





SSgt. Robert Pratt, Sgt. Jeffrey L. Trotter and Cpl. Michael Barrows approach the treetops during a stabo insertion. Stabo can be used for both insertion and extraction.

arms MOS. We decided they don't have to all be infantry, armor or artillery. They have to be good kids with good hearts. They have to be able to lift a 115-pound rucksack and swim a river. Most important, they have to be able to communicate and get away."

During their first month and a half as a unit, the patrol spent 22 days in the field. "That is probably the least time we will ever spend in the field," Apt said. "We are working mostly on individual training and building everyone up." To achieve this goal, they take physical training for two hours each day.

"Troops are kind of bored," Farmer added, "because they aren't in the field as much as they'd like now. They don't like this garrison life."

During that limited field time, the patrol trained intensively, focusing on land navigation, communications, patrolling techniques, camouflage and concealment. They also worked in some adventure. In addition to rappelling they conducted helicasting and stabo operations.

Helicasting is an insertion technique. A fully equipped team, along with a rubber boat, is dropped into the water from a helicopter. "I feel it is a valuable insertion technique," said Apt. "We must be able to get in by air, land, or sea. Helicasting would be particularly important in Europe, where you have a lot of rivers."

Stabo can be used for both insertion and extraction. The term refers to the harness normally used in this operation. The Duty First Patrol, however, uses ropes instead. In stabo, the three-man team is suspended about 100 feet below the helicopter. "Stabo is the least preferred method for extraction," said Apt. "However, being able to do it, just like being able to helicast, allows us to accomplish whatever missions should arise."

A variety of training gives the patrol the flexibility it needs. In August the entire patrol spent three weeks training with the 9th Infantry Division at Fort Lewis, Wash. The 9th ID, the Army's test light division, has a reconnaissance company. Much of what the Duty First Patrol has done is patterned after that unit.

In September the patrol went to Fort Benning, Ga., for airborne training. Those already airborne qualified attended the air assault course at Fort Campbell, Ky., instead. Plans call for the patrol to receive cold weather training in Alaska and to attend Ranger school.

"A lot of people question the need for these capabilities in a mechanized division," said Apt. "It's not that we will use these abilities regularly. But if the need arises, we are qualified. The main thing is that the training gives us more capabilities and adds to our flexibility. When the bullets start flying, it's too late to start training the people to do these things. Plus it is a confidence and morale builder for the men.

"The men are doing something that few others are doing. That's half the battle. You get them thinking they are better than everybody else, get them performing like they are better, and they are better than everybody else.

"Our main way in and out is to walk," Apt said. "We will hide during the day and move only at night. It's going to take a long time to do that. But we are prepared to do that and we are prepared to escape and evade if we must."

Plans call for the patrol base to be near the division's main command post. Four teams will be deployed and one held in reserve. When teams are inserted they will move, circle back and set up a fish-hook ambush. If there is no activity they will move and set up again. Only if there is no activity after the second move will they move toward their mission. If they are detected they will escape and evade and, if necessary, ambush the enemy. If compromised, they will be extracted and the reserve team will pick up the mission.

To prepare for these missions, the teams work against other division units. "Once we had a team out for two days," Farmer said. "They were surrounded by two companies and their presence was never detected. On another exercise we had a team concealed next to a battalion tactical operations center. They were close enough to read the map boards and overhear radio transmissions. Again, their presence was never detected."

"On one field exercise, we occupied four different hide positions in a week," Owens said. "In each case, other units came within six feet of us and never saw us. We had to watch out for C-ration cans as they threw them away. They couldn't see us and it was great."

"Once, while in a hide position, a passing patrol almost stepped on my assistant team leader's hand," said SSgt. James R. Williamson, leader of team 1. "They were that close and never saw us."

"Our troops are good," Farmer said. "But they are only as good as the training they receive. For example, we encourage them to learn to survive off the land. It teaches them that they can do their job and survive out there. They have to be mature, very disciplined and independent. When they are out that far, they are strictly on their own. They must have complete trust in each other

and work together as a team."

The team concept applies to everything the patrol does. When they train, everyone undergoes the same training. Other than emergencies, they plan to take leaves at the same time. "We plan to retain team integrity," said Farmer. "Once a team is formed, those three guys will stay together."

A lot of thought went into the decision to establish three-man teams. "I think three is right for our purposes," Moon said. "If we do not plan to move them or plan to have them fight, then three is OK. But if we want to move them frequently, three is not enough. But when you add more people, you increase the chance of being seen. Right now we don't plan to move them. We plan to hide them. Three guys can hide in a Volkswagen.

"There has been a gnawing need for these teams for quite some time," Moon continued. "No one really knew how to address it. No one was willing to take the assets out of their hide and spend the money to do it. But, they can probably save you from defeat on the battlefield. I really believe that. I think it is a terrific investment, and I am excited about it. The thing that excites me the most is the willingness of these kids to go out there and sacrifice and hurt. Believe me, they hurt. The things they are doing are not easy."

Moon's comments reflect the division motto: No mission too difficult, no sacrifice too great; Duty First. That motto, in turn, is reflected in the reasons members give for joining the patrol.



From left, Sgt. Leonard Tiger, Sgt. David W. Bremer and SSgt. James R. Williamson head for the shoreline after a helicast insertion. Patrols train with both U.S. and foreign weapons.

"I guess you could say I was brought up in a Ranger battalion," said Williamson. He is one of the few patrol members who are already Ranger qualified. "The Rangers was the first unit I was in after I came into the Army. To me, that's the real Army. Getting out and pounding the ground. That's what it is all about, doing really good training." Williamson would like to get into Special Forces when he leaves the patrol.

"I volunteered because I felt they had something to offer me," said Sgt. Leonard Tiger, an assistant team leader. "I have been wanting to do this sort of thing since I have been in the military. The training and the teamwork among the men is what I enjoy the most. Other troops call us gung-ho and hard chargers. But I think they really look up to us."

"When I heard about this I volunteered right away," said Owens. "It's something I have always wanted to do. The training and using that training against other units is really challenging."

Farmer echoes these comments. "It is a change from the regular units on post. They have to spend so much time on maintenance that they don't get that much good training done. I have done this type of duty before and it's what I enjoy. Several divisions are starting to form recon units now. When I leave here I hope I can go to another one."

"We are one of the first heavy divisions to get started on this," said Apt. "I think it is something that is going to happen in all divisions. A lot of people are going to be looking to us later on. We are on the ground floor and we are building. My NCOs here are going to be LRRP NCOICs later on. We are doing things that haven't been done at Fort Riley before. Here, we are unique. We are setting the policy.

"Another aspect is that we didn't start with guys who were airborne, Ranger, pathfinder or Special Forces. They were ordinary soldiers who wanted to do extraordinary things. They have the intelligence, desire and motivation and they want to be challenged. We are giving them the opportunity to be challenged, and they are producing." □

Cpl. Michael Barrows keeps a watchful eye on a possible avenue of approach. Barrows is the assistant team leader for team 3.



STOCKADE ANNIE

Story by Robert H. Sheppard

MOM. Aunt Anna. Aunt Annie. Airborne Annie. Stockade Annie.

Anna Mabry Barr was known by all these affectionate names. In her time, she was a living legend to the soldiers of Fort Campbell, Ky. But even today, nearly 15 years after her death, she lives on in the minds of those who knew her — and who never did.

The legend of Stockade Annie started at Fort Campbell during World War II, when she visited sick and injured soldiers at the post hospital. "I had three brothers in World War I, and I know the American serviceman needs somebody to administer to his heart. He's hungry for love," she once explained.

The 65-year-old widow's ability to reach and soothe people first came to public attention when a badly burned soldier was brought to the hospital. She held his hand and talked to him as the pain-racked young man waited for treatment.

The next day the burn victim asked, "Where's that old woman who held my hand and talked to me?" A nurse called Annie in, and the legend was born.

Annie first met stockade prisoners when they were taken to the hospital for treatment. It was then she decided "they needed special attention." It took her a year to get into the stockade.

"I always take the direct approach," she said. "I went to headquarters to see the general and asked for a stockade pass. I couldn't have caused more sensation if I had asked for a pass to heaven. 'There is no such thing,' I was told."

She was just Mrs. Anna Barr then, but she had all the determined makings of "Stockade Annie." Every Sunday for a year she went back to headquarters and asked for a pass. Resistance crumbled. She got the first of more than a dozen she would carry in her lifetime.

From then on, Anna regularly visited both prisoners and hospital patients. At age 87, she spent six hours each Sunday with them, and was apt to pop up on the post almost any time on weekdays, too.



Besides the personal visits, she conducted an hour-long Sunday school class in the stockade chapel. Attendance was voluntary for the prisoners, but 80 percent would often attend. She preached a strong brand of religion. Her nondenominational message was love with capital letters. She was overheard once advising a prisoner, "If you're in a hot box, call on him (God). Leave it unto him to do something. Pray hard and he'll do it, too!"

Ralph C. Mehciz, then a captain and stockade-confinement officer, said of her in 1964, "I've seen times when, within an hour, a man who was belligerent and disorderly was turned to butter by Miss Annie. She has free run . . . but she never interrupts routine. In fact, she's the only person allowed

ROBERT H. SHEPPARD is a staff writer in the Public Affairs Office at Fort Campbell, Ky.

to talk with prisoners without custodial personnel being present.

"But don't get the idea that she's soft on them or coddly," he continued. "Miss Annie's more critical of the boys' offenses than we are. She tells them, 'This is where you belong. Learn something from the experience and become a better man.' "

When Annie visited stockade prisoners and hospital patients, she brought them gifts of Bibles, roses and food.

Prisoners were issued Bibles at the stockade, but many preferred the ones from her. Besides her visits on posts, she also spent a lot of time coaxing donations for Bibles from local businessmen. And one of the last photographs taken of Annie shows her giving roses to Pvt. Alton D. Hollis on Christmas Eve 1968 at the Fort Campbell hospital.

For her services, Annie received honorary airborne wings and it was then she earned the nickname "Airborne Annie." She wore her wings proudly — she was seldom seen thereafter without her cameo brooch on a ribbon about her neck.

She did have an open secret, though: The wings were far from being her first "award." She had won soldiers' hearts, and they'd been giving her mementos and souvenirs for 28 years. Annie had an apron-like cape she always wore under her coat while making her visits.

Her "cape of honor" eventually came to weigh 15 pounds. It had decorations, rank insignia from private to lieutenant general, unit crests, qualification badges of all kinds, and patches from units covering World War II, Korea and Vietnam. She even had a French Croix de Guerre.

Repayment in part for her kindness came in 1963, when Annie had a brush with death. "She wasn't eating enough and she was completely exhausted. We thought she was going to die," a friend recalled. "There was a line of soldiers outside her hospital room almost constantly. We think this massive display of affection pulled her through. She discovered how many people really loved her."

Annie was often called "Mom."



As a young woman, Anna Mabry Barr stands on the family farm, called Poplar Hill. That property is now part of Fort Campbell, Ky.

She thought the title was altogether proper. "I never had any children, but I have the biggest and best family in the world," she once said. "Some are robbers, some are murderers, some are thieves, and some are victims of unfortunate circumstances. But they are my children."

And like a mother, she protected her brood. As one story goes, she discovered one day that seven men from the same unit were imprisoned. She talked to them and decided they shouldn't have been there. Annie protested to the commanding general and an investigation proved her right. A company officer was reprimanded.

Annie had a reputation for honesty and truthfulness. Add these qualities to having the sympathetic ears of many generals and that amounted to considerable influence.

An irate officer once asked her, "Just who do you think you are?" She reputedly answered, "I'm a capital 'S' — sovereign citizen — and a full-fledged taxpayer. If this isn't my camp and my army, whose is it?"

Stockade Annie's ties to Fort Campbell are older than the post.

Fort Campbell was built on farmland purchased during World War II. The Mabry family owned one of the farms, a homestead called Poplar Hill. Parts of the estate are still found on the military reservation. The family graveyard still exists and Mabry Road bisects the northeastern part of the post.

Annie was born on the farm in 1876, and was one of 12 children. She was tutored at home and did not attend a formal school until she was 12. She married John C. Barr, a Presbyterian minister, and lived in New Orleans for 30 years. "That's why I'm such a sophisticated old lady," she used to say. "My husband never knew what I was going to do."

When her husband died, Annie returned to the Fort Campbell area and lived in a log house she had built near the post. The house, just south of Gate 1, is occupied by a realty company today.

She denied having any residence, claiming she lived on wheels. Although she could have had staff cars and red carpets, she often rode buses because she had "so many things to do and so many people to see."

As the rigors of old age crept up on Annie, she had to rely on friends for transportation. Her visits became less frequent, and she had to visit patients and stockade prisoners in a wheelchair.

Annie died on Sept. 17, 1969, two months short of her 93rd birthday. Her heart gave out. More than 250 people, including the Fort Campbell general staff, attended her funeral at the Trinity Episcopal Church in Clarksville, Tenn. Her pall bearers were from the 553rd Military Police Company.

The tiny, 106-pound woman was gone, but not her legacy of love and help to those in need. The Anna Mabry Barr Memorial Fund was begun at the time of her death. Donations established and today maintain Five Rivers Campus, a home for troubled boys in Montgomery County, Tenn.

". . . Blind in her last years, halt and lame, she continued her mission, which was to serve God, . . ." a post press officer wrote. "She was a complete person. What more could you say of Anna Mabry Barr?" □

SPORTS STOP

Compiled by MSgt. Norman Oliver

Soldiers Place in Ironman

KONA, Hawaii — First Lts. Dan Sheahan and Mireille Gradeff-Casiano were the first male and female soldiers to finish the Sixth Ironman Triathlon World Championship.

Twenty-eight military athletes, five women and 23 men, were among the 838 finishers. The Ironman consists of three events in succession: a 2.4-mile open-ocean swim, a 112-mile bicycle race and a 26.2-mile marathon.

Sheahan finished 115th overall in a time of 11 hours, 25 minutes and 3 seconds. Gradeff-Casiano was 32nd among the 114 women and 300th overall in 12:22:45.

Dave Scott, a fitness consultant from California, won his third Ironman with a new course record of 9:05:57.

Army Wrestles Gold Medal

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo. — A soldier, Capt. Leo White, was one of two Americans to win a gold medal at the 1983 U.S. Open Judo Championships. Wrestlers from 25 countries took part in the event. White competed in the 209-pound division. The other U.S. gold medalist was Brett Baron, a civilian.

Runner Speeding to Olympic Try

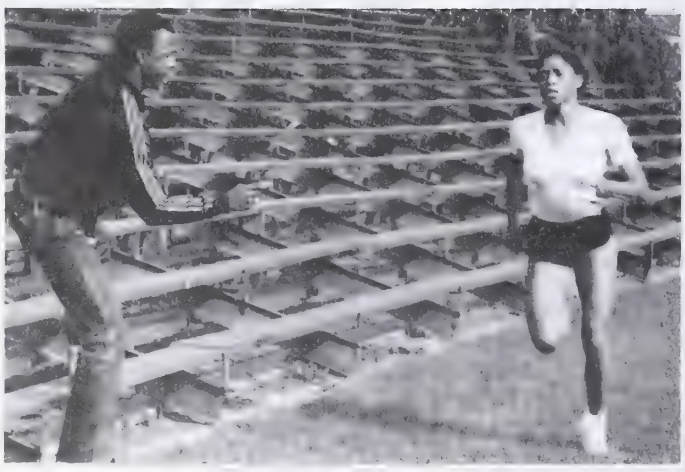
FORT MONMOUTH, N.J. — Greg Fitts helps his wife, 1st Lt. Karen Fitts, a quarter-mile racer, prepare for this spring's Army track and field camp.

"I need to take at least two seconds off my time in the 400-meters," she said. "If I can get my time down to 52 or 53 seconds, I should qualify for the trials. I'd say my chances of making the Olympic team are about 50 percent."

The Fittses met and were married while members of the 1982 Army track and field team. Greg Fitts, a 110-meter high hurdler and former Army officer, now works for an automotive manufacturer.

"We started earlier this year than ever before, and the interservice championships will be held just before the Olympic trials," she said. "During camp we'll be competing against some of the best college track teams in the country, and Olympic coaches will be watching." — *Henry Kearney*

Sam Courlas



Sgt. Julie Jansing



Starling Is State Pistol Champ

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, Hawaii — SFC Larry C. Starling won the Hawaii state pistol championship in October 1983. Starling, who finished 32 points ahead of his closest competitor, scored 2,569 out of 2,700 possible points. "I started shooting in 1975," Starling said. "It takes a long time to become proficient at this, but it's all worth it."

Starling was the only soldier from the 25th Infantry Division to compete in the tournament. The Hawaii Army National Guard placed third in team competition behind the Marine Corps and the Honolulu Police Department.

The pistol tournament was broken down into three matches — .22-caliber, center-fire and .45-caliber. Each match had four events — slow fire, timed fire, rapid fire and national match. Starling is assigned to Troop C, 3rd Squadron, 4th Cavalry. — *PFC Jeffrey R. Stovall*

Modern Pentathlete Honored

SAN ANTONIO, Texas — First Lt. Michael E. Burley of the Texas Army National Guard received the Southland Olympia Award for recognition of his achievements in the modern pentathlon.

Burley was a member of the 1976 and 1980 U.S. Olympic teams and was U.S. champion in 1977, 1979 and 1981. He is training at the U.S. Modern Pentathlon Training Center at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Pentathlon events include cross country, fencing, marksmanship, swimming and horseback riding. — *Rene A. Henry Jr.*

R Harrell



WILL HILL STUNNING RUNNING

Sgt. Maj. Mike Mason

Will Hill is a runner. But this is not just another runner story. Hill is more than just another runner. He doesn't even look like a runner.

His bulging triceps and biceps stretch his T-shirt sleeves, his fullback thighs ripple at the frayed edges of his cut-off blue jeans. And chances are, you would never take this 5-foot, 10-inch, 178-pounder as a distance runner. In fact, he is a weightlifter, but it is his running that he's best known for around Fort Huachuca, Ariz., where he works as assistant commissary manager.

And well-known he is. You see, Hill doesn't run just the ordinary marathons, 5- or 10-K races. He likes going for the extraordinary. To celebrate his 34th birthday in October, he ran an 85-mile charity run. In 1980, Hill ran 100 miles from the Arizona-New Mexico line to Sierra Vista, just outside Fort Huachuca. The run took 22 hours and 45 minutes. In 1981, Hill ran 205 miles, from Deming, N.M., to Sierra Vista, in 53 hours. He stopped only to change shoes and use rest rooms.

Hill's most audacious feat was an attempt to run 90 miles in Death Valley last July. After 26 miles, suffering from severe dehydration and cramps, Hill agreed to give up at the urgings of his brother Almus, an Army medic, and his wife, Angela.

Undaunted, Hill plans to try Death Valley again. Making the run is a goal he's set for himself. For Hill, working at achieving seemingly impossible goals is a way of life. In soft-spoken tones, and with a casual confidence, he explained why:

"I've always been a person who's tried to see what limits I can extend myself to in a positive situation. And just to be wrapped up in attempting something that people in our society look upon today as impossible or unthinkable, that spurs me on. Not in an ego-type sense, but proving to myself and to other people that the human body is limitless.

"Really the only limits you have are the ones that you place on yourself. If you follow a gradual and intelligent form of goal setting and hard work, what seems impossible today can be achievable the next day, or the next month, or whenever."

Hill hasn't always been a runner. He didn't start running until eight years ago and says he didn't start running seriously until five years ago. In fact, Hill used to look upon running as drudgery. A lifelong athlete, Hill went to college on a basketball scholarship. There, he developed an aversion to running.

"The particular basketball coach I had thought he was a track coach, and he used to run us like he was crazy. The bad thing about organized sports in this country, from the midgets all the way up to the pinnacle, which is professional, is that they put running to you as though it's a punishment or a drudgery.

"If we go to see a bunch of kids practicing football or if we go to watch the Cleveland Browns practice, and we see someone running around the field, we wonder what he did wrong. It's hammered into your head that running is something to make you feel like an idiot. So when you get out there on your own, you wonder, 'Why am I out here? I didn't do anything wrong.' So that's just another hurdle you have to overcome."

After college, Hill continued to play pickup basketball with his friends, but he became less active as time went on. "The intensity wasn't as great as when I had a coach on me every day," Hill explained. He married soon after graduating from college and quickly settled into the easy life.

"In 12 months I went from 160 to 215 pounds," Hill recalled. The first one in his crowd to get married, Hill took a lot of ribbing about his weight gain from his still-lean bachelor friends. At first it didn't bother him, but one day, he took a good look at himself and decided to get back into shape. It wasn't easy, though.

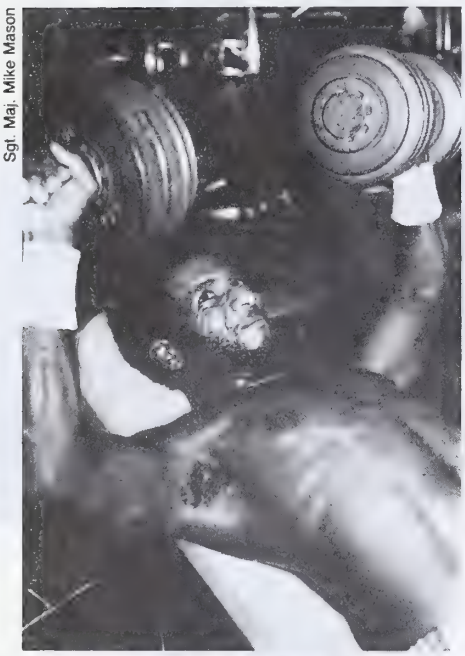
"The first time I tried running a mile, I couldn't do it. I saw people laughing at me, so that intensified my resolve to reach my goal. I didn't have the advantage of running magazines and there weren't any races around here, so everything I learned was by trial and error in the early days — through actually getting shin splints, actually realizing what it's like to be so sore you can't even get out of bed.



Barbara Yoerg

"But my commitment was strong enough that I didn't give up. So as soon as I started feeling the benefits both physically and mentally, I knew I was on the right track. A year and a half after I started, I was running 20 miles a day. I was like a man possessed. I couldn't wait to improve. As I became more efficient and my body started to respond better, I knew that my life would never be the same."

Sgt. Maj. Mike Mason



Now, Hill's daily fitness regimen starts with 250 sit-ups, rope jumping and wind sprints. "Those are warm-up, wake-up exercises," Hill said. "They're what I call breakfast. I don't eat breakfast, so the exercises take its place."

After his breakfast, Hill runs to work. He also runs home at the end of the day. In between, he works out at Fort Huachuca's Barnes Field House and sometimes does sit-ups, which he calls man's best friend, during his afternoon break. His runs to and from work average out to nearly 20 miles a day.

"That can vary drastically," Hill explained. "I have about seven different courses. I race, so depending whether I have a race that weekend, I adjust my mileage for that reason, or depending on whether there is a goal for that week. But on the average, I put in right at 19¾ miles.

"Because I use my running for transportation, I can rechart those courses to take care of any personal business. I have one course that's for a long, slow run, one that's short and fast — that's to build stamina for shorter races. I have another course that's just about endless.

"My shortest course is 8.8 miles one way and my longest is right at 16 one way. So, it's fun to wake up in the morning and decide which one I'm going to take to work, and then when I get to work which one to take home, taking into consideration everything I have to do that evening and my time schedule."

In addition to his running and noontime workouts, Hill works out at a health club in town. The club owner, Hank Diaz, a former Mr. Arizona, advises Hill on weightlifting and nutrition.

"He's kind of my nutritional mentor," Hill said of Diaz. "He gives me a lot of advice on cardiovascular and nutritional type things. He's worked out a program that combines strength with flexibility.

"One thing I don't want to lose with weightlifting is range of motion. A lot of times I get so engrossed in weightlifting that I'll get too large, so I'll have to slack back down. For a runner I'm large and strong, which I really like, but at the same time, I haven't really lost any of my range of motion and flexibility. So I've literally combined both."

Hill fervently believes in nutrition and exercise as the keys to a healthful life and speaks to clubs on the subject whenever invited. He doesn't try to convince people they will live longer by following his example, just that they will live better. "Tomorrow is guaranteed to no one," Hill said. "What counts is the quality of the years you have, not the quantity."

Hill goes for the extraordinary not only for the personal satisfaction, but to call attention to his lifestyle.

"It may lead someone else to start some type of continual exercise program. And I mean starting from scratch. Unless you've got a really bad heart problem or something like that, it's not too late to get started. Too many people give up on themselves. I've found that the easiest thing to do is to sell yourself short. Seeing the benefits, realizing the cost and paying the price is the formula that I use for just about everything." □

Sgt. Maj. Mike Mason



Will Hill is a distance runner, for which he is best known at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. But the assistant commissary manager also likes the size and strength he maintains from weightlifting.

I REMEMBER DUMAR

Sp5 Lew Parson

REMEMBER the last time you went to the field on an extended exercise, going without a shower for so long that you didn't even like yourself any more?

Or how about the times when your in-box is overflowing with DFs, LOIs, TLs and the like, and it seems like "Sesame Street" gone berserk?

It's a big job that we do in U.S. Army, Europe, and sometimes you have to sit back and ask, "What the hell am I doing here anyway?"

The answer's obvious. We're defending a way of life that is precious to us and desired by many other peoples who don't enjoy those freedoms. But when you're down in the dumps, overworked and homesick, you need a little more to boost your morale and justify your being here.

That's when I think about Dumar. Dumar was a classmate back in junior high school, and I guess you could say he left some very definite impressions on me.

Actually, his given name was Benjamin, but it was highly advised that you not address him by that handle. You see, other schools had class bullies. Dumar was more along the lines of a world-class terrorist.

Ringleader of a bunch of rowdies, he preyed on the more intellectual of us. (That's how I like to remember it. "Wimpy kids" is probably more like it.)

I'd managed to avoid any encounters, close or otherwise, with Dumar and his crew, at least for a while. Then, by some stroke of bad luck, I became one of the targets.

As much as Dumar was a fan of corporal punishment just for the fun of it, it wasn't pain he inflicted on me. It was hunger.

No matter what evasive route I took to the cafeteria, none of my maneuvers was good enough to deceive my tormentor. He and his crew would be waiting at the door. With my stomach doing a low rumble, they made a "forced withdrawal" from my lunch account day after day, making me one of several kids in that school on a part-time fast.

Negotiation was out of the question and I didn't dare tell my parents.

SPECIALIST FIVE LEW PARSON works in the Public Affairs Office, 3rd Infantry Division, Wuerzburg, West Germany.



They didn't understand those things. How could I tell them that Dumar was a baaaaad dude with a left jab that Larry Holmes would envy?

My temporary solution was to brown bag it. No monee, no takee, right?

It worked for a while, at least until he developed a certain fondness for my mom's ham and cheese sandwiches. In any event, before long I was back on my fast with no money, no ham and cheese, nothing.

Well, you can only skip so many lunches before your stomach gets brave and starts passing subtle little hints to your brain that say, "Hey, you don't have to go for this stuff!"

Determined to bring an end to the situation, my first effort was to enlist some support from my own buddies, who reacted, "Me? Mess with Dumar? No way!" They did wish me good luck.

So it was my fate to confront him alone. I didn't look forward to the task, but it had to be done — whatever the outcome.

The very next time I was approached, the element of surprise was mine. As soon as he made his usual demand, I lunged at him, attacking with all the vigor I could muster.

The memory of a thousand missed meals (or somewhere around there) urged me on.

That's right. I took matters into my own hands and let B-E-N-J-A-M-I-N know I wasn't fooling around with him any more.

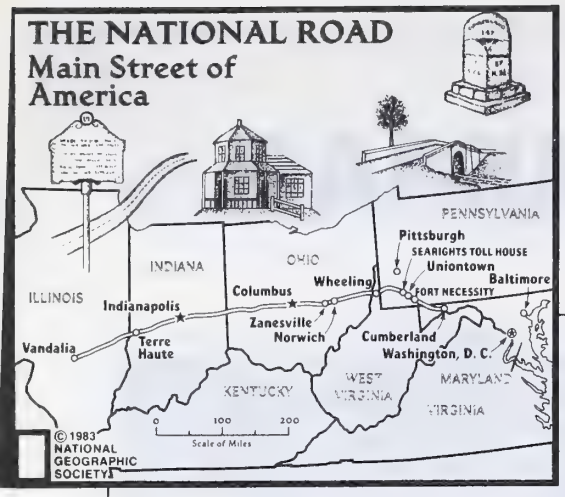
Well, despite my newfound strength, courage and vigor, Dumar still had a very effective left jab. Once he got over his initial shock, he applied it forcefully and frequently. Quite frequently.

Given time to lick my wounds, we repeated the episode again and again over the next few weeks, each time with the same results, if to a lesser degree.

Eventually, I think Dumar realized I wasn't going to relent, no matter how many black eyes I got, and he backed off. While I like to think he feared that sooner or later I was going to come out on top, the truth is he probably got tired of beating me up for a measly 50 cents.

And now that I've made a short story long, that is how one soldier feels about being in Europe. No matter how difficult it may get to be at times, we've got to be ready to fight for what we believe in.

Or give up our lunch money. □



THE NATIONAL ROAD

Boris Weintraub

CLIMBING to the top of Laurel Hill, about six miles east of Uniontown, Pa., a 1980s automobile has to struggle and wheeze. How much harder it must have been for mail ponies and stagecoaches, Conestoga wagons and pioneer settlers in the first half of the 19th century.

They all made their way up the mountain, a twisting, arduous ascent on their way between Baltimore and Cumberland, Md., on the east side of the Alleghenies; and Wheeling, Columbus, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, and Vandalia, Ill., on the west. (See map.)

Their route was the National Road.

In this age of instant communication and rapid travel, it is hard to imagine the importance of the National Road to a young and growing America. But a drive along the road that opened the West brings it alive.

A surprising amount of the old road, the first federal highway, can still be seen by a traveler who bypasses its modern successor, Interstate 70. Mileposts precisely mark the distance between Cumberland and Wheeling, the 131-mile stretch that was the route of the original road.

In Maryland and Pennsylvania are old tollhouses with windows on all sides so the gatekeeper could see traffic in every direction. The tollhouse in Searights, Pa., is open to the public. Mount Washington Tavern, restored by the National Park Service, is a 19th century hotel. Many other old structures remain. The Century Inn in Scenery Hill, Pa., still serves passers-by hearty meals in front of a roaring fire as it has since 1794. The sprawling Clarysville Hotel is a Maryland landmark today as it has been since 1807. And so is the Jesse Tomlinson stone house near Grantsville, Md., dating to 1815.

Travelers can see some of the S-shaped bridges, built to provide the simplest crossing of streams and rivers. One can be seen far below today's highway in Blaine, Ohio. The military history buff in Pennsylvania can visit reconstructed Fort Necessity, site of the opening skirmish of the French and Indian War.

Today's drive is a far cry from the road's earliest days, and even later, when travelers on the Indiana and Illinois portions were forced to detour around stumps.

But the road permitted farmers in the West to ship livestock and produce to markets in the East, and fledgling industries in the East to ship manufactured goods west. Politicians, businessmen and even European tourists traveled back and forth along the road, and newspapers, presidential messages and mail were carried over it.

"It looks as if the whole earth was traveling this way," an adventurous Virginian wrote to his lady friend back home.

A friendly Indian named Nemacolin first blazed a path from Cumberland over the mountains. George Washington surveyed it and then, in 1754, returned with a small force to tell the French to clear out of the region. He was defeated at the hastily constructed palisade aptly named Fort Necessity.

Washington returned again in 1755 with the ill-fated English army of Gen. Edward Braddock, pushing up from Virginia to confront the French near Fort Duquesne, now Pittsburgh. Soldiers slashed a wider path along the road, but the French routed them and killed Braddock. Washington came away convinced of the value of a good road over the mountains.

By the end of the Revolutionary War, historian Archer Hulbert wrote, travelers still spoke "of 'going into' and 'coming out of' the West as though it were a mammoth cave." The need for a road linking east and west, and the Potomac with the Ohio River, grew with the admission of western states to the Union.

Congress authorized the road in 1806, and President Thomas Jefferson appointed commissioners to survey the route. A road between Cumberland and Baltimore had been privately built, so the government stuck to the path of Nemacolin and Braddock. The first 10 miles were completed by 1811, the 131 miles to Wheeling by 1818. Columbus was reached by 1833, Indianapolis by 1850. The road eventually cost the federal government $6,824,919.33.

Constitutional questions arose when repairs were needed. In the 1830s, the government began to turn the road over to the states, which levied tolls. Pennsylvania charged 6 cents for every 20 sheep or hogs, 12 cents for 20 cattle, 12 cents for a stagecoach with two horses, and 18 cents for a coach with four horses.

The road had its hazards, including a western Maryland area known as the Shades of Death because of the many holdups and murders there. But taverns and inns were located at every mile, offering food and lodging for wagoners, drovers and other travelers.

Shelter was primitive. Wagoners slept on the floor in common rooms, their feet to the fire, their animals penned outside. Travelers slept two or more to a bed. There were compensations, however.

"Whisky was the leading beverage," wrote Thomas B. Searight, an early chronicler of the road. "The price of a drink of whisky was 3 cents, except at the stage houses, where, by reason of an assumption of aristocracy, the price was 5 cents."

The real aristocrats were the innkeepers and the stage owners and drivers. "Land admirals" like James Reeside and L.W. Stockton hired famed drivers like Redding Bunting and "Old Mount" — 400-pound Montgomery Demming — to carry as many as 10 passengers.

But the road was doomed by the coming of the railroad, which could carry cargo and passengers faster and cheaper. When the trains reached Wheeling in 1852, the National Road went into a long decline, not to revive until the coming of the automobile in the 20th century.

Automobile travel led to demands for road repairs. Bridges were rebuilt, new pavement was laid, and in 1925, the road became part of U.S. Highway 40. It became once more a vital link between east and west, though it now reached the Pacific Ocean. □

BORIS WEINTRAUB is a writer for the National Geographic News Service, Washington, D.C.

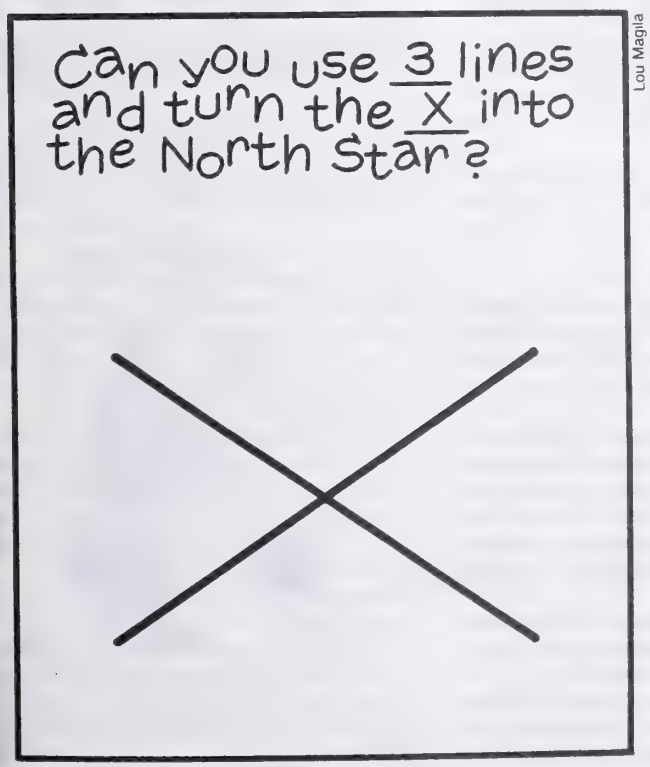
THE LIGHTER SIDE

Compiled by Steve Hara



"In times past, being able to feed so many with so little was called a 'miracle'. Today it's called a 'C' ration."





For answer see page 55.



WHAT'S NEW

Compiled by SFC Michael Brown

CONSUMER CORNER

Recalls Announced

THREE companies recently announced voluntary recalls of some of their products due to potential defects. Exchange customers who still own one of the affected products should return it to an exchange for replacement or refund.

The Model CMX1000 Mr. Coffee unit has a potential fire hazard. Owners can identify a potentially defective unit by a three-digit code stamped on the bottom metal plate.

The codes to look for are 38-1 through 52-1 and 1-2 through 21-2. If a unit does not carry a number in either of these two ranges, it is not involved in the recall.

The 300-series smoke alarms made by Electro Signal Lab, Inc., may fail to sound loudly or may not sound at all when smoke is present.

The alarms have a circular, off-white plastic case with the brand name stamped on the front. Owners should look on the back of the unit for the model number, ESL-331, and a six-digit date code between 070181 and 022383 to identify affected units. Anyone owning one of these alarms should check it prior to taking it back to the exchange. Push the test button on the front of the unit, holding it down for at least 20 seconds. If the alarm does not sound loudly or fails to sound, return it.

The Model 330 Homelite chain saw has a possibly defective flywheel rotor that may disintegrate due to a casting problem.

Customers who purchased this model chain saw after Oct. 20, 1983, should check the lot number located on the end of the shipping box or on a tag at the rear of the saw under the pistol-grip handle. Any saw with a lot code 4E283 through 4E289 is affected by the recall.

Backup Withholding Tax

IF you have a savings account at a credit union or other financial institution, you need to make sure the company has your correct Social Security number. Otherwise you could be subject to penalties and a withholding tax.

An incorrect SSN means that a $50 penalty may be imposed by the Internal Revenue Service. Plus, interest, dividends, and other payments made to your account may be subject to a 20 percent backup withholding tax.

Take the time to make sure that your financial institution has your SSN and avoid any inconveniences.

Low-cost Converters

SOLDIERS who bought a Ford vehicle while overseas and are shipping it back to the United States may purchase a low-cost catalytic converter replacement from the Ford Motor Co.

The program is limited to customers who purchased Ford products directly from Ford Direct Market Operations, formerly the Ford Export Division. The price is $85 per converter. Some models require two converters, which would double the cost to equip those models.

Ford owners seeking converters may write directly to: Ford Motor Co., 153 Halsey St., Newark, N.J. 07102.

Requests should include a certified check or money order for the appropriate amount and a copy of the original vehicle invoice or full information from the door plate. The order must be placed at least 90 days prior to the vehicle's return date.

Buying a Telephone

THERE are many things to consider when buying a phone, such as whether you want a rotary dial or a push-button type. Then there's deciding on the model — should it be an antique one or possibly a cartoon character or maybe a cordless model? The list goes on and on.

The Consumer Information Center is offering a booklet called *How to Buy a Telephone* to help you make these decisions. To get your copy of this free booklet, send a postcard to the Consumer Information Center, Dept. 76, Pueblo, Colo. 81009.

With your order you will also receive a copy of the *Consumer Information Catalog*. This catalog lists more than 200 other free and moderately priced federal consumer booklets.

FORM 1040 EZ

Simplest form yet! If you file single, claim no exemptions for age or blindness, claim no dependents, your income is only from wages, salaries, tips and interest of $400 or less, and your taxable income is less than $50,000 you may be able to use the Form 1040EZ. Check your tax instructions for details.



MARRIED COUPLES' DEDUCTION

Two-earner couples who file a joint return may be able to deduct 10% of the qualified earned income of the lesser earning spouse. The maximum deduction for 1983 is $3,000.



(More What's New on pages 1 and 2)

Chinooks Upgraded

ARMY units have started receiving the new CH-47D Chinook helicopters (shown at the right). By the early 1990s, 436 of the older model Chinooks will be transformed into the new style helicopters.

The modernization extends the Chinook fleet's life, lowers its operating costs and increases its operational capability. Under the same conditions, a CH-47D can airlift twice the payload of a CH-47A.

During the modernization, the aircraft are stripped to their airframe and rebuilt using advanced technology. The aircraft also receive new engines, advanced flight controls, improved avionics, composite rotor blades, triple cargo hooks and night vision goggles compatibility.

The Chinook helicopters are used for a variety of rugged combat and combat-support missions, such as troop movement, artillery emplacement and battlefield resupply.



Plastic Ammunition

PLASTIC practice ammunition is just over the horizon. The ammunition — M-858 ball and M-860 tracer cartridges — is expected to be in the hands of the troops by September. Those in West Germany will be the first recipients.

The move to the plastic rounds will allow the troops to train in areas that have previously been closed. The plastic rounds require less impact space than standard service ammunition.

In order to use the rounds in the .50-caliber M-2 machine gun, the weapon must be fitted with the XM-3 recoil amplifier barrel assembly. Without the recoil amplifier, it would not be possible to fire the weapon automatically with the plastic ammo.

In another change to the machine gun when firing the plastic cartridges, a special discriminator is added at the front of the feed tray. This device prevents feeding of service rounds, which are slightly longer than the plastic round.

The plastic practice ammunition will be used to support reduced range gunnery training on tank and infantry weapon systems including:

- Target zeroing techniques.
- Target engagement techniques.
- React to direct fire — in which the gunner is judged on how fast he reacts to the sudden appearance of a target and effectively engages the target.
- Burst-on-target training — in which the gunner watches the flight of tracers, or the location of bullet impact, and then adjusts his aim to compensate for any error.

Apply for USMAPS

SOLDIERS wanting to go to the U.S. Military Academy Preparatory School this year must submit their applications by May 1 to be considered. Final selection will be made in June.

An applicant must be a U.S. citizen, a high school graduate or the equivalent, at least 17 and not over 21 years old on July 1 of the year entering the preparatory school, in good health, and unmarried and have no legal obligation to support a child or children. Application details are in Army Regulation 351-12.

For more information, contact the USMAPS admission officer at AUTOVON 992-1807 or commercial (201) 532-1807, or write to Commandant, U.S. Military Academy Preparatory School, ATTN: DAPS-AD-A, Fort Monmouth, N.J. 07703.

Free Trip for Students

CHILDREN of soldiers stationed overseas may now make one government-paid round trip per year between their stateside school and their parent's duty station.

All family members under age 23, unmarried and attending secondary (when DOD schools are unavailable) or undergraduate school in CONUS, Alaska or Hawaii are eligible. The "annual period" begins when the student takes the first half of the round trip.

Sponsors must contact their local installation transportation office to make the arrangements. The ITO will first try to make arrangements to fly space-required on a Military Airlift Command flight. If a MAC flight is not available within a five-day "window," the ITO will arrange for a commercial flight.

Those eligible for a funded trip may not fly Space Available. Also, if students or their sponsors make their own flight arrangements, reimbursement will not be made if a MAC flight was available at the time of the travel.

Answers to the Lighter Side (page 53)



DATELINE: **EXCELLENCE**

Compiled by Steve Hara

PT Challenge Accepted in Korea, Satisfied

Company A, 1st Battalion, 72nd Armor, reports it faced the 2nd Infantry Division commander's standing PT challenge and won. The unit received a gold guidon streamer and a training holiday after 95 percent of its members met the commander's tough PT standards.

Soldiers' Quick Actions Save Two Girls

Malina Yanga is alive today because **SSgt. Thurman Skaggs** and **Cpl. Richard Dunn** of Fort Riley, Kan., carried the 16-month-old girl from her burning home. The two MPs have been recommended for the Soldier's Medal. . . . In another incident at Fort Riley, **Sgt. John Hastings**' medical training saved 6-month-old Andrea Townson after she had apparently choked on some baby formula. Hastings, a neighbor, quickly cleared the girl's throat and gave cardiopulmonary resuscitation until help arrived.

Pennsylvania Honors Guardsman Hero

SSgt. Lloyd D. Cannon of Chester, Pa., received the Pennsylvania Cross for Valor from Gov. Dick Thornburgh for heroism during a training accident last year. Cannon was conducting grenade training when a soldier dropped a live grenade and froze. Cannon grabbed the soldier and threw him to safety in a ditch. Cannon was less lucky — he was seriously injured when the grenade exploded while he was diving for cover.

You Drive Brigade Stakes Right Through the Herzo, So to Speak

The **2nd Battalion, 377th Field Artillery**, proved itself the best in the 210th Field Artillery Brigade by winning the command's annual Brigade Stakes contest at Herzo Artillery Base, Herzogenaurach, West Germany. Everybody in the five competing units, from cannoneers to cooks and clerks, takes part. There are 19 areas tested, from tactics and gunnery to drill and ceremonies.

The **210th FA** also recently received a Project Partnership Award from the U.S. Army, Europe, for its interoperability work with the 44th Artillery Battalion of the Dutch army during Carbine Fortress '82.

More Top Troops for 1983 Named

SSgt. Richard L. Froede and **Sp5 John Martin** are the NCO and Soldier of the Year, respectively, at Fort Polk, La. . . . **Sp5 Steven R. McVeigh** is Soldier of the Year in the Military Traffic Management Command. He hails from MTMC's Gulf Outport, New Orleans. Competitors were tops in their area commands: **Sp5 Sharon L. Sparks**, Europe; **Sp5 Amin S. Abdullah**, Oakland, Calif.; and **Sp5 Edward T. Carter**, a reservist with the 1174th Terminal Unit, Fort Totten, N.Y.

Best at Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Washington, D.C., is **PFC Diana Gomez**, a laboratory specialist. . . . **Sp4 Richard D. Vinas** of Fort Rucker, Ala., is Soldier of the Year for the Materiel Development and Readiness Command.

Runner-up Takes McPherson Title Following Abdication

Sgt. Chris Collier of the 29th Engineers at Fort McPherson, Ga., was named the new post Soldier of the Year when the original contest winner, **Sp4 David McMahon**, decided to attend flight school at Fort Rucker, Ala. Collier didn't get the Hawaii vacation that goes with the title — McMahon took that before he left. . . . **Sp4 Ramar T. Scales** of the 7th Infantry Division Artillery dining facility is cook of the year at Fort Ord, Calif. . . . **Sgts. H. Sloane Oliver** and **Bruce D. Townschend** are the Soldiers of the Year in the 193rd Infantry Brigade in Panama. Oliver is assigned to Company A, 2/187th Infantry; Townschend hails from the 534th MP Company.

Post Switchboard Supervisor Is Boss of the Year at Presidio

Liz Cochran went to a special Presidiannes Toastmistress Club luncheon a while back and came away named Boss of the Year following a spontaneous vote. She runs the only 'round-the-clock military switchboard in the San Francisco Bay Area. . . . **1st Lt. Frank Ward** of the Army Engineer District, Japan, has been named one of the Jaycees' Outstanding Young Men in America. . . . **Sgt. Karen Noe** and **Pvt. 2 Burgess Mason** are the NCO and Soldier of the Year, respectively, at Fort Belvoir, Va.



Meals, Ready To Eat:

Star-Studded Performers In the Field



Short Tour in Europe

SOLDIERS

APRIL 1984

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WHEN TIME COUNTS

PAGE 6

Men's Uniform

THE Army green uniform is authorized for year-round wear. For a more detailed discussion of proper wear of the uniform and accessories, consult Army Regulation 670-1.



Branch insignia is worn 1 inch above the notch or "V" and centered between the fold of the collar and the outer edge. Imagine a line from the "V" through the middle of the brass and parallel to the collar fold for proper placement.

Unit crests are worn centered on the shoulder loops. They will be an equal distance between the shoulder seam and the outer edge of the button. The bottom of the crests will face toward the shoulder seam.

Combat and special skill badges are worn ¼ inch above and centered on any ribbons.

Ribbons are worn ⅛ inch above the breast pocket, with no more than four ribbons in a row. Subsequent rows can be either flush or ⅛ inch apart. If you start the second row flush, all rows will be flush. If you start the second row with a ⅛ inch space, all rows will have ⅛ inch space between them.

The U.S. insignia is worn 1 inch above the notch or "V" and centered between the fold of the collar and the outer edge. Imagine a line from the "V" through the middle of the brass and parallel to the collar fold for proper placement.

The regimental crest is centered and ⅛ inch above the right pocket. If unit awards are worn, the crest will be centered and ⅛ inch above the awards.

Marksmanship badges are worn on the breast pocket. When one badge is worn, it is centered above the button. If two or more are worn, they will be placed 1 inch apart.

Unit awards are worn centered and ⅛ inch above the right pocket.

The nameplate is worn on the right pocket flap and centered between the top of the button and the top of the pocket.

The sleeve length will be 1 inch below the bottom of the wrist bone.

Trousers will touch the top of the instep in the front, and midpoint between the top of the heel and the top of the shoe in the back. Trouser leg creases will not break.

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WHAT'S NEW

Compiled by SFC Michael Brown

(More What's New on pages 2, 54, 55)

Grenada Awards

SOLDIERS who took part in Operation Urgent Fury, between Oct. 23 and Nov. 21, 1983, may qualify to receive the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal.

The award was approved for soldiers who took part in the operation in the following areas: the island nation of Grenada including Grenada, Carriacou, Green, Hog, Calivigny and other outlying islands. Other eligible areas are the territorial seas of Grenada, waters adjacent to Grenada, the airspace directly above Grenada, and the Grantly Adams International Airport on Barbados.

The degree of participation needed to qualify for the award is listed in Army Regulation 672-5-1, paragraph 4-29. However, the qualifying criteria for non-unit direct support personnel is reduced to six consecutive days or 12 non-consecutive days.

Soldiers who made a combat parachute jump during Urgent Fury may affix the bronze arrowhead appurtenance to the AFEM. They may also wear a 3/16-inch bronze star on their parachutist badge. This bronze star signifies one combat parachute jump and will be centered on the parachute portion of the badge. The policy for second and later jumps will be announced later, according to MILPERCEN officials.

In addition to the AFEM, soldiers participating in the operation may qualify to wear a unit patch on the right shoulder, indicating wartime service with that unit. The qualifying time frame is the same as the AFEM, but the geographical area is limited to Grenada, Green and Carriacou islands. The area may be changed at a later date.

The patches of the following units may be worn by the soldiers who qualify: XVIII Airborne Corps, 82nd Airborne Division, 101st Airborne Div. (Air Assault), 1st Special Operations Command (Airborne), 1st Corps Support Cmd., 20th Engineer Brigade, 35th Signal Bde., 16th MP Bde., 44th Medical Bde., and 1st and 2nd Battalions (Ranger), 75th Infantry.

Detached soldiers from parent units which did not take part or do not have shoulder patches will wear the patch of the unit they were attached to or under the operational control of.

If you have any questions concerning eligibility, contact your local personnel office.



Pin-on Badges

PIN-ON subdued combat and special skill badges, such as a combat infantryman badge, may now be worn on battle dress uniforms, fatigues and field jackets.

Soldiers have the option of wearing the pin-on or the embroidered sew-on badges, according to the messages announcing the policy change. Previously, only the sew-on badges could be worn.

Also, the policy on wearing unit crests on BDUs and fatigues was clarified in the message. Unit crests may be worn only on the OG 107/507 fatigue field jacket even if the jacket is worn with the BDUs.

Unit crests indicating regimental affiliation are not authorized for wear on BDUs, fatigues or field jackets.

Food Officers Course

THE Troop Support Agency is offering food management officers the chance to improve their expertise. Captains and majors in specialty code 82 are eligible to apply for the programs.

Selected officers will spend about one year training at either a university or with a civilian company involved in food distribution or service. Graduates will serve a three-year tour in an assignment directly related to the training they received.

Renewed emphasis in the training program coincides with approval of 17 officer positions in the Army commissary system and other food management positions that require advanced schooling.

Officers interested in applying should call MILPERCEN, Professional Development Branch, at AUTOVON 221-9697.

Weapons Checks

SOLDIERS no longer have to qualify with their weapon every year, unless they are assigned to a unit or duty position which authorizes individual weapons.

The policy was changed because too many units without weapons had a hard time complying with the requirement, officials said.

Guidance will appear in revisions to Army Regulations 350-1 and 350-4.

Officials point out that the policies on qualification before re-enlistment, as outlined in AR 601-280, are unchanged.

Reups Tougher

MID-TERM soldiers must meet tougher general SQT standards before re-enlisting, starting this month.

Soldiers tested on the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery before Jan. 1, 1976, or after Oct. 1, 1980, must have two aptitude area scores of 85 or higher. They must also have a GT score of 100 or higher.

Soldiers tested on the ASVAB after Jan. 1, 1976, but before Oct. 1, 1980, must have two aptitude area scores of 90 or higher and a GT score of at least 107.

Soldiers who verify their SQT with a score of 80 or higher are exempt from all aptitude-area score requirements. Soldiers who verify their SQT with a score of 60 to 79 are exempt from all ASVAB scores except the GT score. Soldiers who have no SQT score or who fail to verify the SQT must meet all score requirements.

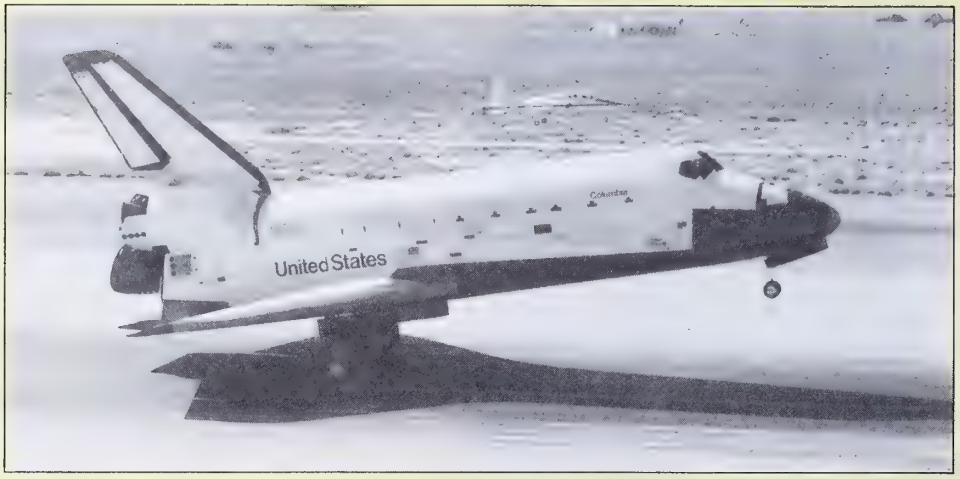
Soldiers not on overseas assignments, and who fail to meet the testing standards, may be extended until April 1, 1985, to try to meet the new criteria. Commanders with general court-martial convening authority may approve extensions.

Those soldiers on overseas levy and who fail to meet the standards may be extended by the same authority for the minimum time necessary to complete the overseas tour, or until April 1, 1985, whichever is longer.

WHAT'S NEW

Compiled by SFC Michael Brown

(More What's New on pages 1, 54, 55)



Army Astronauts

TWENTY-NINE Army officers are competing to be astronauts. NASA has received more than 3,500 applications for the 12 openings. The officers were picked by an Army panel that reviewed the records of 92 soldiers who applied and met all prerequisites.

NASA's request for nominees to become astronauts was the first since 1979. However, NASA indicates that future crew requirements for the Space Transportation System will mean new astronaut selections annually.

To apply, you need at least an undergraduate degree from an accredited college in engineering, mathematics, biological or physical science. If you're applying for a mission specialist position, you also need three years' experience in your qualifying discipline.

If you're a pilot applicant, you must have at least 1,000 hours pilot-in-command time in high performance aircraft (minimum 3,000 pounds thrust). Combat or test pilot time helps for either position.

Applicants must be able to pass a NASA Class I or Class II flight physical (for pilots and mission specialists respectively). NASA flight physicals are similar to the Army's, but NASA allows no medical waivers for new astronauts.

The Army nominees are: Maj. James Adamson, Lt. Col. John Benson, Maj. Julio Bird, Capt. Merill Blackman, Capt. Walter Bogart III, Capt. Wayne Boy, Capt. Michael Clifford, Maj. Tomas Cornado, Capt. Benjamin D'Ooge, Maj. Michael Hagan, Maj. George Holt, Maj. Hardy Howell, Maj. Robert Kainz, Maj. Charles Lange Jr., Lt. Col. Frederick Lough Jr., Maj. Edward Mayer, Maj. George Nepereny, Capt. David Nicholson, Maj. Barbara Nylund-Morgan, Maj. Randall Oliver, Capt. Stephen Piwinski, Maj. William Pohlmann, Capt. Paul Rock, Maj. Linas Roe, Col. Harry Silsby IV, Capt. Ronald Turnicky, Maj. Thomas Vollrath, Capt. James Voorhees, Maj. James Voss.

Service Obligations

OFFICERS attending advanced level schools that start after Sept. 30, 1984, must now remain in the Army for at least a year after the school. The new service obligations will be part of a change to Army Regulation 350-100.

Specific obligations include:

- A one-year obligation for attending an officer advanced course. The obligation becomes effective at graduation or release from the course.
- A two-year obligation for officers attending the Judge Advocate General's graduate course.
- A three-year obligation for officers entering the astronaut candidate program after July 1984.

Officers wanting more information should contact their local military personnel officers.

Pinpoint Orders

A NEW policy gives E-8s and promotable E-7s the same advance notification of pinpoint orders to Germany which E-9s have been receiving for years.

The program provides senior NCOs about seven months' advance notice of their unit assignment and geographic location.

This assignment cannot be changed without the soldier's agreement. MILPERCEN officials define change in this case as a diversion to another geographic location or to another battalion-level organization in a different community.

If the soldier does not agree with the change, he or she will be deleted from the assignment. However, the soldier can be nominated for a different overseas assignment.

CPO Tests Program

A PROGRAM being tested now should make it easier for Army-employed family members in the United States to find new jobs when their spouses are reassigned to another stateside installation. (See related piece on page 54.)

The Army Family Member Employment Referral Program applies to family members of U.S. government employees (military and civilian) who have career or career conditional appointments.

With this program, these employees are entitled to special employment referral assistance through the Defense Department Priority Placement Program.

To take part, the family members should provide their servicing Civilian Personnel Office with a copy of their sponsor's PCS orders. CPO will begin the registration process.

The family members must register with the gaining CPO within seven days after arrival to complete the process. Then for 90 days they will be on the referral lists as Priority 5 candidates in the Priority Placement Program.

This priority means that the qualified family member must be selected before non-Army candidates can be considered by the selecting supervisor. Contact your local CPO for more information.

Headphones Nixed

FROM now on, you'll have to keep your headphones off your head when you travel along the byways of an Army post. If you insist on wearing them while walking, jogging, biking, skating, or driving along post roads, you'll be in violation of Army Regulation 385-55, Motor Vehicle Safety.

Safety officials point out that headphones block out the surrounding warning noises and can subject the wearer and even others to danger.

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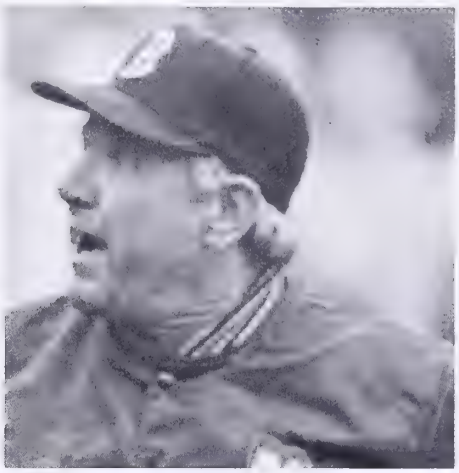
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THE OFFICIAL
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FEEDBACK

THE FLAG

SOLDIERS is a fine magazine, eagerly awaited and read here each month. But the photograph on the back cover of January 1984 issue is, I'm afraid, a blunder. Army Regulation 840-10, "Flags, Guidons, Streamers, Tabards and Automobile and Aircraft Plates," Oct. 1, 1979, is very specific. Paragraph 2-4e(2) reads: "When the flag of the United States is displayed . . . the union will be uppermost and to the flag's own right, i.e., to the observer's left facing the flag." In the photograph, the soldier is displaying the flag backwards to the photographer and viewer.

And the same regulation at paragraph 2-6a reads "no lettering or object of any kind will be placed on the flag of the United States." Pride and esprit de corps are admirable and should be encouraged, but not to the detriment of the flag.

Except for this error, the January issue was, as usual, most interesting and informative.

Henry J. McAteer
Fort Monmouth, N.J.

STUCK ON FLAG

The January 1984 issue of *SOLDIERS* displayed a rear cover showing an 82nd Airborne soldier holding an "altered" American flag. While I applaud his spirit and enthusiasm, I can't endorse the deliberate defacing of the American flag — nor should the soldier's commander or *SOLDIERS* magazine.

Capt. Donald T. Stuck
Fort Rucker, Ala.

Many of our readers responded to the cited cover. The photo was chosen as a depiction of the spontaneous pride shown by a number of soldiers. SOLDIERS *would never encourage defacing the flag.*

MISSION COMPLETE

Thanks for the article by Sgt. Cecil Stack on Grenada. I would like to express my gratitude to the participants of the Caribbean Peacekeeping Force for a mission well done. These professionals have shown the world that U.S. forces can fight for any objective and successfully complete the mission. This mission has also shown that the U.S. Army has the best-trained soldiers in the world, and I hope the Army continues to give soldiers the best possible training.

Sgt. Douglas E. Steed
Fort Lee, Va.

GIVING CREDIT

In reference to the January 1984 issue and the article on Grenada, I'd like to make a correction. The assault made by Company B, 2nd Battalion, 325th Infantry, on the ridgeline overlooking the Cuban compound was led by A team, 3rd squad. The team was led by Cpl. Stephen Logan.

It may not seem relevant to the majority of the readers, but since Cpl. Logan did lead his team in the front, and more importantly, was pointman, let's place the credit where credit is due.

Cpl. Raymond Knepper
Fort Bragg, N.C.

REDESIGN KUDOS

Just got the January 1984 issue. Your staff is to be congratulated for this splendid redesign. It's far more attractive, and it's more professional in a dozen ways. Keep the good word going out.

Col. Lloyd J. Matthews
West Point, N.Y.

TEXAS LAW

I read with great pleasure the December 1983 story on Texas National Guard work after Hurricane Alicia in Galveston, Texas. Members of the Army Reserve's 1st Military Law Center from the San Antonio and Houston, Texas, areas also answered the call to provide legal assistance to eligible service members and dependents suffering damage from the storm. Col. Charles J. Sebesta and the lawyers and legal clerks from his units have received high praise and deserved recognition for their unique contribution. Please note them along with the good job done by the Texas National Guard.

Maj. Michael D. Bowles
Fort Sam Houston, Texas

GREAT DUTY

As an avid reader of your publication, I was extremely pleased to see an article on the full-time manning program in the December 1983 issue. Indeed, this assignment is in my opinion one of the best assignments you can have in the Army. I was a little disappointed that the writer didn't come to Tacoma, Wash., but the ideas and opinions that were expressed by the FTMers were correct.

The exception was what one soldier said about government quarters. I'm stationed about nine miles from Fort Lewis, and by the time this letter is published, I

will be in government quarters. I'm in personnel. We combine the duties of 71L, 75B, 75C, 75D and 73C all into one MOS. It's really a unique and diversified job. My coworkers are truly professional soldiers.

Sp5 Herman J. Edmundson
Tacoma, Wash.

SEEING DOUBLE

Your article "Rocky Mountain Medicine," December 1983, referring to the Optical Fabrication Laboratory at Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, is in error.

The production figure of 360,000 lenses should be changed to 360,000 *pairs* of spectacles. This will give them proper credit for their annual workload.

William H. Riggs
Lorton, Va.

MUSIC LOVER

I am a soldier at Fort Lewis, Wash., and a serious musician. I've been singing, playing guitar and writing my own songs for about three years now. Most of my weeknights and some of my weekends are spent at home or the recreation centers on post, playing guitar and singing by myself, although I'd rather be in a band. Where are all the musicians in the Army? I could try to make it solo, but a five-piece band could make more noise. How about an article or some information on where I can find serious musicians? I was born to rock.

PFC Gerald F. Payanoff
Fort Lewis, Wash.

Where are all you musicians? Let us know and we'll consider an article.

RINGS AND THINGS

The January 1984 issue contained several good articles. The "High Class Fixers" article concerning highly technical repair work being done at Sacramento Army Depot gave an accurate portrayal of the trends in maintenance techniques. It's too bad your pictures showed the technicians wearing watches, rings and other jewelry while calibrating and repairing. That's a gig.

Col. Robert W. Caldwell
Lexington, Ky.

CRIME FIGHTER

I received a copy of December 1983 *SOLDIERS* from a friend living at the Soldiers and Sailors Home in Washington, D.C. Immediately, the articles on crime on post, "I Want Your Money, Soldier!" and the double duty training of today's Army MPs, "Training for Two Battlefields," caught my eye.

As a World War II Signal Corps sergeant in the 30th Signal Company, 30th Infantry Division, originally stationed at Fort Jackson, S.C., and also serving overseas in the Pacific Theater with Co. B, 98th Sig. Bn., XI Army Corps, I was much interested in reading these two articles.

I'm a 17-year veteran of the Fairfield County Sheriff's Dept. as a reserve officer. We call ourselves special deputies who are volunteers only and are serving without pay. But we do have to undergo every training detail the paid officers undergo, so we are trained in law enforcement to the "nth" degree.

In any case, I was glad to know what steps the Army has been taking in decreasing crime on the Army posts and what the MPs are doing in today's Army.

Deputy Sheriff
Richard M. Needham
Fairfield County, Ohio



"I have an uncontrollable appetite."

ROLL YOUR OWN

The proliferation of changes in uniform wear the past few years prompts a question concerning wear of the BDU. I have noticed photos in several military publications, including *SOLDIERS*, showing different methods of rolling the sleeves on the BDU.

Some photos show the sleeve rolled as with the old fatigues, others show the sleeve folded to show only the camouflage pattern. Is there a directive specifying the method to be used in rolling the BDU sleeves?

Additionally, years ago the dress green uniform was referred to as Class A, khaki as Class B, etc. Do such designations still exist?

Lt. Col. Thomas F. Rosenkranz
Milwaukee, Wis.

The method for rolling the sleeves of the BDU is governed by the directives of the local commander. Uniform classification (e.g., Class A) are no longer used. Uniforms are referenced by name as listed in Army Regulation 670-1.

RUSSIAN ROUTE

I thoroughly enjoyed your article on Col. Leo Koehler in December. My dad came the same route, sort of, and told me many stories about Russia as a kid. In fact, these stories prompted me to try to visit his birthplace on the Black Sea while I was in Germany in 1972.

My plan was to write to relatives in East Germany and see if any of them had visited. I thought I could take a tour to the Black Sea in Rumania and walk over the border with a normal American passport.

The rude awakening was that this uncle from East Germany and his son had tried to visit the birthplace near Odessa. First, all remnants were bulldozed to nothing and second, a Russian agent was along at all times.

Can you imagine how an American would fare if this is what happens to an East German relative? Anyway, I thoroughly enjoyed the article.

Bill Engswinger
Fort Carson, Colo.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The article on Space-A travel in the January issue contained an error. Members of the Reserve Components who have received their notification of retirement eligibility, but are not yet receiving retired pay, may fly Space-A on flights in CONUS, Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

SOLDIERS is for soldiers and DA civilians. We invite readers' views. Stay under 150 words — a postcard will do — and include your name, rank and address. We'll withhold your name if you desire and may condense views because of space. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative views. Send your letter to: Feedback, *SOLDIERS*, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Va. 22314.

EMERGENCY ROOM:

'ROUND THE CLOCK CARING

Story by Faith Faircloth
Photos by Sgt. Cecil Stack

IT'S sometimes hard to understand how a hospital emergency room works when you've been sitting in the waiting room for two hours with a sick child in your lap or a throat so sore you can hardly swallow.

And it doesn't get any easier when a nurse comes out, looks past you to another patient who just came in and says, "You can come in now."

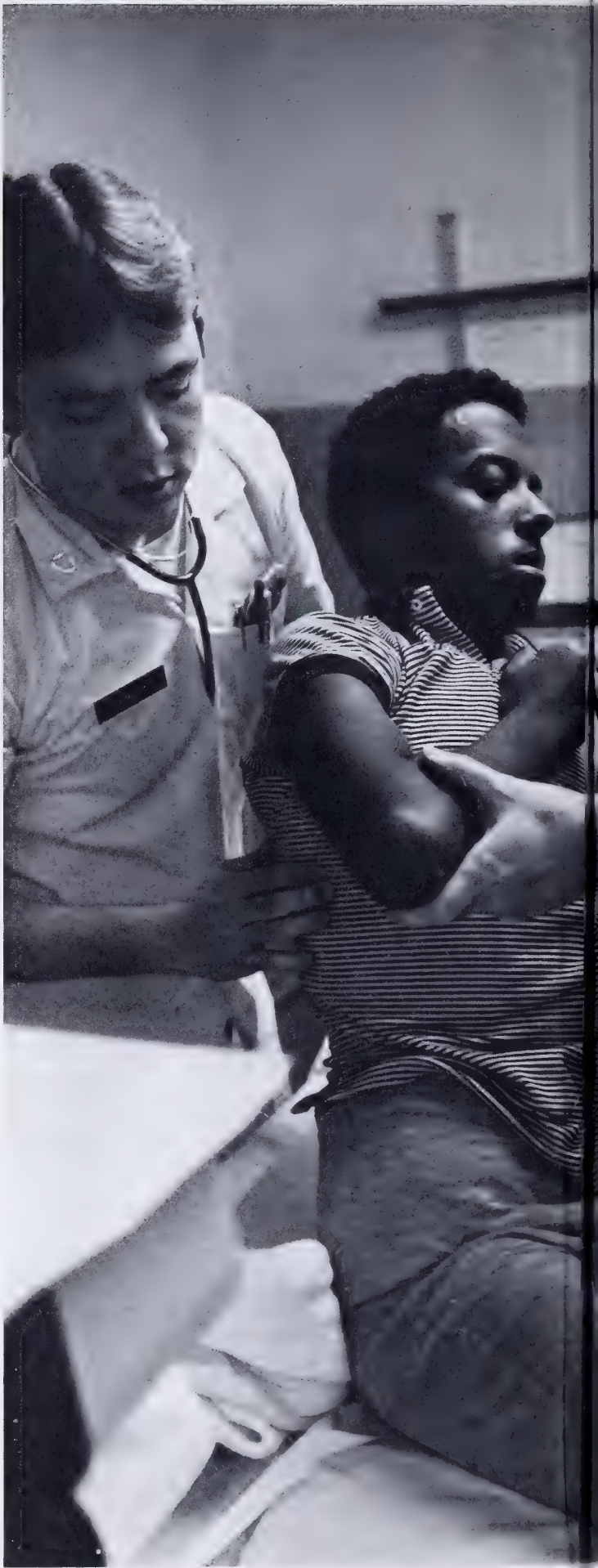
But a look at what doctors, nurses and emergency medical technicians do behind the ER doors at two Army hospitals might help.

At Womack Army Hospital, Fort Bragg, N.C., one doctor, one physician assistant, two nurses and four EMTs treat as many as 100 patients during the 3 p.m. to 11 p.m. shift. They also answer telephones that ring constantly and fill prescriptions after the pharmacy closes.

The ambulance section, manned by three or four EMTs, often goes on 15 calls during the eight-hour evening shift. And civilian ambulances bring in patients from surrounding counties when they are not stable enough to make it to other hospitals.

"We see a lot of children and a lot of people complaining of chest pains," said 2nd Lt. Rhonda Tobler, one of the staff nurses. "And we get jump injuries too."

Most patients come through the ER waiting room, where the receptionist makes out their charts and sends them directly to the pulse, temperature and respiration room. "Our medics eyeball them in there," Tobler said. "And if they think a certain patient shouldn't wait, they'll tell us, and we'll call that patient ahead of the others." She added that other patients who've been waiting don't always understand









Faith Faircloth

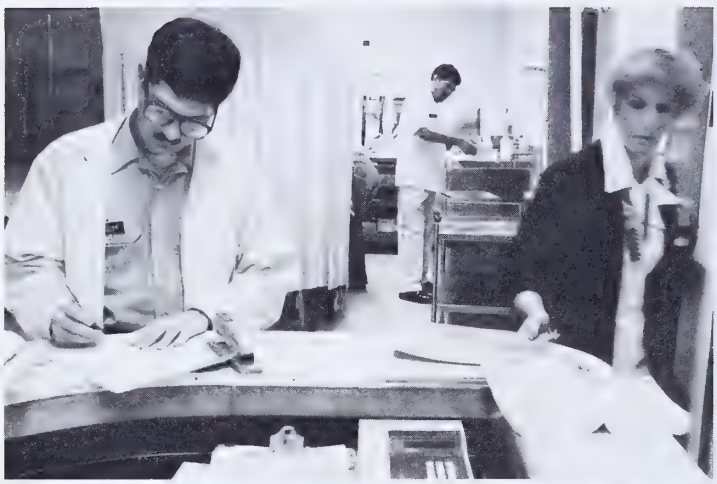


Faith Faircloth



SFC Michael Brown

Dealing with life and death situations is all in a day's work for the doctors, nurses and emergency medical technicians who staff Army hospital emergency rooms. But it's only part of the job. At busy hospitals like DeWitt at Fort Belvoir, Va., and Womack at Fort Bragg, N.C., it's not unusual to find standing room only in the ER waiting room after the clinics close in the evening. It's often necessary to call in extra medical help to handle the patient load. And the hardest part of the job can sometimes be explaining to patients why they have to wait.









SFC Michael Brown



Whether patients enter the ER through the ambulance entrance or the waiting room doors, they find a medical staff ready to provide comfort and reassurance as well as medical treatment. This may mean explaining a patient's treatment to a worried relative, showing concern with a gentle touch on the shoulder, or humoring a "little emergency" who doesn't want to open her mouth.





that this patient may have a higher temperature or a more acute illness.

Womack has one of the busiest ERs in the Army. But their volume is not what makes them unique, according to Tobler. "Our troops belong to the rapid deployment force," she said. "They live from minute to minute not knowing where they may be sent, and they 'party hearty.'"

What she was saying was that soldiers work — and play — hard. The ER staff finds itself restraining the occasional feisty troop who resists medical help after drinking and getting into a fight. "But I love my work," Tobler said. "I wouldn't want to be anyplace else. I can't forget that I'm in the Army here."

The ER staff at DeWitt Army Hospital, Fort Belvoir, Va., doesn't see many paratroopers, but that doesn't mean their work is dull. "The 3 p.m. to 11 p.m. shift is our busiest," said charge nurse Capt. Gloria McDowell. "We usually see 60 to 70 patients and answer 50 to 100 telephone calls." Two EMTs handle ambulance calls and help out in the ER when they're not busy.

McDowell said they treat more family members, retirees and civilians than troops at DeWitt. "We see a lot of children because their mothers don't have transportation to the clinics during the day. And we treat everyone brought in by commercial and county rescue ambulances.

"We also treat Marines from Quantico Marine Corps Base because they don't have a hospital. And we take care of patients from Lorton Reformatory." Lorton is a District of Columbia prison located in Virginia. "Since we're the closest facility, they have to bring the prisoners here first. We stabilize them and send them to D.C. General Hospital in Washington." She added that many patients from Lorton have stab wounds rather than illnesses.

When things get too busy for the scheduled ER staff to handle, they can call for additional medical help. "We have beeper numbers and home phone numbers for the doctors on call," McDowell said. "And if we get a two- or three-hour backup, we can call one of them to come in."

During rare quiet times, the ER staff has an opportunity to polish their skills and learn new ones. At Bragg, the ambulance EMTs practice such life-saving techniques as CPR. And at Belvoir, some of the staff are learning to put in stitches by practicing with training aids.

Patients all seem to come in with the same or similar complaints on the same night, McDowell added. "We have disease night, chest pain night, pediatric night and GYN night. We can never tell what it's going to be."



These cycles also occur at Womack. Tobler noted there are certain times when patients' dispositions aren't the best. "Believe it or not," she said, "we're all believers in moon changes. We swear by the full moon."

Tobler and McDowell both say the biggest complaint they get is that people have to wait. "They don't understand what's going on back here when they're sitting in the waiting room," McDowell said. "They think we're dragging our feet. So we talk with them and try to make them understand because we care about everyone who comes in the door."

"We get a lot of bad marks because people don't understand," Tobler echoed. "And we get very few pats on the back. It means so much to hear a patient say, 'You're nice, and you did a good job!' That's what gets us through the day. □

Texans like to brag that they have the largest oil fields and cattle ranches around. One thing is for sure, though. Texas does have the largest armor post in the free world — all 216,915 acres.









Maj Tom William





MILES AND MILES OF TEXAS

Story and Photos by SSgt. Victoria Mouze

WHEN Texans describe the size of their state, they smile and reply, "Well, there's miles and miles." They could just as well be describing Fort Hood, located in central Texas. Hood is the largest armor post in the free world. Some 700 miles of paved and dirt roads snake through an area that is 27 miles long, north to south, and 25 miles wide, east to west.

Named in honor of Confederate Gen. John Hood, the post has grown from the Army's World War II Tank Destroyer Center to the present-day home of III Corps Headquarters, two combat-ready divisions, the 2nd Armored and the 1st Cavalry, the 6th Cavalry Brigade (Air Combat) and the 13th Corps Support Command.

The 2nd Armored Division earned its nickname, "Hell on Wheels," when its commander, then-Maj. Gen. George Patton Jr., predicted that the unit would be just that when fighting on World War II battlefields. When the unit fought in French Northwest Africa and Sicily, it proved that Patton was right. Divisional units later served in Korea and Vietnam.

Today's Hell on Wheels has some of the Army's latest equipment. All armored battalions are now equipped with the M-1 Abrams tank. The division was also the first to field the M-2 and M-3 Bradley fighting vehicles.

The 1st Cavalry Division, known as "The First Team," traces its roots back to the horse soldiers of the 1800s. Elements of the 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 12th Cavalry regiments are still active in the division. The 1st Cavalry has fought in World War II, Korea and Vietnam.

In late 1980, the unit became involved with the M-1 tank when the 2nd Battalion, 5th Cavalry, was chosen as the first battalion-sized unit to test the tank.

These divisions and various support units, combined with $1.4 billion worth of tactical equipment, give rise to Fort Hood's claim of being "first in Army combat power."

Besides supplying soldiers with the latest equipment and 240 square miles of training area, Hood offers them and their families one of the Army's largest PXs and commissaries. Each month, more than 100,000 customers spend $5.8 million at the PX and $4.3 million at the commissary. To make shopping easier, the two modern complexes are located side by side. And there are other facilities, including 21 branch PXs, 14 barber shops, two movie theaters and five shoppettes.

More than 14,000 family members live in 5,237 sets of on-post quarters, ranging from single houses to eight-plexes, and from two to five bedrooms. Another 31,355 family members live off-post. When families first arrive, they can usually expect a waiting period of up to a year for quarters.

Soldiers receive medical and dental care at Darnall Army Community Hospital and at five dental clinics. The hospital staffs 22 major medical clinics and seven troop clinics. Darnall's lab conducts 700,000 tests each month and its pharmacy fills 130,000 prescriptions. A staff of 100 dentists





Just as Fort Hood offers good training for its soldiers, the post has a variety of recreational activities. Soldiers who enjoy sports can choose from flag-football, baseball and others. Visiting one of the two post museums is another way to enjoy off-duty time.

offers soldiers and their families the latest in dental care.

Other agencies help soldiers and families in areas such as legal services, child care, and financial counseling and aid. In keeping with the Army's commitment to families, Fort Hood has several programs, including the Army Family Advocacy Program and the Community Life Program. The AFAP deals with family abuse while the Community Life Program helps improve quality of life through such offerings as recreation and social services.

On-post elementary school children attend one of three schools — Meadows, Bruce Clarke and C. W. Duncan. Surrounding towns, such as Killeen, Copperas Cove and Belton, also have school systems.

Colleges and universities are nearby. Soldiers wanting to improve their education can arrange for counseling, testing and financial aid at one of several education centers located on the post.

Fort Hood and the surrounding area offer a variety of recreational and cultural programs. The post's Morale Support Activities oversees 250 different types of recreational and sports activities. A person can spend an afternoon working on ceramics, wood or leather crafts. If a soldier wants to work on his car, he can do everything from a minor tune-up to a complete overhaul. He might check out on-post drag racing or motocross throughout the year. If a soldier is interested in music, he can check out instruments at the Music Center.

Sports-minded soldiers can choose from just about any sport, all the way from company-sized to post-level competition. There's softball, basketball, football and wrestling, for example. Also golf courses, a roller-skating rink, bowling centers, swimming pools, and a go-kart track are available.

Nearby areas offer hunting and fishing. Special events, such as rodeos, livestock shows, and arts and crafts shows are held during the year. Many cities and towns retain influences brought by early settlers, such as San Antonio's early-18th century Spanish flavor. Larger cities, like Dallas/Fort Worth, Austin, Waco, and San Antonio are all within easy driving distances. These cities have colleges and universities, museums, theaters and other attractions.

Whether Fort Hood soldiers are training on the Army's latest equipment, enjoying a day of fishing or just checking out the area, they have miles and miles of Texas and activities around. □

Maj. Tom Williams



25TH INFANTRY DIVISION

"Tropic Lightning"
Schofield Barracks, Hawaii



THE division was activated Oct. 1, 1941, at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. On Dec. 23, 1942, it landed on Guadalcanal, then secured the island of New Georgia in late 1943. On Jan. 11, 1945, it landed on the island of Luzon, where it saw 165 days of continuous combat. The division participated in four campaigns during World War II and was awarded the Philippine Presidential Unit Citation.

After five years of occupation duty in Japan, the 25th was rushed to Korea in July 1950. It engaged in defensive actions with other U.N. forces breaking out of the Pusan Perimeter to drive the enemy deep into North Korea. When the Chinese attacked in November, the division covered the withdrawal of U.N. forces. It then counterattacked to free Seoul in March 1951 and assisted in driving the communists into the "Iron Triangle" area north of the 38th parallel. "Tropic Lightning" returned to Schofield Barracks in October 1954 after 10 campaigns and two Republic of Korea Presidential Unit citations.

From January 1963 to December 1965, the division sent approximately 2,000 troops to Vietnam as aerial machine gunners, known as "shotgunners." In December 1965, the 3rd Brigade was deployed to Vietnam, followed by the remainder of the division in early 1966. The division participated in 12 campaigns while serving in Vietnam. After four years of combat, the division, minus the 2nd Brigade, returned to Schofield Barracks in December 1970. The 2nd Brigade, which had stayed behind in Vietnam, returned to Hawaii in April 1971.

The unit has two Active Army brigades and one roundout, the 29th Separate Infantry Brigade of the Hawaii Army National Guard, Honolulu. The division also has attached the famous 100th Battalion, 442nd Infantry of the Army Reserve, with headquarters at Fort DeRussy, Hawaii.

The 25th Infantry Division is currently assigned to Western Command and is the only major Army combat unit stationed in the Pacific. The division has participated in exercise Team Spirit and in numerous other field-training exercises in the Hawaiian Islands and elsewhere in the Pacific. □



Infantrymen of Company K, 3rd Battalion, 161st Regimental Combat Team, 25th Infantry Division, clear caves of Japanese troops using phosphorus grenades and rifles. The action was in Balete Pass on Luzon Island, the Philippines, in April 1945.

This article on an Active Army division is one in a series compiled from official Army sources by Danny M. Johnson, Pentagon management analyst.

STRANGERS IN THEIR OWN LAND

Story and Photos by Sgt. Maj. Mike Mason

KATUSAs: Korean soldiers in U.S. Army units in Korea. Coping with a different language and customs, they fill vital jobs and provide a cultural link.

LYING on a gray stone revetment, two soldiers relaxed following a C-ration meal. They talked to take their minds off the late afternoon chill on a March day in Korea. They talked to relieve the boredom of the lull in a field exercise. They talked to learn about one another's homes and customs.

One of the soldiers was from the 25th Infantry Division, in Korea for a Team Spirit exercise. The other was in Korea because it was his home. He was a KATUSA. That stands for Korean Augmentation to the United States Army.

KATUSAs have served in U.S. Army units in Korea since August 1950. Then, in the early days of the Korean conflict, Republic of Korea army recruits became replacements in U.S. units which had taken heavy losses in the Pusan Perimeter defense. KATUSAs also provided continuity in U.S. units. They remained in the units throughout the conflict, while U.S. soldiers rotated back to the United States after nine months of frontline duty.

When the fighting ended, the KATUSA program continued, but the objective changed. KATUSAs were assigned to U.S. units not only to help keep the units operational, but to provide trained specialists for the ROK army.

Today KATUSAs serve in a variety of Army jobs. They work right alongside their American counterparts, not only as infantrymen, but as cooks, clerks, heavy equipment operators, drivers, mechanics and in all sorts of other specialties.

"It's very hard to get to be a KATUSA," said PFC Shin Je Yoon, assigned to the 19th Support Command. According to Shin, only one out of every 10 who take the Korean army's examinations is picked to be a KATUSA.

The ROK army selects KATUSAs based upon scores on tests given at their recruit center. Korean recruits selected for the KATUSA program must have at least a high school diploma and some understanding of English. Most KATUSAs, however, are qualified far beyond the minimum.

Shin, who has a master's degree in economics, is better educated than the average KATUSA, but not by a lot. Most KATUSAs have some college work behind them and those with master's degrees are not uncommon. A survey last year of 19th Support Command's KATUSA population showed that 87 percent had at least two years of college. Often, though, their education isn't immediately evident to Americans because KATUSAs tend to have problems with the English language.

All Koreans study English from the 7th grade through high school, and most who go on to college continue studying English. At the 8th Army's KATUSA Training Academy, KATUSAs learn some American English and slang, as well as American customs, U.S. military history and dismounted drill. Despite their education and training, however, many KATUSAs are bewildered when they hear Americans talk.

"KATUSAs try to understand GIs, but you must understand that we have no opportunity to hear a native English language speaker," explained Shin, who has studied English for 17 years. "If a GI will write down his words, we can understand anything. But if he or she speaks rapidly, we can't understand. I can read anything in English, but I can't speak or hear exactly."

Regional accents and slang just add to their confusion. To compound the problem, Americans often become frustrated because KATUSAs sometimes don't understand "plain" English.

The American language isn't the only surprise for many KATUSAs, though. Those who are trained as truck drivers, for example, usually have never driven any vehicle before, save perhaps a bicycle. One driver, Cpl. Choi Byung Un, of the 19th Support Command's 69th Transportation Battalion, said that he had never even seen a big tractor-trailer before coming into the Army.

"I only see picture," he said. Choi explained that he was a little scared when he first saw the massive 14-ton rig he now drives. He has since come to feel comfortable with the truck, though. "Now I like driving. I like watch scenery, drive."

Choi, like many KATUSAs, was drafted after his third year of college. As much as he enjoys driving, he has no desire to carry his new-found skill into civilian life. He wants to complete his degree in business. "Go back to school after Army, no drive. Finish college. I'm business."



Although running a 14-ton rig up and down the highways doesn't fit into the career plan Choi has mapped out for himself, he's all business when it comes to his Army job. He takes a lot of pride in his truck and maintains it well.

"PMCS every day," Choi said, stressing the importance of pulling preventive maintenance checks and services. "Number one truck, must be number one driver," he explained, smiling and proudly tapping the steering wheel with the edge of a clenched fist.

Choi also takes pride in his accident-free driving record. He admits, though, that maintaining that record is not easy. The harsh Korean winters sometimes make the roads treacherous, he explained. And then there's the problem of dealing with the sometimes



not-so-safety-conscious civilian drivers who share the roads.

"A few days ago," recalled Choi, "civilian driver cut around me, hit mirror. Sometimes civilian driver too much crazy."

Besides coping with new equipment and skills and an unfamiliar language, KATUSAs also have to cope with an unfamiliar culture. Choi gets a little help from a friend.

"My friend, Private Middleton, speak Korean," Choi explained. "I teach Korea custom, he teach me American custom." Choi and his American friend often go on pass together, taking in the local sights. "We go Taegu, watch everything civilian," Choi said.

Americans, like Choi's friend Middleton, are free to try Korean food when taking in the sights. If they like it, fine. If not, that's fine too, because good old American food abounds on the military compounds.

KATUSAs, on the other hand, aren't quite as fortunate. Eating in dining facilities alongside their American counterparts, KATUSAs sometimes find their "good old American food" is a little too rich for their tastes. The KATUSAs' ROK army pay is low by American standards and doesn't allow them the luxury of dining off post frequently. They can, however, get Korean food within their budgets at KATUSA snack bars on military compounds.

Many KATUSAs readily take to American food, however. "I like American food," Choi said. "I like kind of meat." He's not sure what kind of meat it is he especially likes, but he knows he likes it. He hasn't forsaken his native foods, though. "I sometimes eat Korean food. Go KATUSA snack bar, eat kimchee, rice."

Kimchee, a fermented vegetable pickle dish, is dear to the hearts of all Koreans. A pungent and odorous dish, for Americans kimchee takes some getting used to.

An American soldier assigned to Korea for the first time is faced with a strange language, strange customs and strange foods. The American, though, has the insulation of the U.S. military compound and can ease into learning about the host nation's culture.

KATUSAs, however, after six weeks of ROK army basic training and three weeks of KATUSA school, shoulder their duffel bags and walk headlong into a foreign culture, without ever leaving their native land.

They manage and manage well, however. And they play an important role in their country's defense. They help foster a better understanding of the Korean people and customs among American soldiers, and perform vital jobs, helping keep U.S. units fully operational. □

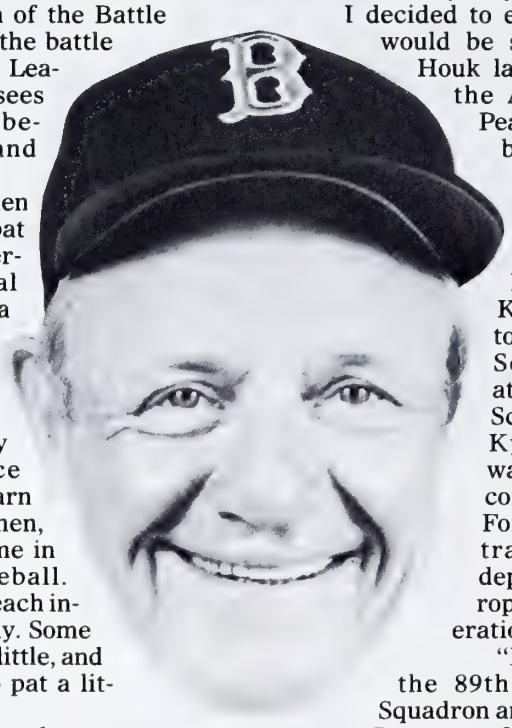
EDITOR'S NOTE: Portions of this article were extracted from an article published in Southern Star, *the 19th Support Command newspaper.*

THE MAJOR'S A MANAGER

Story by Capt. Mike Conroy
Photos Courtesy Boston Red Sox

FROM the trenches of Bastogne to the dugouts of Fenway Park, the Major has led troops to victory for the past 40 years. The Major is Ralph Houk, current field general of the Boston Red Sox. As a veteran of the Battle of the Bulge and the battle for the American League pennant, he sees a correlation between combat and baseball.

"Having men under me in combat helped me to understand personal problems in a stressful situation," Houk said. "Baseball is a different kind of stress, but my Army experience helped me to learn how to handle men, and that's the same in combat and baseball. You have to treat each individual differently. Some you have to kick a little, and some you have to pat a little."



Ralph Houk

Houk is the only manager in big league baseball who has earned a Silver Star and a Bronze Star for heroism and a Purple Heart. He is also the only Army veteran with more than 1,500 victories and two World Series championships in his duffel bag. His nickname is an honest one.

"I came out of the Army in 1945 as a major in the Army Reserve," he said. "When the people in baseball found out, the nickname just stuck."

He signed a contract with the New York Yankees right out of high school, and played the 1939, 1940 and 1941 seasons in their farm system. After the 1941 season he enlisted in the Army.

"Everybody was being drafted. I decided to enlist so the Army would be sure to take me," Houk laughed. "I went in the Army right after Pearl Harbor and just before Christmas."

The first stop for Pvt. Ralph Houk was basic training at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. He later went to Officer Candidate School and graduated from the Armor School at Fort Knox, Ky. From there he was assigned to a reconnaissance unit at Fort Riley, Kan., and trained prior to his deployment to the European Theater of Operations.

"I was attached to the 89th Reconnaissance Squadron and worked with the Rangers of the 9th Armored Division. The unit also worked with the First U.S. Army and Patton's Third Army."

Houk suggests that he got promoted mostly through attrition. "My job in recon was to spearhead operations. I became a first lieutenant pretty fast through elimination. When some of the captains got wounded or killed, I'd take charge of a squadron."

Houk saw action in the Battle of the Bulge and Bastogne.

"The toughest battle was at the Bulge. It was cold and we were not in very much contact with other friendly units. A lot of my men got killed there."

CAPTAIN MIKE CONROY is a plans officer at Recruiting Command headquarters, Fort Sheridan, Ill.



Christmas 1945, the Major was discharged. Baseball was his next battle.

"A lot of us veterans were coming back to baseball under the same circumstances. The training camps were crowded," he explained. "It was not easy, but at that time the Yankees were a big organization with three Triple-A clubs and 30 other farm clubs."

Houk spent 1946 on the farm and then had one of his biggest thrills by making the Yankees in 1947. He played for eight years as a catcher and hit a



Boston Red Sox manager Ralph Houk, right, argues his point with an American League umpire.

lifetime .272. He spent three years as a minor-league manager in the Yankees' system and three more as an assistant coach under Casey Stengel. The Major succeeded the "old perfesser" as Yankee manager in 1961.

The '61, '62 and '63 Yankees were powerhouses. Houk led them to the World Series all three years and twice came back a winner.

"I was fortunate to manage the Hall of Famers — Mantle, Yogi, Whitey Ford.... Good players make you a good manager. They make anyone a good manager. It's that simple."

Houk was named Major League Manager of the Year by *Sporting News* in 1961 and managed the American League All-Star team in 1962 and 1963. He stepped up to the Yankees' front office for two years and then returned in 1966 for eight more seasons in New York. He was named American League Manager of the Year again in 1970. The Major left New York for Detroit in 1973 and skippered the Tigers for five seasons before retiring to his home in Florida in 1978. After two years, he was again ready for combat and became the 35th manager of the Boston Red Sox in 1981.

As a manager, the Major says that if he has any good qualities, they are his ability to handle men and his knowing a bit about pitching. His skill in handling men is a direct result of his Army experience.

Future Hall of Famer, Boston's Carl Yastrzemski, who hung up his spikes at the end of the 1983 season, confirmed the Major's ability as a leader.

"Ralph Houk is fantastic. He treats players as individuals and allows time for each one," Yaz said. "I'm just glad he was my manager. If he wasn't, I don't think I'd have played as long as I did."

Of course, Yaz and the Major are a mutual admiration society.

"Yaz is an outstanding case of a person with 23 years in the game who still loves to play baseball like a little kid," Houk said. "Hall of Famers are a little bit above the average player. They not only have great ability, but they have the competitive spirit, the will to win. They work hard all the time. Yaz is out there before he needs to be, working out before his part of spring training even starts. When a young player comes to spring training and sees the amount of work Yaz does, I know it rubs off."

As a World War II vet, the Major has strong opinions about military service. "I feel bad when I see the young men and women in uniform and they are not looked up to like they were in the past. People have a different attitude today, but I think it's getting better. I admire anyone who serves in the Army or who has served in combat for our country. The nation has to realize that being in the Army is a prestigious job, and that people in uniform need to be appreciated for their sacrifices."

The Major's battles continue, not in France, Germany or Belgium, but in Baltimore, Chicago and New York. Just as he learned to do in the Army, the Major continues to take care of his troops and accomplish his mission of winning ball games for the Red Sox. □

POSTMARKS

Compiled by SSgt. Victoria Mouze

Paul Wells



Sand Death Express

FORT HUACHUCA, Ariz. — SSgt. Dave Nicewander owns a truck he jokes will "eat the Army's new cross-country Hummer for lunch." He is referring to the "Sand Death Express," his customized 1973 short-bed Chevy.

Features include 4½-foot tractor tires, a five-speed Syncro transmission from a three-ton dump truck, and a radiator from a Greyhound bus. His front bumper is a sewer pipe that holds 15 gallons of water to use when he washes his truck.

Before Nicewander left for Fort Bragg, N.C., he used the Express for mud racing, a sport that is gaining popularity in the West. He has invested hundreds of man-hours of labor and more than $25,000 over the past three years in the truck.

"Mud racing is a lot cheaper and different from drag racing," Nicewander said. "There is an excitement to being in on the start of a sport that calls for improvisation and creativity. Besides, mud racing is a clean way to have fun!" —*Lt. Col. Hank Rilling*

Allied Cemetery Visit

ST. AVOLD, France — Frost covered the ground as a cold November wind whistled through the trees. Sergeants major representing Great Britain, France, West Germany and the United States walked by white marble crosses. Some looked for relatives.

The Heidelberg Sergeants Major Association visited French, German and the U.S. military cemeteries in St. Avold to pay their respects. During each ceremony, a memorial wreath was laid, an invocation given, a rifle salute fired and *Taps* played.

This was the first allied military memorial ceremony sponsored by the association. "Something like this has been long overdue," said Sgt. Maj. Wayne Wanner, Headquarters, 7th Medical Command, Heidelberg, West Germany. "This is what the association is all about."

"We need to do things like this as an allied corps," said Hauptfeldwebel (West German sergeant major) Klaus Wenzel, Headquarters, Central Army Group, Heidelberg. "We need to remind ourselves what has gone on in the past and that we should avoid a recurrence of this. This is why CENTAG and NATO are important. We must never forget."

The association is planning to conduct more such ceremonies throughout Europe. —*SFC Stan Hoisington*

MARS: GI, Phone Home

CAMP RED CLOUD, South Korea — Camp Red Cloud's Military Affiliate Radio System station is sending a message to soldiers stationed there: "GI, phone home."

With the help of MARS, soldiers can talk cheaply to relatives and friends back home. "We radio a stateside station," said Sgt. Lester Ashley, NCOIC, MARS. "We give them the phone number, they dial the number station-to-station.

"We don't collect any money on this end for calls. Calls are billed on the receiving end. Using MARS is cheap compared to making a call direct from Korea."

Most calls are patched to the West Coast. Calling the East Coast is harder because of the radio frequencies. "We just have to play it by ear each time," Ashley said.

To make a call, soldiers can either call or visit the station. Callers use a phone as with any normal phone call. "The only difference is that they must say 'over,' " Ashley said. "The radio operator can then switch the receiver to the other person."

"Some people like saying 'over,' " he continued. "That gives them time to think of something else to say in the excitement."

The station also offers MARSgrams, free written messages sent stateside. Messages are delivered by mail or phone, depending on which is the quickest and cheapest. They're usually delivered in three to five days.

Ashley said that the station is getting several new radios, a computer teletype and a long distance antenna. "We're hoping to update the station and provide even better service," he said. —*Sp5 Nancy Langford*

Gator Gets Aid

FORT LEWIS, Wash. — Members of the 3rd Squadron, 5th Cavalry, 9th Infantry Division (Motorized), gave one of their buddies an ETS party.

The friend was quite surprised when he was given money for travel expenses and a padded box to travel in. Col. John Robinson, commander, Cavalry Brigade (Air Attack), presented an Army Commendation Medal and certificates of achievement and appreciation.

During his tour, the soldier stood out among his peers, being promoted to sergeant in record time. Then, tragedy struck. He bit through an officer's boot because he was angry at being denied underwater demolition school, and he refused to salute for several weeks. His brief, illustrious career was cut short. He would spend the rest of his tour as a private.

But through it all, he still performed in an excellent manner, marching in parades and reviews, riding in his unit's helicopters and going out to the field.

Since his ETS, Al E. Gator has returned to his home state of Louisiana. "In all sincerity, Gator needed a new home," said Maj. Henry Ruth, Headquarters Troop commander. "We checked all the local zoos and several on the West Coast. They had enough alligators. We then called the Louisiana Game and Fish Commission. They said they would be happy to take Gator."

Now that the unit's former mascot lives at a wildlife preserve, no doubt he has lots of time to tell war stories.

"The soldiers are talking about having a horse for a mascot now," Ruth said. "I'll have to take that under advisement." —*Sp4 Dean Sparks*

ALL TIED UP

Story by Lt. Col. William Wessner
Illustrated by Anne Genders



THE necktie is just a strip of cloth when you get right down to it. But think about it a little, and it's obvious this humble piece of cloth is much, much more.

The tie reflects the wearer's personality, taste and individuality—or the lack of same. If it has the right colors and patterns, a tie can show the wearer "belongs" in some way—or doesn't. As though to assert their independence and equality, women are being seen these days wearing ties. And, of course, occasions are automatically more formal if those present wear ties.

So modern society has its own necktie psychology. Enemies point out that ties are uncomfortable, silly and useless, and they've predicted ties will be extinct soon, when society becomes truly casual. How strange this social issue becomes when one considers the tie started life as a kind of rabbit's foot.

The word "necktie," as we fondly call it today, was coined in 1838, but the garment itself dates back almost 200 years earlier to the time of King Louis XIV. Neckties first appeared as ornamental neck scarves worn by Croatian mercenaries serving in France and were said to have been good luck charms for warding off neck injuries. It was called a "cravat" after the Croats.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL WILLIAM WESSNER is an Army Reservist assigned as assistant radiological officer to the Federal Emergency Management Agency regional office, Thomasville, Ga. He is a FEMA security officer in civilian life and lives in Tallahassee, Fla.

The French, who were extremely fashion-conscious even then, adopted the custom of wearing the neckcloth whenever they went out.

A cravat was an embroidered muslin scarf loosely knotted about the neck or tied in front with a bow. The "steinkerk" was a variation of the cravat, named after the Battle of Steinkerque in 1692 when French officers, in a hurry to get to the battle, twisted their cravats carelessly around their necks, threw themselves valiantly into the struggle and won the day.

The steinkerk was a plain cravat wrapped around the neck. The ends were folded over one another like a braid before they were passed through a buttonhole on the front of the coat. This form of cravat persisted well into the 18th century and was probably the forerunner of the ascot.

Cravats became very popular in the armies of Europe and America where colored neckwear distinguished the various regiments. Black, however, became the accepted color in both the army and navy as time passed.

For a while, the cravat was replaced by the "stock," which was a stiffened cloth-like collar used to keep the soldier's head upright—thus giving a more military-like appearance. The stock was not very popular with the troops, however, and it dwindled in size until it became a small tab inside the collar itself.

The cravat was at its peak of popularity by the 19th century, but alas, a new fashion was coming into vogue. Instead of cravats, many men began wearing a narrow scarf around their necks which they simply crossed over in the front. This was the beginning of the modern tie.

By the 1850s, the cravat began to give way to the satin tie, which was usually tied in a bow. Stiff collars soon came into fashion and were worn with a tie and made up bow or with an ascot tie and tiepin. Some ties were merely passed through a ring rather than being knotted—no doubt the harbinger of the string tie.

In the Army, the knotted cravat was firmly entrenched by the 1870s and yet all but concealed by the high-collared military coat. Except for color, it hasn't changed much either. Black was the dominant color until brown came into use with khaki uniforms at the turn of the century, and now black is back in.

The word "necktie" had been in use for nearly 100 years, but as though to show it wouldn't fall for a passing fad, the Army didn't adopt the term until October 1936. It was a change in name only by that time; "cravat" even then described the four-in-hand knotted tie soldiers know today.

No matter what it's called, the tie reigns supreme among military and civilian neckwear. The tie is everywhere. And there is no sign of its demise in the foreseeable future. □

VIABLE
RING AROUND THE ARMY

Story and Photos by MSgt. Norman Oliver



SSgt. Lenzola Smith, Fort Meade, Md., enters data at a terminal hooked to the VIABLE system. She can see her entry on the screen and correct errors before sending it to the computer.

"WHERE are all the tank starters on post?" asks a maintenance lieutenant. He knows the Army has plenty of starters — somewhere. But if he has earned silver bars, he probably knows better than to ask such a question.

Not that it's a silly question.

The Army also "knows" where those starters are. It also has a good idea of how many bullets, grenades, paper clips, spoons and soldiers it has. It knows it has about 11,800 tanks. It has a mountain of information about those tanks — maintenance, training, ammunition and spare parts. That knowledge along with data on other weapons, equipment and buildings is kept in records. Sooner or later some of those records are put in a computer.

Suppose the lieutenant decided to ask the post computer where those starters are.

First, his request would go through three levels before reaching the post's data processing center. There, a data control clerk would fill out a coding sheet for a keypunch operator, who would create a card with a series of holes. Then the card would have to be proofread, comparing holes to the coding sheet. If there was a mistake, the card would be repunched.

Then the card with the question is sent along with thousands of other cards to the computer. It will go into machines that are older than most soldiers. If the machines work, a report will be spit out in three to seven days.

In the meantime, mechanics will have replaced broken starters and Army depots will have shipped new ones to the post. By the time the question gets to the post data processing center, the answer has likely changed. And it's likely to be way out-of-date when the printed report gets back to the lieutenant.

The Army has data on millions of items. Getting to it can be tedious and expensive. Because it takes the Army's old computers a lot of time to answer one question, it's easier to regularly print out everything. That way, anyone who wants to know how many tank starters the post has can check the latest printout. So can the person who comes along two hours later asking about jeep alternators.

Now, however, the Army is buying the most up-to-date equipment, which can quickly find the answer to one question and display the answer on a video terminal.

The new system is called VIABLE, which stands for Vertical Installation Automation Baseline. It is bringing the Army's computer system up to the same standards used in American business.

However, 20 years of doing things the same way doesn't die easily. Bringing programs written 10 to 20 years ago up to date is costly and time-consuming. In one year the Army translated 2.6 million lines of computer programming code. This got 36 of the 39 standard Army programs up and running on the new system. It didn't bring the benefit of extracting one piece of data at a time, though. That will require more new programming.

Already soldiers see the benefits of the new system. One of the first posts to get VIABLE was Fort Meade, Md., in the post's military personnel office.

PFC Eugene Wright was trained in AIT to keypunch computer cards as

part of his duties. When he got to Fort Meade, he found only one keypunch machine in his office. "I had trouble when I first got here," he said. "Everybody had to use the keypunch. We weren't able to input every day. Now everybody has a terminal and can put in transactions. It cuts down on time."

Wright said he felt nervous when he first sat down at the terminal. "Everybody's afraid of messing up. I was afraid it was going to be complicated. But once you start to learn, there's nothing to it."

A soldier sees the whole entry on the terminal screen and can change a wrong entry on the spot. Under the old punch-card system, a wrong entry meant getting time on the machine and punching a new card.

SSgt. Lenzola Smith, also of Fort Meade, has been working with the personnel system for nine years. According to her, the new system is much simpler. "Units still get the same reports," she said. "Some of the units have their own terminals and enter their own transactions."

The terminal can recall some things. For instance, a commander can call up a portion of a soldier's record on the terminal. That can save the time of running to the personnel office to get it. Each terminal comes with a printer, which can print anything on the screen.

VIABLE processes supply, finance and personnel data. It is a network of computers talking to each other. Therefore, there is the potential for one computer in the network to get at data from another.

To do this requires the largest computer system in the Army. It will span the North American continent with branches to Alaska, Hawaii and Panama. Planning is under way to jump the Atlantic to Europe. It could eventually tie up with Army units in the Far East. Planners are eyeing ways to make this system mesh with the computers at MILPERCEN and the Pentagon.

The cost will reach nearly $700 million. The 10-year contract is the largest in the history of the computer business. In a "compute-off" test which helped sell the Army on the new system, a process that took 60 hours to run with post-level computers took 16 minutes under the new system.

The system is similar to that used by America's largest corporations, and it uses equipment from a variety of manufacturers. The contractor must evaluate current technology twice a year and advise the Army on any improvements that would improve operations or save money.

The project took six years to plan. Construction of facilities began in the spring of 1982 and is scheduled to wind up by the end of next year. When it's up and running, VIABLE will have five regional data processing centers linked together in a ring. This ring in turn will tie into local data processing centers at 47 Army posts. More than 54,000 soldiers and civilians will be trained to use the system at 18,000 terminals located throughout each post.

The five regional data centers will be located near Forts Belvoir, Va.; McPherson, Ga.; Hood, Texas; Knox, Ky.; and Ord, Calif. Each will have two mainframe computers to start and will get two more by 1992. These five centers are connected by high-speed phone lines. More high-speed phone lines link the centers to the 47 posts.

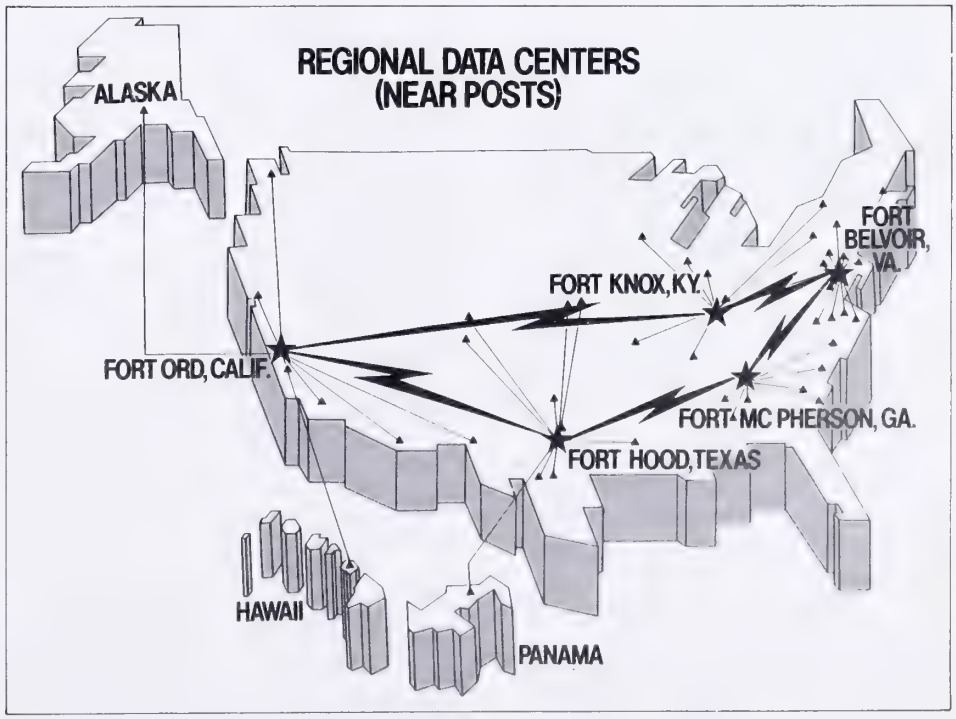
The system can expand in a crisis in a matter of days to handle two to three times its normal load. Two of the five regional centers can be destroyed, and the other three can pick up the load. This greatly upgrades the Army's current capacity. At many posts, computers are running 24 hours a day just to handle day-to-day operations. There's no reserve to handle a crisis or buildup.

The new system's extra capacity, however, isn't used in normal times. The higher computing speed and extra data storage cost more when they are turned on.

Each post has VIABLE communications equipment, its own computer and a variety of other devices, including mass data storage and printers. The local users will have terminals and printers. They are hooked into the post data center by high-speed phone links.

VIABLE is not without problems, however. As the system came up, communications lines were used far more than planners expected.

Another problem is duplication of work. One thing the Army uses to cut down on paperwork is the microfiche. At some posts inspected by VIABLE teams, nearly 80 percent of the reports used on post were duplicated — on microfiche and computer printout. Some posts were printing from 100,000 to 200,000 lines of type a day, all available on microfiche. Duplicate



reports tie the system up and keep it from being used to its full potential.

Col. Clinton H. Black is a man with a mission. He's in charge of installing and making VIABLE work. He's the project manager for VIABLE, which is based at the Computer Systems Command, Fort Belvoir, Va. The project is meeting its cost and time targets. But if VIABLE is to answer individual questions, people will have to stop asking it to answer questions that really don't need asking.

"Now in the supply business we have a large stack of computer paper printed out three to five times a week," Black said. "It's a list of everything in the way of supplies and spare parts that installation has. The only reason it's printed is if somebody asks, 'How many track blocks do we have?' Probably no one is going to ask, but you've got the answer."

Putting in a system as sophisticated as VIABLE means rethinking doing business with computers. "The solution we have has vast potential," Black said. "Now that we've bought VIABLE, are we in the Army smart enough to use it to its full potential? If we're going to be smart enough, we've got to be ready to challenge the way we've done things for years.

"At one post I asked, 'When do you process the supply system?' They said 10 o'clock at night. 'Well, why do you process it at 10 o'clock at night?'

"Everybody wants to process everything at night. The VIABLE system is virtually idle during the day. They process at night because that's the way they've always done it."

At one post Black and the VIABLE team went through every report generated in 24 hours. "Now office personnel for that post on that day generated 107 reports. First, I wonder who can read 107 reports," he said.

"Another post told me that 80 percent of their reports are also on microfiche. Both the report and microfiche can be eliminated if you start using something like that," he said, pointing to the computer terminal behind his swivel chair.

"People are beginning to see the advantage," said Black's deputy, Jean Lakey. "But it's going to take the Army some time to readjust. People are waiting to get on VIABLE. It's already overloaded. We're trying to budget our resources to expand."



PFC Karolyn Hefner, Fort Meade, Md., checks a card she has punched against a coding sheet. This old method of checking for accuracy requires the card be repunched if an error is found.

Once VIABLE got going and people saw what it could do, the demand for the system started growing, Lakey explained.

"When we first started, it was a chicken-and-egg thing," she said. "Do you buy the resource and put it out there with no use on Day 1 or no existing systems to put on it? Or do you say, 'This is where we want to go, get the resources and let people develop for it?' That's the way VIABLE requirements were chosen. We don't have the best programs right now. But at least we were able to come up with a method where the users can get started and begin to examine it.

"Once you begin to give them something, then they start to say, 'Why can't it do this?' We're beginning to see that happen now," she said. "We can meet the challenge of providing the users with what they need as fast as they want it."

"We're not dealing with one individual's need. We've got to satisfy 54,000 people. That's a difficult thing to do."

Difficult it may be, but it is helping young soldiers who use it. At Fort Meade, Wright appreciates that he doesn't have to scramble for time on a keypunch. At the Presidio of San Francisco, a staff sergeant was ready to give up on the Army until VIABLE entered his life.

"He was giving me a ride to the airport," Black said. "I was asking him the usual things: 'How long have you been in the Army? What are your plans?' He said, 'Well I was going to get out until I got involved in VIABLE.' Now he can see opportunities to train and to acquire an expertise that is on a par with what industry has. That's coming from the kind of young soldier you want to keep. So we're having a fallout we hadn't really expected.

"We've got young soldiers out there, and many of them have been exposed to data processing in high school. They come into the Army and they see this old hardware that we have. Now they see VIABLE coming along and they really want to get into it.

"VIABLE is going to affect everybody in the Army — someway, somehow. It's in personnel and finance. It's in the supply area. We'll be in the process of bringing the soldier more timely support, more quality support. It affects everything he does." □

SHE DOESN'T FLINCH

MSgt. Norman Oliver



TWENTY-FIVE years ago, Jean Lakey began work on Army computers as a keypunch operator at Fort Belvoir, Va.

Today, most computers from that era have been cast on the junk heap. Folks out to make a dollar cut up their memory cores, embed them in plastic and sell them as relics.

Today, Lakey is the No. 2 person in charge of 120 people who aim to make the Army's computers from that dinosaur era extinct.

"I don't know of anybody in this business that lady can't hold her own with," said her boss, Col. Clinton H. Black, head of Project VIABLE. "She spends 60 percent or better of her time on the road. She's out there looking two-stars eyeball-to-eyeball, and she doesn't flinch."

Lakey walks point for Black on Project VIABLE. She goes to Army posts and tells the commander that he's losing his computer and tying into a system he doesn't own that can be hundreds of miles away. Her job is to convince people that VIABLE is viable.

Lakey is working herself out of a job. When VIABLE is completed, the project office will disappear. "Relate it to how you put a tank in the field," she said. "You make sure it's manufactured and put together, that the training base is there, that all the parts are there to support it and that it's finally turned over for operational use. And that's the way VIABLE is."

Lakey started her Army civilian career shortly after graduating from high school near Fort Belvoir. "I decided to learn a new trade," she said. "Although I was trained as a secretary, that never appealed to me."

In the Army Lakey learned to work with computers. An efficient worker, she would finish her keypunching and then learn more about the computer. "When I first started working in data processing, most of private industry wouldn't allow women in the business other than as instructors or keypunch operators. They weren't allowed in the operations area."

She said the Army always has pushed equal opportunity for women in the computer area.

"I find that in the Army for the most part you may have to work a little harder to convince people that you don't fall into all the normal cliches," she said.

Working for the post data processing center required many skills. "You really held all jobs," she said, "the planner, the analyst, the programmer and finally the tester and implementer. I transferred from there into Computer Systems Command, which was founded in 1969."

There, she helped automate the Armywide personnel reporting system and the tactical systems used in divisions and separate brigades for logistics and personnel. "One interesting thing when I first came on that project: 'Well,' they said, 'you don't wear Army fatigues, so you probably can't go out and brief in the Army divisions.' But I gave all the briefings, and nobody seemed to mind it."

She then worked on the software for the Army's computers. "After three years there, I was looking for something new, and VIABLE was assigned to the command. They were looking for people — so I transferred to it." She headed the committee that determined which contractor's bid won the VIABLE project.

Black realized a project as large, long-term and complex as VIABLE needed a civilian deputy to provide continuity.

"I noticed Mrs. Lakey," Black said. "She rises to the top. She really came up through the tough school. She started as GS-2 and worked her way on up." So he picked her to be his deputy. She's now a GM-15, one of two women at that rank in the Computer Systems Command.

"I think the key thing on the job is that I believe in what I'm doing," Lakey said. "That normally makes anything else that you have to do easy. Plus working with a first-class team that we have here and also a boss whom I have a good rapport with makes your job even easier."

Combining a career that now keeps her on the road much of the time and keeping a home and marriage takes organization, she said. "I've had schedules and plans that I have had to meet in the home to have a social life. I also had a very understanding husband who agreed with the travel and where I wanted to go in my career. And that's important. He was supportive and is very proud of where I am now."

Sharing in her marriage, she said, "becomes so automatic, you don't even think about it."

She'd like the Army to become so automatic that soldiers don't have to think about it. Her vision is like that of a large chain store today. If you make a credit card purchase in such a store, your credit is checked right at the cash register which is tied into the company's regional computer. When the sale is made, the item is deleted from the store's inventory and a message goes to the next inventory point if it's time for a reorder.

She explained that that type of automation could be used in the Army's supply system, for example.

"This has been going on commercially for a long, long time," Lakey said. "We're going that way." □

FOCUS ON PEOPLE

Compiled by Sgt. Cecil Stack

Sp5 Ken Clauson



Sp5 Ken Clauson



Fingerhut: Waterborne

SSgt. John Fingerhut holds or shares several U.S. Army, Europe, and VII Corps swimming records, has won numerous gold medals, and twice entered competitions, where he won first place in all seven individual events held.

This year he set two VII Corps records in individual events and won silver and bronze medals at the USAREUR championships.

When on dry land, he's a communications security equipment repairman assigned to the COMSEC Logistics Support Unit, Boeblingen, West Germany.

Fingerhut began racing while growing up in New York. "There was a lake down the hill from our house and every summer a group of us would go down there and swim," he said. Fingerhut usually won these informal competitions, and joined a local team when he was 10 years old.

Now, when he's not training or competing, he coaches Youth Activities teams. He's especially fond of the Berlin "Bear-A-Cudas," and still travels there several times a year to conduct clinics. He coached them to a league championship while he was stationed there, and says they are still in the top three in their league. — *Sp5 Ken Clauson*

Stress affects everyone. People jog, swim or have hobbies to relieve stress. **MSgt. Phil Frabott** has a hobby — he collects Army patches to relieve his stress.

Frabott, assigned to the Army Recruiting Battalion, Columbus, Ohio, started his collection 16 years ago when he returned from Vietnam. He began collecting the patches soldiers returning from Vietnam threw away after they received their new unit patches. Frabott finally had to organize and frame his collection of almost 350 patches.

Frabott uses several sources to locate new patches. He browses Army surplus stores and visits the post exchanges of any Army posts he visits. His son, who also became interested in the hobby, sends him patches, as do friends. Frabott tries to collect older patches, but he'll accept any because he may be able to trade them.

Frabott enjoyed displaying his collection at home, but now he hangs it in his office to show others how large and diverse the Army is. — *P. J. Roberts*

During his off-duty time, one soldier at Fort Jackson, S.C., helps young adults explore the medical profession because, he says, "It turns me on."

First Sgt. Andrew Ouzts of the post Medical Company has been the adviser for the Boy Scouts' Medical Explorer Post 89 of Moncrief Army Hospital for five years. Exploring, the highest level of scouting, is designed to give young adults first-hand knowledge of different career fields.

As an adviser, Ouzts meets with the Explorers once a week. He plans field trips, and teaches cardiopulmonary resuscitation, basic nursing skills and other first aid procedures.

"After they have received basic first aid instruction, they are allowed to help out at the hospital for hands-on-training," he said.

What does he get out of donating so many hours to his group? "I like to see young people achieve and be successes. I also enjoy watching them grow."

For the past two years, Post 89 has been recognized as the best Explorer post in the Columbia, S.C., area.

"Our recognition was partially due to our participation at University of South Carolina football games. Our Explorers helped to locate ill or injured spectators and assisted them from the stands to medical specialists," he said. — *Sp4 Mike Fine*

Sp5 Cole and PFC Megan Tierney may not be ready to take the place of Donnie and Marie Osmond as a famous

Frabott: Patch Kid





Sp4 Mike Fine

Ouzts: Exploring

musical duo, but they have changed history books at the 3rd U.S. Infantry, Fort Myer, Va.

After 199 years, The Old Guard received its first brother and sister when 18-year-old Megan joined Cole in the Fife and Drum Corps. Cole is a drummer and Megan plays the fife.

Their first exposure to The Old Guard was at a 1978 Fife and Drum Corps muster in Connecticut.

Cole then attended a 1981 performance at Yorktown, Va., and came away so impressed that he chased down the Fife and Drum Corps' bus, persuaded the driver to stop and auditioned on the spot. "Some of these guys still remember that and talk about it," Cole said. He enlisted in late 1981 and reported for duty with The Old Guard in November 1982.

Megan enlisted in 1982 and joined the corps in 1983. She admits there are advantages to being assigned to the same unit as her brother. "I knew what to expect when I got here and that made it a lot easier. He also stands up for me when it's needed," Megan said.

For Cole, having a sister in the same unit is different. "Her being here puts a little pressure on me. I feel protective of her. People are always telling me I have to look after my little sister."

Cole's relationship with his sister goes beyond that of her protector. "My brother is someone to kick around with," Megan said. "We've always been pretty close." — *Sp4 Jack Caswell*



P. J. Roberts

"I wasn't a hero, just a survivor," **Howard Buckley** said after being awarded a Purple Heart for wounds he received almost 40 years ago.

Buckley doesn't have any ill feelings against the Army for taking so long to present the award. "I think getting the award shows the justice of the Army," Buckley said. "Being awarded it now means more to me than it would have when I was first injured. I only wish I could share it with my buddies."

During World War II Buckley was assigned to a mortar platoon on Morotai Island in the Dutch East Indies. Just after daybreak on Sept. 22, 1944, the Japanese attacked. During the battle he received wounds on the face and hands.

"I was too scared to even feel it," Buckley recalled. "I stayed where I was until a surgeon came along and took care of me."

Buckley, of Chelmsford, Mass., received the award at nearby Fort Devens. Going to Devens brought back memories for him — he was stationed there when he first enlisted and was processed out of the service through what he calls "the same door."

With the 80 cents in travel money he received then, Buckley returned to his wife, Victoria, whom he had married only seven months before he enlisted in the Army. — *Sp4 Karen K. Cordevant*



Sp4 Jack Caswell

Tierneys: Family Affair

SERE TRAINING: A REAL GETAWAY

Story and Photos by SFC Michael H. Hartt

IT was all John could think of as he ran through the tropical nightmare of a forest. Bushes and thorns tore at his clothing and the uneven ground threatened to send him sprawling at any second, but he was losing them!

Only a few moments before he had taken advantage of a momentary distraction, an overflight by some aircraft. While his captors' attention was diverted, he'd made a break for it. They had followed, of course, and he'd led them a merry chase, but the dense jungle growth was helping him elude them.

Suddenly he couldn't hear them anymore! He'd lost them! But where was he? He didn't know exactly, for they had marched through the vast jungle for days, it seemed, and he'd lost all sense of direction.

Calming down, he stopped and took stock of what he had. It wasn't much. They'd been pretty thorough when they searched him. A small penknife (he always kept it stashed in his right boot), and the clothes he was wearing — that was it.

So now what? He had to survive, somehow, with what he had.

This situation is not uncommon during wartime. Soldiers could find themselves cut off from friendly forces hundreds of miles from anywhere, having to survive indefinitely using only what's at hand. They need survival training in order to make it.

The Army's 26-day Survival, Evasion, Resistance and Escape Instructor Qualification Course at Fort Bragg, N.C., was established in June 1982 to help meet that need.

"The course trains the trainer," said CWO 2 Russell McIntyre, former course field training officer. "The men who attend are trained in combat/evasion survival skills so they can return to their units and teach others."

SERE is taught in three phases.

First, students go through a nine-day survival fieldcraft phase. They learn to find food and water; to make shelters, weapons and tools from materials at hand; to identify edible and poisonous plants; to survive at sea; and to make improvised water crossings.

Next, they go through seven days of evasion, resistance and escape training. This includes classes on evasion movement and escape techniques, helicopter recovery devices and operations, "hide" shelter making, and evasion planning in cold, tropical and desert weather conditions.

Other class subjects include secret communications techniques, dealing with security dogs, legal aspects of escape and evasion, captivity and the Code of Conduct, escape planning, and resistance to interrogation.

In the third phase, students put everything into practice by spending eight days in Uwharrie National Forest, N.C. There, they undergo a five-day evasion field training exercise and a three-day survival FTX.

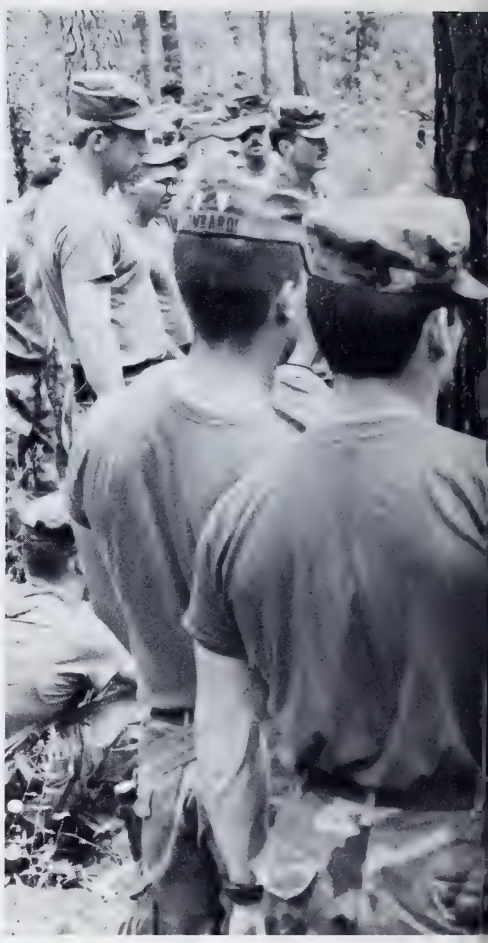
During the evasion FTX, teams of four to six students are sent into various areas of the forest with only the barest of survival gear. Among allowed items are a stone knife of their own making, a nail, an iron strip, a bottle of water purification tablets, a pencil and small notebook, a self-made rucksack, two canteens and a cup, a small plastic bag, two fish hooks and 25 cents for an emergency phone call.

They are given objectives to attain and barriers to get through. They must live off the land while being constantly hunted by eager members of the 82nd Airborne Division out tracking them, sometimes with dogs.

In the survival exercise, the team members are separated and must survive on their own for three days. Among their tasks are setting snares to catch food, rigging fishing lines, and making fires, weapons, tools and a hide site. They must forage for food — snakes, crawfish, insects, frogs and turtles are some of the more sought-after delicacies. Even ants are fair game. Edible roots and ferns round out the menu and help the students to keep away hunger pangs.

The purpose is not to starve them, but to teach them how difficult and physically demanding it is to evade and survive. "This helps eliminate any preconceived notions and unrealistic goals," McIntyre said.

Students are not allowed to talk to anyone during the FTX and must try to avoid everyone other than their instructor, who monitors them to ensure they are all right and are conforming to training guidelines.



At the end of the FTX, the instructors enter the students' hide site areas and grade all the survival tasks they were given to accomplish. Each task has a certain point value and 280 out of a possible 400 are needed to pass.

The next morning, the students march back to the main camp and load up on vehicles for the trip back to Camp MacKall, about 50 miles away. There, they clean up, have their first good meal in eight days, and get ready for the graduation the next day at the John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center at Fort Bragg.

"The students learn to survive and evade the enemy when in a combat environment," said Lt. Col. James "Nick" Rowe, chief of the SERE division. "This enables them to continue to fight, if necessary. They're also taught

SERGEANT FIRST CLASS MICHAEL H. HARTT is NCOIC, Public Affairs Office, John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center, Fort Bragg, N.C.





Left, soldiers gather around an improvised lean-to during a class on shelters in the Survival, Evasion, Resistance and Escape Instructor Qualification Course taught at Fort Bragg, N.C. • Underground escape and evasion techniques are also part of the course conducted by the John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center.

how to avoid being subjected to physical punishment, if at all possible.

"Today's soldiers come from a society where survival rations are Colonel Sanders and Big Macs," he said. "In the past, commanders assumed that ground troops knew how to live off the land. Just because we walk on the ground doesn't mean we know it. I don't want anybody to learn the way I did." Rowe spent 62 months as a prisoner of the Viet Cong in South Vietnam. He finally managed to escape as he was about to be executed.

Rowe's sentiments are echoed by McIntyre. "American soldiers are not adequately prepared for captivity or survival situations. It's up to us, the officer and NCO corps, to see that they are. This course is the way to do it.

"Soldiers trained as SERE instructors will become an asset to their units. Few commanders can afford to lose a man for 26 days. But, once trained, these men can set up SERE courses and pass on the basics to other soldiers. These men are given all the necessary lesson plans to set up a training program when they leave Fort Bragg." Only SERE instructor course graduates are authorzied to provide SERE training.

"The course was terrific," said MSgt. Lewis V. Mills, a reservist with Company A, 2nd Battalion, 11th Special Forces Group, in Richmond, Va. "The Army has gotten away from teaching survival skills. In a few years these skills could be lost, unless we pass them on. This course taught me a lot about survival skillcraft, and I lost a lot of weight too!"

"It was very strenuous, very rewarding, and I learned a great deal," said Capt. Robert L. Manning of Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 3rd Bn., 7th SF Gp., Fort Bragg. "The evasion mode was the hardest for me because I had to keep moving constantly and find forage to sustain that movement. I ate anything I could find, including ants, termites, crawfish, grasshoppers and leaves. I would have eaten a fish, but he got away!"

The SERE course is open to all male Active and Reserve Component personnel in grade E-5 or above. The course is not yet open to women, but officials say it will be once facilities are available for them at Camp MacKall.

The Army has three levels of SERE training. Level A is a 4-hour block given in all Army entry-level schools. It consists of an introduction to the Code of Conduct, the Uniform Code of Military Justice, the Geneva Convention and a basic understanding of SERE. Level B is the 26-day course at Bragg. Level C is an 18-day course for personnel who are considered to have a high risk of capture, such as Pathfinders, Rangers, Special Forces, certain military attaches and aviators.

Commanders wishing more information on the SERE school can write to the 1st Special Warfare Training Battalion (Airborne), U.S. Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center, ATTN: Special Forces School (SERE), Fort Bragg, N.C. 28307.

The center is the Army's proponent for SERE training. □

FREEDOM'S MORE THAN JUST A WORD

Maj. Tom Williams

THERE are a lot of excuses for war — more land, more money, more power. During the last three wars America was in, only one excuse became reason — freedom was at stake.

The right to choose and do and believe. That's the basic dictionary definition of freedom. It's up to men and women in uniform to defend those rights when someone wants to take them away. To be ready to do that, soldiers train to do their jobs in war. They train to do the best they can, thinking about all the different ways they can do their jobs better. And, if the time comes, they think and do.

And, if the time comes, they think about other things. Most soldiers in combat think, at least briefly, about being killed or wounded. We have next-of-kin cards and wills, and everyone is trained in basic first aid, but. . .

No, you don't normally think about some things. You're too busy fighting. "And there's a psychological mechanism humans have that says it always happens to the other guy," said Lt. Col. William S. Reeder Jr., an Army aviator. "If we go out as combat pilots, and every time we take off we figure we'll be shot down or captured, I don't think we would enthusiastically go out on the mission. No, I never gave it a thought."

Reeder may never have thought about becoming a statistic, a prisoner of war, but in May 1972, in the jungle of South Vietnam, 1st Lt. Reeder's helicopter was shot down. Three days later the North Vietnamese captured him. For the next 11 months he was a POW.

For others, like Donald C. Harris, the thought of being captured sneaked in, right at the end. "We were so busy fighting, and it wasn't until the very last — food down to only a half pound of rice a day, no medicine or ammo. Well, then I guess the possibility did cross my mind. Where could we go? We couldn't swim the China Sea."

Corporal Harris, with Battery G, 200th Coast Artillery, New Mexico National Guard, was fighting the Japanese in the Philippines during 1942. In April, he and hundreds of other soldiers were captured and started marching north. Harris, unlike many of the others, survived the Bataan Death March and the next three years as a captive of the enemy.



Many didn't survive the ordeals of captivity. But then, only the strong survive. And there's no single source for that strength — a will to live, family, country. But survive and endure many did.

"You get to a point that, after you live with those people, you learn to hate them more each day," said William Norwood. "Finally you just say, 'My gosh, this would be a form of winning for them if I just laid down and gave up. I surrendered to them again.' So you fight back, kind of the human instinct to live and survive."

Norwood was a corporal with the 24th Infantry Division during the Korean conflict. From April 1951 until August 1953, he was held as a POW by the North Koreans.

Some POWs endured because of their belief in a higher authority — God. Harris and fellow POWs weren't allowed to have religious services. Because of this, their will to live was strengthened. But then there are the guys who survived because they had a real bad attitude, like Raymond Janos and his buddies Al and Larry. Janos was a staff sergeant with the 907th Glider Field Artillery Battalion, 101st Airborne Division, in World War II.

"We were a little flip," Janos said. "If they pretended that they were going to shoot us, we would move the gun from the right side of our head to the other, and then laugh at them."

Not smart, just flip.

"But you get to the point where you don't give a damn anymore, you can't be bluffed. We got pushed around, and shoved around, but we fought back because the fear was gone. After all that we went through — starvation, filth, scurvy, lice, lack of any sanitary facilities, well, we got tough. Larry would get up some mornings and sing 'Good morning, breakfast clubbers' when we hadn't eaten in three or four days. That kind of tough."

Enduring, mentally and physically, is tough. Like rolling over when the alarm goes off in the morning, giving up is easy to do.

"As a matter of fact," Harris said, "I damn near died. It was just through the help of my friends that I made it. It was very easy to be apathetic and give up. But the other POWs wouldn't let me. 'You can't just lay there and die. Get up and do something,' they said. Then, after I got up and got to working, I did the same to others."

"I've always been an optimist," Reeder countered. "Even in the most dire situations I always found something positive, if not outright funny. There was another American with me — he died and I didn't. And the reason was my attitude. He was in better physical condition than I was, his wounds not as bad as mine, but I was optimistic. I realized I might die, but I was going to try to live and survive. And I really looked forward to what I was going to do when I got home.

"I had a lot of time to think and reflect. I guess my children were most present. I was always thinking of things to do with my son, like jogging down the road in matching sweatsuits, well, things like that."

"You missed the little things you took for granted," Janos added. "Like a cup of coffee with cream and sugar, a warm john and soft toilet paper — especially with dysentery!"

"Food. I was always thinking about food," Reeder added. "I had a full five-day menu planned out in my head for when I got back. I should have written it down. I remember some of it — it was three meals a day for five days. And a home. I spent a great deal of time — a good exercise of my mental logic — designing a home right down to the last detail."

Ahh, food. One piece of bread, a half liter of warm soup, half bowl of rice. Wouldn't it be nice, Harris pondered, to have just a basic meal of meat and potatoes and gravy? Wouldn't it be nice not to feel alone and lost? To have Sunday dinner with family and friends?

"The first time I felt loneliness was while I was being carried into the Dutch hospital," Janos recalled. "I'm wounded, nobody knows me and I can't speak their language, Krauts all around and nobody gives a damn. And I don't have my Blue Cross card. No toothbrush or clothes, full of lice, no underwear or hanky to blow my nose. That really hit me hard."

You don't give up. You think about those things you miss, about surviving and about your release.

"After the first year, that little spark of hope was still there, but it was dim," Norwood said. "But I never really gave up all hope. If I had, I wouldn't be here today. We kept thinking the U.S. would come and get us."

"Well, give up hope of an early release? Maybe," Reeder countered. "But give up hope of getting back home? Never. When I was in the Hanoi Hilton, the day we were to be released after the peace agreements were signed, they didn't release us. The communist camp commander called us into the courtyard. He gave us a speech about Nixon doing an about-face on the agreements. 'The American warmongers continue the war,' the camp commander said. 'You will be prisoners forever — go back to your cells.' Well, even with that, we fully expected the 82nd in full parachutes over Hanoi, coming in to get us. But I never gave up hope that as long as I could physically survive, I would get home, someday. I think we all felt that way."

Janos spoke of the loneliness of being a POW in Germany, of being away from family and close friends. But the captivity kindled new friendships, and a type of "in-numbers-there-is-strength feeling."

"Well, the friends I made then, in that North Korean camp," Norwood said, "they're still friends today — probably as strong as, if not stronger than, they were during those times. Without them, without the help of others, no one could have made it. We shared our food. There was no medicine to share, of course. But most important, we listened and talked to each other."

"When I finally got to Hanoi," Reeder said, "I knew the conditions would be better than in the jungle. I was finally in an actual social community where I could communicate with the guys — actually talk freely — and have a system of communications across the military chain of command. I felt better and knew things would be OK. I had a familiar support structure.

"But I haven't kept those friendships going as much as I would like. It's like graduating from high school or college or the advanced course. You say to each other, 'Keep in touch. We'll meet and do this and that.' But you never do. And that's bad, because we were all very close. We struggled and survived together."

As POWs they shared food and

thoughts and dreams. They also shared in the garbage, as Reeder said, the propaganda and interrogation.

"It got to be a way of life in Hanoi," Reeder said. "Twice a day we would get Hanoi Hannah over the loudspeakers in our cells. It was trash, real garbage. I kept track in one of their newspapers of all the people they had killed, all the artillery we had lost to the North. According to their statistics, they killed more people and we lost more weapons than were ever in South Vietnam.

During interrogation sessions, Reeder was given a pad of paper and pencil and told to write what he thought of the war. When he wouldn't write what the communists wanted, they became disgusted and left. Once in a while, though, disgusting the enemy brought on punishment.

"Sure there were beatings," Harris said. "We complained to the Japanese guards that the barracks were cold. They would come in each night and douse the stove in our barracks. So when we complained, they started waking us up at midnight for calisthenics. Then the camp commander would walk up and down the rows of men hitting us in the face with a bamboo pole. But things like that strengthened our resolve to live. We got just a little more defiant."

"I'm not sure the punishment strengthened my resolve to survive," Reeder said. "What it did do was make it easier to resist the enemy. Those times put you at odds, in competition with them. And it's easy to say, 'You sorry son of a bitch, you're trying to get to me and do me in, so I'm opposed to you.' "

"I got mad," Norwood added. "If you get a person really mad, he can muster more will to live and endure more pain and suffering. The North Koreans would do things that would drive us to hate them. And that had a great part in the resolve to survive."

Time has healed some of that hatred. For Harris, he gave up that hate long ago because he felt it wasn't going to get him anywhere. Reeder said that the hate of almost all the guards is gone, but not the hate of the North Vietnamese system.

"I still have a hatred of communism," he said. "And a lot of it because of what I saw as a prisoner. Their whole system stinks. Any political system that has to control the minds of the people to survive is worthless."

Sp5 Dave Schad



Reeder: I have an appreciation for freedom now. I felt like a kid at Christmas time.

Freedom. Is there any way to define it? For these four former POWs, freedom has a special meaning.

"Freedom is hard to define," Reeder said. "We talk about it in school, but it really is the simple things, the small freedoms. Something as simple as putting your hand on a door, opening it and going into another room. To have control over your personal life."

"For me," Janos added, "the fact of not being behind wires. I can run to the store, turn on the TV and have a beer, get in the car and drive to Akron or California when I want, without the need to ask anybody.

"Americans have so much freedom. They are born with it, understand it and use it well. When it's taken away, we really know it and feel it. Sitting at breakfast, reading the funnies, knowing that you can open the refrigerator and take out that fresh glass of milk. That's little, but that's a freedom."

"We take it for granted sometimes," Norwood said. "We have to stop and reflect, and really understand and feel freedom. We never think about the freedom of worship or speech or travel. People in other countries do. I guess it's something we each feel inside."

Maybe we don't normally think about some things. We're too busy. . . .□

EDITOR'S NOTE: Donald C. Harris retired as the chief of Morale Support Activities, White Sand Missile Range, N.M. Raymond J. Janos, a graphic arts salesman, lives in Westlake, Ohio. William Norwood lives in Etowah, Tenn. Lt. Col. William S. Reeder Jr. is the executive officer of the 9th Cavalry Brigade (Air Attack), 9th Infantry Division (Motorized), Fort Lewis, Wash.

Memorial to an Ordeal

Story and Photos by JO1 Barbara Burfeind

THE tall, white-haired gentleman stood quietly as he gazed over the bay waters into another world. He looked, unwillingly, into the past, at terrors few others have known.

Fifty feet below the water level where he looked, about 150 yards off Alava Pier at Subic Bay, the Philippines, lies the Japanese ship Oryoku Maru and almost 400 Americans who went down with her.

Loyd Mills and a few other survivors had returned to Subic Bay to dedicate a memorial to friends and unknown comrades.

Mills, a retired Army colonel, was then a captain in Company C, 57th Infantry, Philippine Scouts. He was captured at Corregidor, and held as a prisoner of war. In September 1944, Mills recalled being taken by truck to Bilibid prison in Manila, a transit camp and later a staging post for prisoners headed for Japan to be slave laborers.

In December, the Japanese slipped several ships into Manila Bay to pick up able-bodied POWs, which, according to Mills, was "anyone who could cast a shadow." On Dec. 13, more than 1,500 soldiers and 45 civilians were crowded into three different holds on the Oryoku Maru.

"We were so jammed together we were like sardines in a can," Mills said. "I had a canteen of water — which I didn't drink. Some of the men drank all of their water before getting on the ship. So when they got on board, their water was gone. What happened was very hard to describe: suffocation due to crowding and the tropical heat, men going crazy — killing each other or drinking urine. Many died that night."

The next day American planes bombed and strafed the unmarked convoys, unaware of the Americans on board. The Japanese beached the ship to evacuate their wounded, but they would not allow the POWs to come out of the holds and threatened to shoot anyone who tried. On Dec. 15, American planes returned and hit the bow of the ship, killing several hundred people and setting the Oryoku Maru on fire. The POWs were finally allowed out of the holds and forced to swim ashore.

"Of course, as you came in, the

JOURNALIST FIRST CLASS BARBARA BURFEIND is assigned to the Public Affairs Office, U.S. Naval Forces Philippines, Subic Bay.

Japanese picked you up," Mills said. "I remember going up a trail to where there were tennis courts. About 1,200 us were kept there for three or four days." There, many received food and water for the first time in several days. Food consisted of one spoonful of raw rice per day. A nearby water spigot, still there today, kept many men alive. Crowding was again a problem, with no space to stretch out or lie down. Prisoners were surrounded by a chicken wire fence and were unprotected from the glaring sun.

With the Oryoku Maru destroyed, the group was taken to the San Fernando, Pampanga, jail. From there, they were taken to La Union and transferred to the Enoura Maru and Brazil Maru. The two ships docked six days later in Takao, Formosa (Taiwan). But the POWs were no luckier this time than before. On Jan. 9, 1945, American planes strafed and bombed the Enoura Maru.

Arthur Beale, now a retired Naval officer, was a prisoner on the ship. "I jumped into a pile of bodies but was unable to get my whole body in, so that my feet got hit," he said. The prisoners were transferred to the Brazil Maru, which left for Japan on Jan. 13.

During the voyage the death toll mounted. A burial detail threw bodies overboard every two or three days. On Jan. 29 the ship arrived in Japan.

"Had the trip been longer, I don't think any of us would have remained alive," Mills said. "When I got there, like many others, I couldn't walk. A big Australian dockworker took me off the ship." Mills only weighed about 80 pounds by that time.

Beale and Edward Konik, of the 91st Infantry, met at the Moji hospital. The pair soon became friends when they discovered they were both from Connecticut. The hospital, Beale recalled, had straw mats, no heat and no anesthesia.

"You got to know each other very well and you kind of helped one another," Konik said. "If you got sick, your buddy usually kicked you in the butt to get you on your feet, to keep you going. If he got sick, you reversed it. That's the reason you survived."

From the hospital, they joined many others in work camps in Japan, Korea and Manchuria. Konik said they were eventually liberated by the Russian army in Hoten, a POW camp outside of Mukden, Manchuria.



From the left, William Bryan, Charles Brown and Arthur Beale watch Loyd Mills drink from the spigot that supplied life-giving water when they were POWs during World War II.

The Russians made it clear they were in charge. "Most of us went a little ape when we realized what was happening," Konik said. "I talked to the captain of one of the Russian companies and learned he could speak Polish. I spoke fluent Polish, so I said, 'I'm hungry, I'd like to go to the town of Mukden,' and asked, 'Could I join your unit?' He said, 'Sure, why not!?' "

"We went to Mukden, where the Russians had set up a command post. It took time to evacuate the POWs, so that it was three days before the Americans rounded us up.' "

Charles Brown, then an Army first lieutenant, saw his 4-year-old son for the first time upon his return home. "When this happened, we didn't realize how bad it could be," he said. "The older officers and men (he was 35 at the time) survived better than the younger men because we had something to live for. I had one son and my wife was pregnant when I had left the states. So it was rough on the wives too. They were only told by the War Department that we were presumed prisoners of war."

Of the men aboard the Oryoku Maru, fewer than 200 are alive, according to Brown. "Many of the survivors who recently visited Subic Bay were in or near the same locations while POWs, but few of them knew one another. Most of my friends died there, but so did most everyone's friends." In the aftermath of war, survivors and families have slowly discovered one another over the years.

William Bryan, from Ypsilanti, Mich., had returned to the Philippines for the first time since 1941. "It's kind of cathartic to come back, see the places again and talk to people that were here," he said. "But being a POW is not something we're proud of or would talk about a great deal."

Yet, the survivors agreed that people need to know what happened. "People should know that life isn't a bowl of cherries," Mills said. "If you want freedom, you have to fight for it. Sometimes you have to suffer and die for it.

"You'll find most of us enjoy living more," he remarked. "I think that is the result of our experiences."

And perhaps because they came so close to losing everything, these men realize more than most how much they really have. □

ILS SUPPORTS THE PROGRAM

SFC Michael Brown

COMPANY Z was really looking forward to receiving the new combat vehicle. This unit was among the first to receive it and knew it was going to make their job a lot easier.

When the big day arrived, Private Jones ripped around the countryside test driving it. And then the generator light came on, signalling something was wrong.

"No problem," Jones thought, "I'll take it back to the motor pool and our ace mechanic Sergeant Smith will fix it up, and I'll be on my way again."

As Smith began checking out the new vehicle, he noticed he didn't have any technical manuals. "No sweat," he figured. "I'll just poke around until I find the generator and fix it. How difficult could that be?"

Smith quickly discovered that getting to the generator meant lifting the pac out of the vehicle. That meant he needed more people to do this simple job. He would need a boom crane to lift the engine. This meant he would also need a new building because the maintenance bay was not tall enough for a boom crane.

"Why didn't somebody think about these things before they sent us this vehicle?!" Smith exclaimed.

Thinking about "these things" before new equipment is fielded is part of the Integrated Logistic Support process. Through ILS, the fictional problems faced by Smith do not become a reality.

The program is a management tool used to ensure that all aspects of supporting a piece of equipment are considered long before the item is fielded. ILS starts when a need for a particular item is identified.

"ILS must be a part of acquiring a new system from the time someone thinks of the idea for a new system," said Col. Frank Gniazdowski. "If you don't think about support until manufacturers have developed prototypes for bidding, it's going to cost a lot of money to make changes. By the time there's a prototype, 70 percent of a system's life-cycle costs are locked in. Changes at that time are costly."

Gniazdowski heads the ILS and Modernization division, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, which oversees systems development

Steve Hara



actions from offices contributing to the ILS program. These actions come from Army staff offices such as the DCSLOG and the Deputy Chiefs of Staff for Research and Development, Operations, and Personnel. They also come from combat and materiel developers, and the testing community.

Project officers for these actions provide the logistics support analysis expertise within their areas for each new system.

ILS consists of 12 elements:

- Maintenance plan—This plan



SSgt Victoria Mouze

Debra Jacobs and Tom Bitner of New Cumberland Army Depot, Pa., pack a spare parts kit for a Bradley fighting vehicle such as the one above at Fort Hood, Texas. Determining kit contents for many major weapons systems is a part of Integrated Logistics Support planning.

spells out who will do which maintenance tasks and at what level. Contractor support is a part of this plan, which also sets standards for each level of support.

• Support and test equipment—When a new item gets to the field, tools and other equipment will be needed. Test equipment must also be available. Planning ensures needed items are either already in the field or created specifically for the new system.

• Supply support — If units don't have spare parts, they can't fix the new system when it breaks down, which makes it useless. This element covers all aspects of packaging, handling, receiving, storing and disposing of spare parts and consumable supplies, such as fuel and ammunition.

• Transportability—Being able to move a new system from one place to another means considering the methods of transport, size restrictions, and customs requirements.

• Technical data — The papers needed to support a new system include technical manuals, parts lists, blueprints and specifications listings. This element also includes providing the initial paperwork and updates.

• Manpower and personnel — This addresses the numbers, skills and grades of people needed to operate and support the new system. It also deals with recruitment and retention.

• Training/training devices — Without proper training, using a new system is a hit or miss. This aspect involves preparing courses of instruction, creating training aids and filling other training requirements.

• Facilities — Most new systems require a specific amount of building space for training, maintenance, storage and testing.

• Computer resources support — Computers run the test program sets, the automatic test equipment, and other parts of some systems. This planning covers what software will be needed for these computers and includes computer systems which are weapons themselves.

• Design influence — This ILS element causes design changes to make a system or vehicle more energy efficient, faster, safer, or easier to repair. These changes, made while the system is still on the drawing board, are part of the systems requirements.

• Standardization and interoperability — A new system will be easier to support if it uses already-fielded components and subsystems that have proven reliability. This element evaluates which proven parts can be used and determines how well the other services and our allies can use and support the new system.

• Packaging, handling and storage — This planning, along with transportability, helps determine requirements for loading, unloading, shipping and storing. Also considered are other resources, techniques or methods needed for the system and its support to be maintained in the required condition before it is used.

The primary tool for developing all this information is the Logistic Support Analysis. LSA data is stored in the Logistic Support Analysis Record in automated form, or is stored in hard copy. Computers at the Logistics Evaluation Agency at New Cumberland, Pa., maintain the LSAR.

There are several questions within each ILS element that must be resolved before the system is considered supportable. Once a month, various agencies receive a detailed computer print-out showing the status of each question in a red, amber or green code.

Green indicates no problem and that ILS actions are on schedule. Amber indicates the presence of a significant or minor problem which can be solved or worked around by the time the first unit is equipped. Red indicates significant problems are present which cannot be solved and implemented by the time the first unit is equipped. If a question's code is amber or red, a detailed description of what is being done to resolve it is included.

All question areas must be green before a system can be completely supported when it goes to the field. But having all the questions green doesn't close the LSAR. After the system is fielded, data is gathered on changes to it or its support. This data is used as feedback in managing other systems and to update the LSAR on the original system.

"The importance of ILS continues to grow as newer and costlier systems become part of the Army inventory," Gniazdowski said. "The process must start and be adequately funded early on in development systems.

"ILS is not just a buzz word for logisticians. It's a viable process for the entire Army and Defense industrial communities." □


U.S. ARMY
GENERAL WILLIAM J. SUTTON

THEY WARRANT ATTENTION

Story and Photos by Sgt. Cecil Stack

WHEN their numbers are compared to the 762,000 commissioned officers and enlisted soldiers, they appear to be the Army's chosen few. Those few are the Army's 15,520 warrant officers.

Warrant officers are technicians filling positions that require more expertise than most enlisted soldiers or commissioned officers possess.

"Warrant officers meet specific MOS needs," said CWO 4 Lloyd N. Washer, chief of the Warrant Officer Professional Development Branch, MILPERCEN. "They are competent, trained technicians who remain in the same MOS throughout their careers." Washer explained that, in contrast, as enlisted soldiers are promoted they often become administrators. And commissioned officers are trained in two fields and must perform a broad range of duties.

Currently, warrants serve in 64 MOSs, in such diverse fields as club management, automotive repair, nuclear weapons and imagery interpretation. Originally, however, the Army's only warrant officers were members of the Mine Planter Service, established in 1918.

In 1920 warrant officers were also assigned to clerical, administrative and band-leading jobs. The War Department said one reason for the expanded role was "a desire to reward enlisted men of long service and also to reward former commissioned officers of World War I who lacked either the educational or other eligibility requirements necessary for continuance in the commissioned status."

When the Army Mine Planter Service was created there were two warrant ranks. Today, there are four: WO 1 and CWO 2 through 4. Warrant officers rank below second lieutenants, but above enlisted soldiers and cadets. Warrant officers receive the respect and courtesies due all officers. In some instances — marine deck officers and bandmasters — warrants can command.

Applicants must meet the minimum requirements of the MOS for which they apply. These requirements are published yearly in a Department of Army circular.

"There are several non-waivable standards applicants must meet," Washer said. "They must have a high school diploma or GED, score 110 or higher on their GT, have or be able to get a secret clearance and meet the height and weight standards."

The average person selected for an appointment was an E-6 who had about seven years' time in service.

Marine engineering officer CWO 3 Michael E. Henricks, 10th Transportation Battalion, Fort Eustis, Va., was an E-7 with 6½ years' enlisted service when he applied for an appointment. He was a typical applicant, except that he was a dockmaster.

Two Army warrant officers were responsible for Henricks' change of service and appointment. "They didn't have anyone who knew a certain dry dock technique and I jokingly said if they made me a warrant officer I could teach it to others," Henricks recalled. "Two weeks later they brought me the paperwork."

Henricks submitted his application and appeared before an Army field board. Once his application and board results were reviewed, Henricks was appointed a WO 1 and given orders to report to Fort Eustis. There he attended his MOS basic course and then a two-week warrant officer orientation course at Fort Sill, Okla.

Henricks' transition from enlisted soldier to warrant officer is one of several entry-level training processes in effect. Some provide MOS training before appointment and others provide the training afterward. Some selectees receive no MOS training, while others attend an officer candidate school-type course before their appointment.

Washer described the current system as a hodgepodge that doesn't provide standard entry-level training. In an effort to standardize training for all warrant officer selectees, a "Check 3" system is being phased in. Applicants must pass the system's three stages before being appointed a warrant officer.

The first stage, or Check 1, is the current selection process that all warrant officers must go through. Once applicants are selected, they enter Check 2 standardized training. At this stage they attend one of the warrant officer entry courses at Fort Rucker, Ala., Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., or Sill. During a six-week course, they study leadership principles and ethics in an OCS-type environment. This course is designed to ensure that they have standard officer training. Check 3 is specialized MOS training. The length of the training varies according to each MOS. After completing this training appointed candidates are warrant officers.

Warrant officer professional development is divided into three phases with the first being MOS qualification. Between their fourth and ninth year of warrant service they enter Phase II. During this phase they attend their advanced course. The subjects studied and course length depend on each MOS.



Physician assistant (011A) is one of the 64 MOSs in which warrant officers serve.

Warrants are eligible for further training during Phase III of their careers. This phase includes a warrant officer senior course, which is roughly comparable to the Sergeants Major Academy or to Command and General Staff College, according to Washer. Once they complete this course warrant officers usually work at brigade, division or higher staff levels, he noted.

Despite the advantage of working in the same MOS throughout a career, there is still a shortage of warrant officers. The Warrant Officer Division suggested several changes to make appointments more attractive, such as bringing warrant officers' salaries more in line with commissioned

officers' pay, allowing them to remain on active duty beyond 30 years, and creating CWO 5 and 6 ranks.

The direct appointment of E-7s through E-9s to CWO 2 is one recent change designed to ease the shortage. According to Washer, the change is aimed at E-7s. "E-8s occasionally apply, but rarely sergeants major," he said. "The appointment to CWO 2 is a positive pay incentive. As a WO 1, an E-7 could take a small pay cut if he switched."

CWO 2 Nadine M. White Eagle is a personnel/administrative technician at Fort Bragg, N.C. She had been an E-7 with 13½ years' enlisted service. Because of the regulation change she made CWO 2 in one year vs. the normal two-year requirement. "Initially I took a cut in salary because I lost drill sergeant pay, but I wasn't looking at money then. I was thinking about retirement," White Eagle said. "Making CWO 2 helped make up the pay difference."

White Eagle feels her NCO training gave her the needed experience for her new job. "I was NCOIC of the personnel records section at Fort Shafter, Hawaii. For three years I had overall supervision of 5,000 personnel records and 15 people."

She said a warrant in her section built up her confidence. "He showed me I could handle the job. I performed a lot of his duties when he was absent."

Now, as a warrant and chief of an enlisted records section, she is involved with running all aspects of the operation rather than supervising part of it as an NCOIC.

White Eagle pointed out another difference: "When I was an NCO, somebody would want to know what regulation the information I gave them came from. Now my suggestions are readily accepted without backup documents," she said.

White Eagle didn't have major problems during her switch from NCO to warrant, but she did have a problem with saluting. "At first I felt awkward having someone salute me," she explained.

Considering the benefits, learning to return a salute could be a small price to pay to be one of the Army's chosen few. □

Sgt Maj Mike Mason



About 800 selectees attend the 10-month-long warrant officer helicopter flight training program each year at the Army Aviation School, Fort Rucker, Ala. About 600 graduate.

PAY NOW, FLY LATER

Story and Photos by Faith Faircloth

WARRANT Officer Candidate Larry Hudson did a lot of thinking as he walked back and forth past the old wooden barracks at the Aviation Center, Fort Rucker, Ala.

He thought about how he missed his wife back home in Ohio. He thought about his eight years in the Marine Corps when, as a staff sergeant, he had supervised 50 other Marines. He thought about how he had left college just a few credits short of getting his degree, in order to be a WOC. And he wondered if it all was worth it.

Wearing his dress greens and marching up and down the company street was not Hudson's idea of how to become an Army aviator. He was doing what they call "taxi time" in the Warrant Officer Candidate Military Development Course. It was a penalty for getting too many demerits. And while other candidates visited with their families, Hudson did taxi time.

He had been sure everything in his cubicle was ready for inspection. His T-shirts were rolled an exact seven inches. His shaving cream can and bar of soap were wiped clean. And his boots had a shine the Marine Corps would have been proud of. But his TAC officer had given him 189 demerits and eight hours of taxi time.

The dreaded demerits were dangerous. Too many could mean a drop and dashed hopes. For the moment, though, the tedium of taxi time wore on Hudson's mind.

"Why am I doing this?" he asked himself. "I'm 30 years old — older than my TAC officer. They tell me when to get up, when to go to bed, when I can use the phone, and now this. Do I really want to fly this bad?"

For Hudson and most other candidates who wait as long as two years to be accepted to the WOC program, the answer is yes. And it's this desire to fly that gets them through the grueling six-week WOC-D course.

The mental and physical demands of the course ensure that only the best candidates make it into the next phase of training — 36 weeks of Warrant Officer Candidate Flight Training.

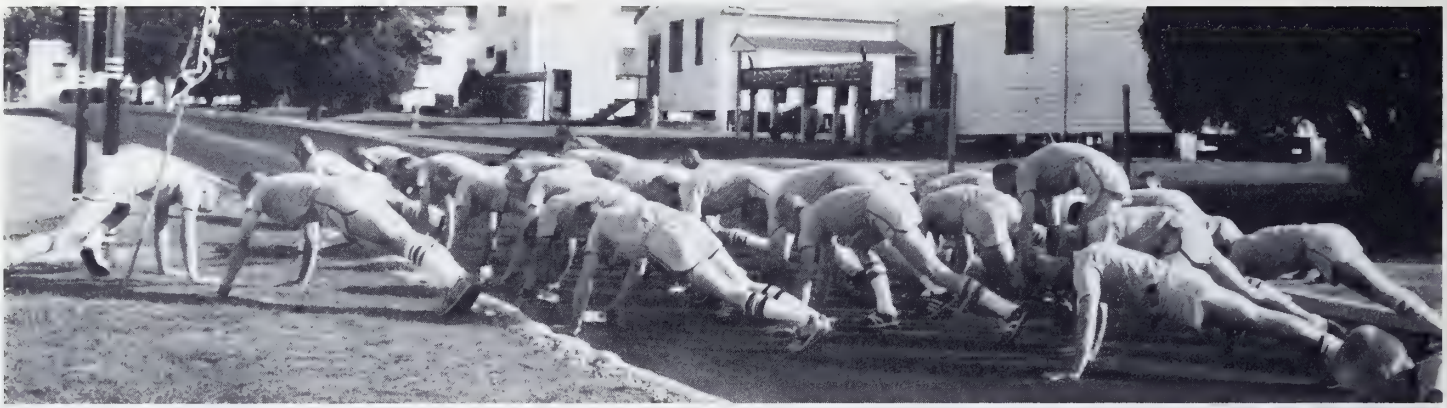
"We have E-8s with 20 years of service and two tours in Vietnam, professional people from the civilian sector, and people straight out of basic training in this program," said Maj. Gary Campbell, former executive officer of the 6th Battalion. "And some have problems adapting.

"NCOs who were in charge of privates in their units take off their stripes when they come here. And they have someone in the candidate chain of command right down their neck day in and day out who may be a high school graduate right off the street."

All candidates become equal the



Up and out in seven minutes is learned the first day of WOC-D training with the help of screaming TAC officers.



Physical training is a big part of WOC-D, and excellence is the goal. Candidates have PT six days a week and timed, two-mile runs each Monday and Friday. Their program stresses aerobics, teamwork and organized sports designed to make them mentally and physically fit.

day they put on their WOC brass. Their leadership abilities are judged by how well they perform in the candidate chain of command. In these positions, candidates are rotated weekly and monitored closely. As they learn what it means to be an Army warrant officer, their ability to lead and work with others is rated by their TAC officer and their peers as well.

Candidates are restricted to the barracks during their WOC-D and their cars are off-limits. They go everywhere together, and double time everywhere they go.

Camaraderie among candidates develops quickly, according to Candidate Ed Streider. "The pressure helps pull people together," he said. "But I think we'd work well together even without all the pressure. We're all here for the same reason."

Streider is the oldest candidate in the company. He's 44, and had been a New York State trooper for 20 years. But he says he gets along with the company's youngest candidate, an 18-year-old, as well as anybody. "The age barriers are dropped here," he said. "I take a lot of ribbing — they call me 'Pappy' and things like that. But I can kid them equally as well."

Streider says he applied for the program because he got tired of flying in the back seat as a scout observer for the National Guard.

"My biggest problem is adjusting to military life after 20 years as a civilian," he said. "You have fixed habits, and suddenly someone's yelling at you for not having your towel folded just right. And you're up at 5 and out on the company street in seven minutes. It took me that long to get out of bed in civilian life."

WOC-D tests even the most enthusiastic candidates, according to CWO 3 Lisle F. Pickard, senior TAC officer. "People have studied our program and compared it to Officer Candidate School," he said. "And there's no comparison. Our course is much more strict and demanding."

A WOC's day begins with first call at 5 a.m. and ends with lights out at 10 p.m. During this time academics sharpen their minds, PT fine-tunes their bodies, and preparation for inspections makes them spit-and-polish experts.

"The TACs spend quite a bit of time counseling and evaluating WOCs," Campbell said. "Weekly inspection reports are the tool they use to record everything a candidate does and to arrive at a weekly rating." Candidates are rated on their military development and personal qualities. How they score in self-discipline, judgment, loyalty, integrity and leadership ability are as important as how well they perform academically and physically.

Although candidates won't touch a helicopter during these first six weeks, they will learn to "hover" a wall locker. Everything in a candidate's cubicle is inspected, but the wall locker seems to cause the most grief. They have to apply the same fine touch to the wall locker that a pilot has to use to hover a helicopter.

"We require them to use everything that's on display in their lockers," Pickard said. "They must use their soap, razor, shaving cream and shoe polish, and then prepare them for inspection. Everything has to be shined, even their razor blades.

"Their clothes have to be worn. They can't have one set to wear and another set on display. Their underwear and socks must be rolled an exact seven inches with no wrinkles. And when they wash something, they have to roll it and place it in their locker and take one that's rolled out to wear."

This is probably the hardest part of the course, according to Candidate Robert W. Hedden. "It's the attention to detail and time management that causes stress," he said. "There's always that fear in the back of your mind of elimination or a setback. You have to make sure everything is exactly like it's supposed to be."

He likens preparing a wall locker for inspection to preflighting an aircraft. "You have to check everything. If you miss one little thing on that aircraft — if one little bolt is finger-tight — it could mean your life and someone else's. The attention to detail is necessary. It could save your life one day."

To have double items or to live out of a laundry bag is a violation of the WOC honor code. "If I catch them doing that, they're gone," Pickard said. "Everything must be used. It makes it harder for them and adds a little stress. But if they follow the guidelines, procedures and regulations, we'll be sure when they finish that their integrity is sound. And we can trust them with aircraft and people's lives."

The honor code is stressed and strictly enforced throughout the



Attention to detail extends even to mealtime during the first two weeks of WOC-D. Candidates eat "square meals" three times a day. They sit at attention, eyes front, move their eating utensils at right angles to and from their mouths, and wipe their mouths after each bite.

course. "It's simply that I will not lie, cheat or steal or tolerate anyone who does," Pickard said. "The old days of not ratting on friends went out with grammar school. If a candidate knows someone is cheating and lets him slide through, it's an automatic elimination for both."

A candidate honor council deals with violators. And, acccording to Pickard, it's very effective. "I'd much rather be dealt with by my TAC officer than by my peers when it comes to something like that," he said.

He added that honor code violations are rare. "We've had a few candidates who cheated on exams, but I promise you they are gone."

Attention to detail extends even to mealtime during the first two weeks. Candidates eat "square meals" three times a day. They sit at attention, eyes front, and wipe their mouths after every bite. They also move their eating utensils at right angles to and from their mouths. "It's a checklist," Hudson said. "You put your hat on the floor and your napkin on your knees. Then you align your tray, your main entree, your silverware, your glasses with others on the table. Then you eat.

"It's the same in an aircraft. You have a checklist and go through it step by step. That's what they're teaching us with square meals."

Hudson said he has questioned just how much this training will help him down the road. "If you look at it overall, you'd say there's no point to WOC-D," he said. "Statistics have proven that this type of environment doesn't work," said Hudson, who studied business and personnel management in college.

"But the Army isn't looking at it from that point of view. They're looking at the little things that you pick up — the attention to detail, the stamina, the ability to survive. And that's what WOC-D teaches you — how to survive."

But surviving WOC-D requires some preparation, according to Pickard. "One of our biggest problems is candidates coming here unprepared," he said. "They must bring the complete basic issue of clothing and equipment. They must be in good physical condition and not close to the weight limit. And they must not try to hide any physical problems."

He added that although civilian doctors can give Class 1 flight physicals, all candidates are re-evaluated when they arrive at WOC-D. "We sometimes find sight problems or other health problems such as heart murmurs that were missed."

Support from families also helps candidates survive. Married candidates are encouraged to bring their spouses. Pickard said that even though visiting is restricted to three hours a week for the six weeks of WOC-D, the moral support of having their families nearby helps candidates. And he said spouses are included and involved in functions supporting the candidates, such as providing refreshments for visiting days.

"But, most of all, candidates must have a positive attitude and a lot of motivation," he said, "because only the best make it through."

"They don't want any quitters," Hudson said. "They put the pressure on here. But the pressure here will be nothing when you're at 90 feet doing 100 knots across the tree tops and your engine goes. That's pressure. And that's what they're trying to get across to us here.

"I hate to admit it," he said. "But I'm glad they've been as hard on us as they have. Like the old adage — the more you sweat in peacetime, the less you bleed in war. I feel that the harder they are on me here, the better I'll be when I get behind the controls." □

FLOWERS IN THE SKY

Story and Photo by SSgt. Victoria Mouze

WHILE Janet Flowers was an air traffic controller at Fort Rucker, Ala., she dreamed of becoming an Army pilot. As she sat in the tower watching aircraft take off or land, she knew that someday, some other controller would be guiding her. She enjoyed her job, but she would rather have been flying.

She held on to that dream from August 1978 to July 1981 as an enlisted soldier. Today, WO 1 Janet Flowers co-pilots a UH-1 Huey helicopter in the 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas. She is the Army's first black female warrant officer pilot.

Realizing her dream wasn't without struggle. Flowers had been taking flying lessons before joining the Army. She figured she could transfer these skills and continue her dream of learning to fly. After checking with her recruiter in Los Angeles, she learned it wasn't that easy. At the time, she didn't have the two years of college needed to become a commissioned pilot.

"Even though I couldn't fly, I still wanted to work in aviation," she said. "The recruiter told me that I might consider working as an air traffic controller. I told him I thought I would enjoy doing that." After joining the Army, she started attending night school.

In the meantime, she applied for the aviation warrant officer course, but was turned down. She missed the height requirement of 64 inches by two. In July 1981, when the requirement was lowered, she reapplied, was accepted and began flight school at Fort Rucker. "I was bound and determined that once I got in, nothing was going to stop me," she recalled. "I had waited so long."

During the first phase of school, a flight surgeon discovered a hole in Flowers' left eardrum. He told her to "get it fixed or get out of the Army." She entered the hospital for surgery and stayed on medical hold for three months. Once her eardrum healed, she finished school and graduated. She has been stationed at Fort Hood since September 1982.

"When I first started flying here, it was exciting," she said. "Now, it's getting to the point where it's becoming more of a job. I kind of like that feeling. That tells me I'm becoming more comfortable with the Huey. I don't think I could ever go back to a desk job." Before joining the Army, Flowers had worked as a secretary for four years.



She's a co-pilot now and hopes to make pilot-in-command soon. "That is what every pilot strives for. When you have that job, you have overall responsibility for the aircraft, mission and crew. I like to accept responsibility. That is one of the reasons I became a warrant officer. I want the responsibility of taking charge."

The best part of her job, she feels, is going to the field. "I know a lot of people who don't like going out, but I do. Our mission is supporting the Cav, and that's what we do out in the field."

If she could change anything about her job it would be two things: more flight time and complete acceptance from her male counterparts.

Since the Army is overstrength with pilots, they don't get to fly as much as they want to, she explained. But they do get enough flight time to make the required minimum of 48 hours every six months.

As for acceptance, she wishes people would look at female pilots as pilots, and not as women. "When new people come into the unit, they think that since the women are in support units, we're not good enough for combat units. We're here because we're qualified pilots." Flowers feels that she is fairly well accepted by her male peers, but continually has to prove herself. She hasn't had to fight what she calls "the big war" yet.

"A long time ago, I decided some things just aren't worth fighting for, like not getting a job I think I deserve. I just try to look at the overall picture. I ask myself if something is really worth fighting for. Some people will fight for everything. Before you know it, they're labeled as troublemakers. So, when little everyday things occur, I just let them slide. I tell myself that this isn't the big war yet.

"I'd like to see the day when women pilots aren't a curiosity," she continued. "More women need to know that they can become Army pilots. Every time they see someone in aviation, it's more than likely a man. Women get the idea that aviation is a man's job. I just don't think women realize that the door is open. Someday maybe, there will be enough female pilots to have an all-female crew."

Before a woman becomes a pilot, she should make sure that is what she really wants to be, Flowers stressed. "She has to be strong inside. When things don't go the way they're supposed to, she has to keep on doing her job as professionally as she can."

Right now, her goal is to make the transition to fixed-wing aircraft. Before she can do that, however, she has to decide whether to become a maintenance or instructor pilot. She would enjoy either one, but thinks it might be better to choose maintenance.

"That is my weak point. I would have a chance to build up my knowledge." As a maintenance pilot, Flowers would test aircraft after they have been fixed to ensure they work properly before they are put back on the flight line.

There is an element of danger in testing an aircraft, but, she noted, that danger is there every time she goes up.

She has a while before she decides on a specialty. For now, she is content she's up in the air doing what she dreamed about — flying. □

FROM THE GROUND UP

Story and Photos by Faith Faircloth



Army aviation established itself as an integral and vital part of the combat arms teams in Vietnam. Fort Rucker was the training site for the thousands of pilots who wrote that portion of the nation's history, as it is for the ones who will chronicle tomorrow's entries.

"The thing is, helicopters are different from airplanes. An airplane by its nature wants to fly. And if not interfered with too strongly by unusual events or by a deliberately incompetent pilot, it will fly.

"A helicopter does not want to fly. It is maintained in the air by a variety of forces and controls working in opposition to each other. And if there is any disturbance in this delicate balance, a helicopter stops flying immediately and disastrously. There is no such thing as a gliding helicopter.

"This is why being a helicopter pilot is so different from being an airplane pilot. And why, in general, airplane pilots are open, clear-eyed, buoyant extroverts. And helicopter pilots are brooders, introspective anticipators of trouble. They know if something bad has not happened, it is about to."

—Harry Reasoner

HELICOPTERS may not want to fly, but you'd have a hard time convincing the people around Fort Rucker. Helicopters are so common in this southeast Alabama community that cows continue grazing while UH-1 Hueys and OH-58 Scouts land in their pastures.

Fort Rucker is the home of Army aviation and is where Army aviators earn their wings. It is also the training ground for all Air Force rotary-wing pilots and student pilots from more than 60 foreign countries.

When students complete the 36-week Initial Entry Flight Training Program at Fort Rucker, they can make a helicopter do almost everything but glide. They can cut the engine at 1,000 feet and make a feather-soft landing, fly through total darkness and sneak up on a target, and hide a 10,000-pound bird behind a tree.

But they learn early in their training that flying a helicopter is no piece of cake.

After two weeks of preflight training, student pilots hit the flight line at Rucker's Hanchey Field for eight weeks of primary training. For most of them, it's their first contact with a helicopter. From this point on, their training consists of a half-day in the air and a half-day in the classroom.

During primary training students are taught the basics of rotary-wing flight by civilian instructor pilots who have an average 8,000 hours' flight time. "Students come here with great expectations of flying a helicopter the first day," said Henry Teich of Ace Aviation, the civilian contractor. "And they find out they've got their hands full. They have to develop a tremendous amount of hand-eye coordination and motor skills to fly a helicopter."

Teich said students are excited the first day and may remember only 10 percent of everything they're told, so the IPs don't lay it on too thick. Students call their first day in the aircraft their "nickel ride." It's a tradition carried on at Hanchey by the IPs to give each student a nickel after the first ride.

IPs brief their students on what they'll be doing the first day and tell them some things to look for. Then they go out to the airfield for a preflight inspection of their aircraft, the TH-55 Osage. The little orange helicopter looks so much like a toy that students call it a Mattel Messerschmitt.

Each student gets a 30-minute ride. The IP may take his hands off the controls and coach the student a little bit, but serious training doesn't begin until the next day.

The next two days are air work. Students get a feel for the aircraft, find out what attitude is, how to read the instruments, how to adjust power, and how the controls affect the aircraft.

The third training day is the students' first day on the stage field. The stage field is a practice field away from heavy air traffic. This is when they learn to hover. The stage field becomes a rodeo as helicopters buck, spin and fly backwards while students try to balance the opposing forces that make helicopters hover. "There's a lot of long faces that day when they come back in," Teich said. "They've never attempted to operate a piece of equipment so difficult in their lives.

"I think the hardest thing for them to learn is to accept their own ability and relax to the point where they can absorb and apply what the instructors are telling them." He added that the first eight to 10 hours of flying are hectic for students. "They just can't make that machine do what they want it to do."

Things soon begin to fall into place, and students learn to fly in a straight line and descend and climb when they want to. "That's when they begin to get pretty cocky and feel good about it," Teich said. "But, we insist that students do it by the book. The habits they learn here will affect them the rest of their aviation careers."

Students have a pre-solo check ride usually between 14 and 16 hours of flight time. This is when IPs see if students can perform all the maneuvers required to solo.

"When you apply your power, do it slowly," warns the IP. "It's going to be very different." The students' first solo flight is difficult, Teich added. "The aircraft flies differently without the weight of the IP on the left side," he said. "It's a little more squirrelly and not quite as stable."



"It picks up to a hover a lot quicker without the IP on board," said Warrant Officer Candidate Norman Elmore, who soloed after 12.1 hours of flight time. "It would be easy to lose control if the IPs didn't take as much time as they do preparing us for the difference.

"There's some tension the first time you go up by yourself," he added. "But once you get there, it's great. And getting those solo wings on my cap makes it all worthwhile."

Any difficulty is quickly forgotten when students land after their first solo. Even the traditional dousing with a water hose as they walk off the airfield doesn't dampen their spirits.

The remaining 35 hours of primary training are spent learning to pick the aircraft up to a hover, landing from a hover, normal take-offs and approaches, traffic patterns and maneuvers without power.

If a helicopter's engine fails, it is still capable of making a safe landing. The procedure is called autorotation. Students begin autorotation at a three-foot hover by closing the throttle and landing the aircraft without power. "It takes a good bit of coordination," Teich said. "The student has to use the pedals and apply collective cushion at just the right time."

Standard autorotation is started at 1,000 feet and 50 knots airspeed. The aircraft descends about 1,800 feet a minute. "There's a lot of things to do in a fairly short period of time from 100 feet until you make ground contact," Teich said. "The student has to have a minimum of 40–45 knots airspeed. They have to be lined up on the landing path at 100 feet. They have to be able to judge their altitude above the landing path from 25 to 35 feet and apply their controls at the correct time. They're falling pretty fast. And if they apply their controls at 50 feet instead of 35, they're in trouble."



A mid-phase evaluation is done somewhere between 20 and 35 hours. Students fly with a different IP or with the flight commander to check their progress. The big ride, their final primary check ride, comes after 45 hours. Here, a military pilot from Rucker's Contract Evaluation Branch grades each maneuver.

After students pass this check ride, they go to UH-1 Huey contact training at Rucker's Lowe Field and more advanced classroom instruction. Contact maneuvers last four weeks. During this time students move from



Their helicopters will be like old friends to them when these pilots complete 36 weeks of flight training. But they can never take that friend for granted. A thorough before-flight inspection is a golden rule for aviators who know that a loose bolt or faulty connection could cost them their lives.



simple stage field maneuvers to more complex operations.

"We start with the normal approach to let them get the feel of the aircraft," said Capt. Michael Bozeman. "Then we go into autorotations — standard rotations from 1,000 feet and then 50 feet above the trees."

Huey controls are hydraulically assisted, but students learn to fly without them. "We turn the switch off and fly without hydraulics," Bozeman said. "It's pretty tough, but it's part of flying in emergencies."

Students develop their control touch as they learn the Huey's system. "It's like driving a Cadillac after you've gotten used to a compact," said one student.

"We also begin teaching them the rules of the road," Bozeman said. "We teach more Army regulations than Federal Aviation Administration regulations," he added. "I'm not putting the FAA down, but we demand a lot more professionalism from our students." He explained that FAA requires only 38–40 hours' flight time for a pilot's license and students at Rucker have 205 hours when they get their wings.

After a check ride in Huey contact training, students take eight weeks of instrument training at Cairns Field. Instructors and students both agree that instrument training is the most difficult part of flight school.

Students must rely totally on their instruments because they have no visual contact outside the cockpit. And sometimes their senses tell them the aircraft is doing one thing and the instruments tell them something else. "It's kind of weird," said WOC Howard Fields. "And it takes some getting used to. I experienced some dizziness at first and so did other students."

Simulators help students overcome this and help them learn to interpret what the instruments show. Students spend 30 of their 50 hours of instrument training in flight simulators identical to Hueys except that they lack rotors, tail sections and windows. During 20 hours in the Huey aircraft, students wear a hood that restricts their vision so that all they can see is their instruments.

There are 32 Huey simulators at Rucker that save the Army some $30 million a year in training costs and fuel, according to David E. Senaor, chief instructor of the simulator division. "We can have our students do things in the simulators that we could never teach them in actual flight," he said. "We can



Learning to fly a helicopter is rugged and demanding. It requires a cool head, a light touch on the controls, and a burning desire to succeed.

control the winds, from a nice calm wind up to 99 miles per hour. And if we have a student lolly-gagging around up there, I can set him up for a cockpit fire."

Senaor points to one of the simulators rocking on its movable platform. "That guy's got moderate turbulence, and he's up there working his butt off. But his instruments are right where they're supposed to be."

Flight conditions in the simulators are controlled by computer. And this allows IPs to expose their students to situations that might be dangerous in a real aircraft. "We can duplicate just about anything they do at Rucker right here in this building," Senaor said. "And students always walk away from the crashes."

Students take two check rides in instrument training and then go to 30 hours of training in basic combat skills. The class breaks up at this point and some students return to Lowe to fly Hueys and others go to Hanchey Field to fly OH-58 Scouts. Their training remains the same, however.

"We teach them low-level flight in combat skills," Bozeman said. "They fly at 50 feet above the trees at about 90 knots. And they must be able to read their maps and react to changing situations."

He explained that this tactical mode of flight was necessary because of high enemy air defense threat. "We had a low air defense threat in Vietnam from small-arms fire," he said. "We now have a high air defense threat from enemy aircraft and missiles. We must be able to stay down low and be masked quickly by the trees."

Students study the air defense threat and learn target identification in a unique classroom setting. Capt. Steve Reinhart, who teaches the 12-hour course, explained that a lot of the training aids are made by the instructors. "We cut pictures of enemy vehicles out of anything we can find to use for target identification," he said.

The pictures are put on 3-by-5 cards and displayed in a battery-powered box with multiple choice buttons. When the wrong identification button is pushed, the box buzzes. "Our chaplain uses one of these to teach Bible verses," Reinhart said.

Other locally made teaching aids include a wall-size painting of the air-land battle, complete with lights, and a scale model battlefield. But probably the most popular are two arcade-type video games that Reinhart and another instructor had modified. "They now have a circular disk that goes around with Warsaw Pact and NATO vehicles on it. Students can look through the sights and fire machine guns or TOW missiles at them." Points are scored only for enemy hits.

IPs and academic instructors work closely throughout the 36 weeks of flight school. Classroom instruction is scheduled to coincide with training on the flight line. And there's a lot of communication between the instructor on the platform and the instructor on the flight line.

After a check ride in basic combat skills, students move on to night training. Here they learn to do everything they've done in daylight under cover of darkness. They do this with night vision goggles that take existing light from the moon, stars, car headlights and other sources and magnify it 10,000 to 12,000 times.

"The best normal persons can see at night is 20/200," Bozeman said. "With goggles, they can see 20/50. The only drawback is a depth perception problem which they can overcome after using the goggles for a while.

He added that students also have to overcome nighttime visual illusions, like confusing ground lights with stars. "The goggles are like binoculars," he said. "If there's a total blackout and there's a light on the horizon, students might take it for stars and adjust their pitch to where they're flying into the earth. So we teach them the different visual illusions they can expect at night."

Night training lasts 20 days. Students must pass a check ride and oral test before moving into advanced combat skills.

This is where students learn to fly and hide a 10,000-pound bird among trees. It's called nap-of-the-earth flying. Students fly as close to the ground as vegetation will allow while keeping the helicopters masked by the trees. "This is a tedious mode of flight," Bozeman said. "They have to really watch what they're doing or they can put the tail rotor into the trees."

Students fly NOE in both day and night vision goggles under simulated battlefield conditions. After 11 days, they are turned over to the Tactics Committee. They are trained aviators by then and ready for real missions.

"We develop missions to see how well students are going to perform when they get to line units," said CWO 3 Neil Clark, a member of the Tactics Committee. "We task them to ARTEP standards."

During their last nine days of training, students work closely with tactical units like the 82nd and the 101st Airborne divisions. One of their missions is to fly to Eglin Air Force Base in Florida, where they pick up a load of Rangers and drop them off in a landing zone. A student flight leader is in charge of the entire operation and plans the route.

"It's good training," Clark said. "It gets students used to flying the aircraft in a tactical environment with loads aboard. And we're turning out a better product — one more readily available for the commander to use."

"I'm really sold on our program," Bozeman said. "We're improving it each day. And students are more qualified now than when I graduated three years ago."

There's one more flight students must make before earning the wings of an Army aviator, and one that takes place every two weeks in the sky over Fort Rucker. It's the traditional ceremonial flight over the parade field on graduation day. □

SPORTS STOP

Compiled by MSgt. Norman Oliver

White Wins 1983 Timmie

WASHINGTON — Capt. Leo White, 27, won the 1983 Military Athlete of the Year Award given by the Washington Touchdown Club. Capt. Dave Gilman, winner of the award in 1982, earned a spot on the U.S. Winter Olympic luge team.

Claiming the Touchdown Club's "Timmie Award" caps a year in which White, a heavyweight judoist, was inducted into the Black Belt Hall of Fame and named captain of the U.S. Olympic Training Center's judo team. The youngest American to win a fourth-degree black belt in judo, White holds five U.S. judo championships, one short of the record.

Gilman stands a good chance of becoming the first American to take part in the Winter and Summer Olympic games in the same year. Gilman, a member of the 1976 and 1980 U.S. Olympic kayak teams, plans to try out for the 1984 team.—*Billy Dove*

Sport Trials Sites, Dates Set

WASHINGTON — Army posts will be sites for interservice sports championships in golf, racquetball, bowling, tennis and wrestling. Army sports officials announced this year's sports trials, which determine who represents the Army in interservice, national and international events.

Post sports officials and Army Regulation 28-1 have details on application steps. Some trials are completed or under way. Here are the remaining 1984 events for men (M) and women (W), dates and locations:

TRIAL CAMP	DATE	SITE
Volleyball (M & W)	April 4-21	Fort Lewis, Wash.
Track & Field (M & W)	April 11-June 2	Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.
Bowling (M & W)	April 18-29	Fort Huachuca, Ariz.
Racquetball (M & W)	May 2-12	Fort Bragg, N.C.
Softball (M)	July 11-Aug. 4	Fort Bragg, N.C.
Softball (W)	July 18-Aug. 11	Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa.
Tennis (M & W)	Aug. 1-18	Fort Eustis, Va.
Boxing (M)	Aug. 8-Oct. 13	Fort Bragg, N.C.
Golf (M & W)	Aug. 15-25	Schofield Barracks, Hawaii
Soccer (M & W)	Aug. 22-Sept. 22	Fort Dix, N.J.

— *Billy Dove*

Carlisle Named Top Shooter

FORT BENNING, Ga. — SSgt. Daniel Carlisle is U.S. Amateur Male Athlete of the Year in shooting for 1983, according to the *Olympian,* the official magazine of the U.S. Olympic Committee.

The magazine cited Carlisle's gold medal and world record at last year's Pan American Games in Venezuela where he scored a perfect 200 in international trap, breaking the old mark of 199.

Carlisle took the 1983 U.S. National trap crown and placed second in the World Moving Target championships in Canada. A member of the Army Marksmanship Unit here, he won the world skeet title in 1982, is the only shooter ever to win world championships in both international trap and skeet, and was featured on ABC's *That's Incredible* in 1983. — *Tommy Pool*

Oops!

FORT SAM HOUSTON, Texas — Sgt. Maj. Alfred Locastro was omitted from the list of 1983 Army seniors division golf team members in December's Sports Stop.



Javelin

FORT DIX, N.J.—Sgt. Coralisa Howard shows the javelin form that earned her a place on Army track teams four years running.

She has competed in more than 25 meets for the Army in three different events: the javelin, discus and 110-meter hurdles. Her best marks to date are: javelin throw, 157 feet, 1 inch; discus, 133 feet; and the hurdles, 16.6 seconds.

Howard stays in competitive shape by training about 12 hours a week. Her regimen consists of swimming, running, weight lifting, aerobics and stretching. A drill sergeant, she limited her competition last year while recovering from surgery.

"I still participated injured and did surprisingly well," she said. "Since then, my mind has been on the javelin. I went into weightlifting and gained some weight, which cut down my speed through the hurdles. If the team needs the points, I'il compete in other events, but I'm really concentrating on my javelin throwing."

Howard, who gave up a full athletic scholarship to join the Army, has caught Olympic fever and wishes she could train more. To qualify for the Olympic trials, she would have to throw the javelin 175 feet.—*PFC Mike Marlow*

THE ONE-ARMED BASS BANDIT

Story and Photo by SFC C.D. Steen

CAN fishing really be called a skill? All a person has to do is tie on a hook and bait it (or tie on a lure), cast to a specific spot in the water, reel the line back, and if there is a fish on, play it until it's tired, bring it to the net, scoop it out of the water and unhook it.

Seems easy, right? OK, try doing those steps using only one arm.

Next to impossible? For most people it would be. But Jerry Burns one-arm fishes all the time. He has to — he only has one arm.

Burns, a member of the Military Bass Anglers Association, proves that having just one arm can't keep him from enjoying his favorite pastime, bass fishing.

"Heck, I'm not handicapped," the 46-year-old Army veteran said. "I can do anything a person with two arms can." In 1983 Jerry placed twice in six bass tournaments held in Indiana, and in one of the contests he also won the Big Bass category. He usually brings in bass for weighing, even if he doesn't place in the top five positions. That's something less than a third of his fellow members can say.

Known affectionately by fellow anglers as the One-Armed Bass Bandit, Burns thinks nothing of loading his 16-foot bass boat with nine baitcasting rods and two or three tackle boxes packed with his favorite artificial bass baits, and heading out alone to a favorite lake to try his luck at catching largemouth bass.

"I've fished almost all my life. Losing my arm in an auto accident wasn't going to prevent me from fishing," the deeply tanned Indianapolis native said. "It wasn't easy to fish at first. I had to learn to do everything using only my right arm. But I've mastered one-arm fishing."

Burns lost his left arm in August 1957 when a swerving car sideswiped his car, catching his arm between the vehicles and cutting it off just below the shoulder. The former 21-year-old drill sergeant had been discharged from the Army only the week before the accident happened. For the past 15 years, he's been a dispatcher with the Warren Township (Ind.) Fire Department.

"If I had listened to my NCO and reupped instead of getting out, I wouldn't be the one-winged bird I am today," Burns quipped, showing a large grin which emphasized the deep lines in his face from the many years of fishing under the sun. After recovering from his injury, he was determined that losing an arm wasn't going to make him handicapped.

"It hasn't," said Donna, his wife of 10 years. "He does everything around the house from painting to mowing the lawn. He even teaches me how to bass fish."

Burns joined the MBAA four years ago when a friend, who was a many-time tournament winner, talked him into it. "I could fish OK but I didn't really have confidence in myself to go up against expert bass fishermen," he said. "Feeling apprehensive about joining had nothing to do with having only one arm."

He said he floundered during the first few tournaments as he learned methods of casting, retrieving, hooking and boating fish. As time went on he became efficient.

How does a one-armed man learn to fish? First of all, Burns had a special bass rod built.

"Bud Krug, a local reel repairer and a builder of custom rods, made me a special long-handled pole," Burns said. "The long handle allows me to sit on it and reel in the line and fight the fish. It works well."

Since buying his first custom rod, Burns has bought eight more and takes most of them when he goes fishing. Each rod is ready-rigged with a lure.



This way, he is always ready to switch to different lures when the occasion calls. When he has to tie on different baits, Burns uses the stump of his left arm to hold the lure or hook firmly against his leg. Then he uses his hand and mouth to tie the line on.

Casting is no problem, since one arm is all that's used anyway. After casting, Burns slips the special rod under him. His weight holds the rod stationary and he can retrieve easily. When a bass strikes, he grabs the rod and yanks hard to set the hook in the fish's mouth. That done, he slips the rod back under him and reels. As he fights the fish, he occasionally picks the rod back up and yanks again to make sure the fish stays hooked.

Once the fish is near the boat, he slips the rod under his left armpit, nets

SERGEANT FIRST CLASS C.D. STEEN is NCOIC, Public Affairs Office, Defense Information School, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.



the fish and brings it in.

"It really isn't that difficult," Burns said nonchalantly. "The hardest thing to do is reach for the net while holding the rod under my stump. That's because as I reach down for the net, the rod dips too, making it hard to control the fish."

During tournaments, two people are in a boat and when Burns brings a bass in close, the other person nets it for him.

Most bass fishermen will say that "worming" is the best method for catching the elusive game fish, and Burns is a staunch believer in the technique.

"Worm fishing is probably the best way to go for bass," he said. "Plastic worms are used by almost everyone in the Indiana MBAA."

The rubbery baits look and feel like real worms. A bass will grab and swallow the bait if given the chance.

"It's the easiest bait for me to use, too," Burns said. "All I have to do is cast and slowly retrieve. Since bass don't usually spit the bait out, I don't have to be quick on the draw."

He keeps many plastic worms on hand and uses them exclusively, except when bass are feeding on the surface.

Burns said he looks forward to every MBAA tournament and plans to enter as many as he can.

"As I said before, I'm not handicapped," Burns said, launching his boat for an early morning fishing trip with his wife. "People might think two arms are better than one, but they can't convince me." □

SO YA WANNA BE A BASS FISHERMAN

Story and Photos by SFC C. D. Steen

EXPERIENCED fishermen know they can catch bass almost every time they go after the wary, bigmouthed fish.

But what about the novice fisherman who doesn't know much about catching bass but wants to learn? Is it necessary to have expensive fishing equipment, such as a Daiwa Procaster Magforce 1000 baitcasting reel, matched with a custom-made rod? A tacklebox full of crafty, artificial baits? What about a boat?

An angler looks impressive with all that stuff, but it isn't necessary. People catch bass standing on shore with no more equipment than a bamboo pole, a piece of string and a worm-baited hook.

Bass are big members of the sunfish family, and anyone who has fished at all knows how easy it is to catch sunfish. What's hard is finding the bass and persuading them to bite. Bass are found in freshwater lakes, ponds and rivers. The most sought-after are the largemouth and smallmouth bass. Largemouth are found in almost every state and can grow to weigh more than 20 pounds. Smallmouth are more common in the northern states and Canada and don't grow to the size of their largemouth cousins.

Spinning gear is perhaps the easiest and most versatile equipment to use. Spinning rods and reels come in sizes from ultralight to heavy surf-casting rigs. A medium duty reel matched with a medium action 6-foot rod is ideal for bass and most other kinds of fish as well.

Fill the reel with 10- to 15-pound test monofilament line. Lighter line isn't recommended because bass, once hooked, instinctively head for sunken brush, trees and rocks to hide. You need

the heavier line to muscle the fish away from these obstacles to prevent them from breaking off.

Bass eat almost anything they can get their mouthes around, so you have a lot of bait to choose from. Good live baits to use are nightcrawlers, crayfish and minnows. There is no limit to the number and variety of artificial baits. Some underwater favorites are plastic worms, spinners, metal spoons and swimming plugs. Topwater baits like Hula Poppers, Jitterbugs and buzz baits are popular.

These lures, and others like them, come in many sizes and colors. Choosing the right size and color depends upon fishing conditions, such as clarity of the water, where bass are feeding (on the surface or deep), and obstructions in the water such as sunken trees, weeds and rocks. Where there is a lot of clutter, weedless hooks are necessary so you don't snag.

Bass like shade and places where they can hide, so look for them in weedy, rocky or timber-infested areas. Most of their food (minnows, crayfish, insects) is normally found close to shore, so bass stay close to shore, too. This means you don't need a boat to find bass. A boat, however, does make it easier to cover a lot of fishing area.

Bass are night feeders too. At sundown, through the night and into early morning, bass move into shallow water in search of food. Surface plugs work especially well then. They are unpredictable fish, however, and are sometimes found where they aren't supposed to be. You may hook a bass when you least expect it.

If you are unfamiliar with an area, check with a local bait shop. Shop staffs usually know the local lakes and rivers and will tell you where to catch "the big ones."

Books and magazines about bass fishing are good sources to learn tips on equipment, fishing methods and places to go.

Dedicated bass anglers, such as Military Bass Anglers Association members, fish for sport and release most of their catches. But that doesn't mean bass aren't good to eat. In fact, bass are delicious — but make sure you know your state's fish and game laws and abide by the daily bag limit and allowable size for bass. □







Top, timber-infested waters are a good bass hideout. • Left, MBAA tourneys are won by catching the most fish by weight. • Rocky Mills releases a 5½-pounder.

ABOUT THE MBAA

THE Military Bass Anglers Association has been in existence for eight years. It was started by retired Army Col. Joe McDaniels, executive director of the association.

The MBAA is open to active duty and retired soldiers, veterans, Department of Defense civilians, and National Guard and Reserve personnel, and their family members, aged 16 and older.

Currently there are over 3,000 members in 28 states. Indiana, with over 100 registered MBAA fishermen, has the largest single-club membership.

The MBAA's main attractions are the six bass tournaments the state charters hold each year and the MBAA national tournament. Fishing is done from boats, with members who own boats being paired with those who don't.

Cash prizes are awarded to the top five fishermen based on the total weight of bass caught. There is also a special cash prize for the biggest bass netted in each tournament.

The 18 states hold five regular tourneys and a state match during the January through September season.

The national tournament is held in October and also marks the end of the season. Members from all states compete in the national contest to claim the distinction of being the MBAA's Bass Angler of the Year.

The top angler is determined by the points accumulated during state tournaments and the national. Points are awarded for tournaments entered, bass brought in for weighing, and undersize (board) fish which are at least 12 inches long. Board fish are released after their size is registered on a card. The card is turned in at the end of each tournament. All other uninjured bass are released after weighing.

In addition to each state holding their regular tournaments, many conduct special youth and buddy bass contests so that nonmembers can see what the MBAA has to offer.

For more information, write: MBAA Inc., P.O. Box 123, Fort Monroe, Va. 23651, or call (804) 722-4544. — *SFC C. D. Steen*

A PET SUBJECT

Story and Photos by SSgt. Victoria Mouze

SANTA CLAUS left Joey a puppy last Christmas. Being an only child, Joey became attached to his little friend. He taught Rover how to fetch, sit up, and roll over. They shared many secrets.

Lately, Joey had been hearing other secrets. He overheard his parents talking about taking Rover out to a secluded area on post. His parents were on orders for Germany. They didn't want to ship Rover over there because of the expense. They reasoned that if they left Rover out in the woods, he would find a good home with a nearby farmer.

During FY 83, 21,857 Rovers, Spots, Mitzis and Fluffys were impounded in animal clinics on military installations worldwide. Some had wandered off when quarters' doors and windows were left open or when they jumped fences. But many were abandoned when their owners got orders. They either took their pets to the country or left them at their quarters.

"Some people just can't face up emotionally to their responsibilities as pet owners," said Maj. Carl Berryman, deputy commander, Veterinary Activity, Fort Riley, Kan. "That's a very common reason why they abandon their pets at PCS time. They don't want to or can't spend the money to ship their pet. They just might not want their pet anymore. They have the options of finding a home for their pet or putting it up for adoption. They just can't bring themselves to have it put to sleep."

Berryman's clinic destroys from 30 to 40 animals a month that have been picked up by post MPs. Army policy is to keep animals at least three working days or 72 hours before destroying them. That gives legal owners enough time to claim their animal or for someone to adopt an animal.

At Fort Polk, La., if the owner doesn't claim the animal from the vet clinic within three days, the pet is put up for adoption. When that fails, the pet is destroyed. "About 75 percent of the strays we take to the clinic are destroyed," said Sgt. Donald Langworthy, one of Polk's five dog catchers at the Provost Marshal's Game Management Office.

Although Langworthy and his coworkers patrol housing areas at least twice a day, he remarked that most strays are picked up because someone calls.

"Residents call and tell us that their neighbors have PCSed or ETSed and left their pet behind. We'll go get the animal and take it to the vet."

Not all owners abandon their pets, however. Langworthy said that a number of people check with his office for advice. "If they don't want their pet, I suggest that they bring it to the clinic. If they want, we'll even go to their quarters and pick up the animal. That's a lot better than leaving the animal behind."

At Fort Lewis, Wash., Pvt. 2 Robert Hegi also patrols the post and gets calls about stray animals. If the owner of a loose pet still lives on post, he is given a citation for failure to control the pet. Copies go to the owner's unit commander and to the housing office. After three citations, the owner must put his pet up for adoption or have it destroyed.

"It's never gotten that far since







Unless they are claimed or adopted, dogs and cats are usually destroyed. About 13.5 million are destroyed each year because no one wanted them • Right, many strays end up at animal shelters.

I've been here," Hegi said. "After the first ticket, the owner gets everything squared away.

"I wish there was some way to prosecute soldiers who go off and leave their animals upon PCS, though. There should be some way to bring the owners back here and make them realize that they have responsibilities as pet owners. If they're going to own an animal, they've got to take care of it."

"We get stories of how military people have moved and left their dog chained in the back yard," said Phyllis Wright of the Humane Society of the United States, Washington, D.C. "People also take their dogs outside the gate and drop them off." Wright said that pet dumping is not limited to the military. It also occurs in the civilian community.

"In or out of uniform, people are people and they're going to take the less painful route. They'll abandon their animal instead of having it put to sleep. They think that if they leave their pet somewhere, someone will find that animal and give it a good, loving home. Unfortunately, they don't think how abandonment is for the animal.

"Animals starve, get caught in traps, get shot, and are run over," Wright continued. "There's only a 50 percent chance of survival." She said that it's hard to accurately count how many strays die in the United States each year. "Road crews don't count the dead bodies they pick up.

"I don't think people abandon their animals out of cruelty. I think they do it without thinking. It's tough to take an animal to a shelter and realize that he might not come out of there alive. But from my viewpoint, it's a lot easier for me to know that he will be put to sleep than have him suffer, be kicked, be trapped, be shot — and all the things that can happen."

Wright picks up strays from roadsides quite often. Recently, she found a beagle lying along a road. "He didn't have any identification, he was thin, he had a mange smell, and his back was broken. I brought him to the shelter and had him immediately put to sleep." She said there is nothing more horrendous to her than to think of a truck about to run over an animal.

She remarked that while states have laws against pet dumping, it's difficult to prosecute the offender. People usually remove all identification so the animal can't be traced back.

"Somebody has to see the owner dump the animal, get the car license number, report the incident to the police, and go to court. Plus whoever dumps their animal usually does it when it's the most convenient time for them. That might be at two in the morning," she said. "In the 22 years I've been involved with animals, I've only heard of one person being brought to court. That was because he had left the dog tags on."

There are alternatives to dumping a pet. Wright feels the most humane way is to have the animal put to sleep. "Humans have this hang-up with death. That is difficult for us to deal with."

Berryman suggests finding or advertising for a new home. "But if you can't find a loving home, you're much better off having the pet put to sleep," he said.

Soldiers who are hesitant to keep their pets because they don't know what is required for shipping can check with their local post veterinary clinic. Clinics maintain information on requirements for foreign countries. Many countries require that animals be quarantined to be checked for rabies. Quarantines can be lengthy, as long as the 120 days required in Hawaii.

Vets also know what shots are needed for different countries, plus what types of health certificates are required. For example, West Germany





In return for an animal's companionship, owners should take the responsibility for its care.

requires that current health certificates be written in German and English.

"There is no quarantine for cats and dogs returning to the states," said Jack Mahanney, Department of Agriculture liaison to the U.S. Customs Service, Washington. "A dog might need to be quarantined to the owner's house for 30 days if there isn't any evidence that the dog has had rabies shots," he said. Mahanney suggested that people wanting more information on shipping animals back to the states request a copy of the free booklet, "Pets and Wildlife," from the U.S. Customs Service, 1301 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20229.

Owners also need to consider the cost of shipping. Because the government doesn't transport privately owned animals, soldiers are responsible for expenses and arrangements. (Moving expenses are tax deductible, however.) Owners can either make all the arrangements themselves or pay a commercial shipping firm to do it.

If persons handle the arrangements themselves, they should contact an airline's cargo reservations and information office. That office can make the reservations, inform the owners what type of health certificate is needed and give other information. If owners don't own a kennel to ship the animal in, they can buy one at the airline service counter.

"Fares are computed based on the volume weight of the kennel," said Rich Repice, who works in the Cargo Reservations and Information Office, Pan Am Airlines, New York. "The length is multiplied by width times the height, in inches, and is divided by 194. Fare also depends on how much weight you have. If it's under 100 pounds, it's a certain rate; if it's more than 100 pounds, it's different." Shipping a small dog on Pan Am from Washington, D.C., to Frankfurt, West Germany, would cost $193.23.

Costs go up when a pet shipper is used. For example, shipping a medium size dog from Washington, D.C., to Frankfurt would cost about $300 according to Doug Krueger, K-Kennels International, Chantilly, Va. Private shippers use commercial airlines and handle all the arrangements. That includes making reservations, getting the animal to the airport, ensuring the proper health papers are available and notifying the owner that the animal has arrived.

Wright suggests that owners prepare the pet for the trip by getting the animal used to the kennel at least two weeks before shipping. "When the pet is actually shipped, it'll be more comfortable. Don't feed the animal before leaving. He can do fine without food for 18 hours. He doesn't have to eat. Most prefer not to."

She mentioned that it's a good idea to include any special directions on the crate. If an owner doesn't want the pet fed or watered, state that.

Some airports have animal arrival ports where pets can be exercised while waiting for a flight. The American Society for the Prevention to Cruelty to Animals maintains facilities at airports in such cities as New York, Philadelphia and San Francisco.

"There is a lot to consider when you have a pet," Wright said. "People have to decide whether they're going to ship a pet or have it put to sleep. You just don't think about moving them before you get one. There is no doubt that they make good companions. That might be the only thing you think about when you get an animal.

"But people do things without realizing the consequences. What I want people to know is that there are alternatives to abandoning a pet." □

LIES MY SERGEANT TOLD ME

MSgt. Norman Oliver

WITH only a rare outing to a frozen range, basic training in the winter of '69 left us curious about the "real" Army. Dangerous, wind-chilled temperatures and an outbreak of flu kept us in the company area.

Several days before graduation, the squad leader got permission to make a PX run. When ours returned, we tossed the bags aside and asked, "What's it like out there?"

"It's a lot more complicated than the drill sergeants let on," he said. "Saluting can be embarrassing. On the way we saw some MPs. They looked so fancy, we thought they were officers. When we saluted, they just laughed at us.

"But, returning from the PX, the strangest thing happened. We saw this dude coming toward us with major's oak leaves on his hat and buck sergeant's stripes on his collars. We saluted just to be safe.

" 'You fellows don't have to salute me,' " he said. " 'I work for my living.' "

"We knew something was fishy," said my squad leader. "So we asked him, 'What's that rank you're wearing?' And he answered, 'I'm a sergeant major.' "

We thought the story a little strange, but our squad leader said he saw it with his own eyes. You learn early in the Army to trust sergeants, even acting sergeants. Besides, on graduation day we all saluted the first MP we saw, so the story had to be true.

How were we to know that the soldiers at Valley Forge taking the Army's first basic training from Baron Von Steuben heard the same story? The good baron also impressed on those soldiers the importance of guard duty. No sooner had our drill sergeant told us of the fearful consequences of falling asleep on guard, than we heard about the only soldier since the baron's day to fall asleep on guard and get away with it.

This soldier was sleeping with his hands folded. He woke just in time to spot the officer of the day's boots and said a quick "Amen." Our drill sergeant pointed out that all officers since had heard the story and wouldn't be fooled again.

The winter of '69 was the pits, but the winter of '70 in South Korea had its foul moments, too. Being stuck indoors because of bad weather gives an eager young soldier the chance to ask an old sergeant why things in the Army are the way they are.

Our master sergeant was wearing an Army uniform when our mothers were still burping us. He had fought for the hills over which we nonchalantly drove our jeeps.

Sarge always talked Army. This is a language only remotely related to English. Pure Army sounds something like: "Lima 5 Delta. This is . . . uhhnnn . . . X-Ray 2 Niner. Message follows. Are you prepared to copy? Green 3. . . . uhhnnn . . . Alpha Bravo. Line 2: Zulu Zulu. Line 4 Whisky. Out." When you hear this, you just nod gravely.

By the time you make PFC, you can't let on you don't understand. For instance, there's the time sarge sent me to supply for a T-R-double-E. There I was told that they aren't authorized in companies, so I would have to go to S-4. It turned out the only one S-4 had was being used and couldn't be spared. They told me to go ask if a shot-group tightener would do instead.

Sarge always had a special Army name for even the most ordinary items. Take the tape you use to keep your LBE from rattling. You didn't call it green tape around Top. You had to call it something macho like "90-mile-per-hour tape." Why? Because it mends everything. In the Vietnam War, for which Top had plenty of stories, it was used to patch bullet holes in helicopter rotors which turn at 90 mph.

In Korea when Top told us to burn a document, he meant take it to the burn barrel, set it on fire and don't return until everything was microscopic ash. He lamented, however, that "burn" was losing its original meaning. One time in the states he asked a secretary to burn a secret document, and she brought him back an extra copy from the copying machine.

Sarge knew many people in his long Army career. Two officers happened to have names that made unusual combinations with their ranks. One, he assured us, was a 2nd Lt. Smith, whose first name was General. So naturally he would answer the phone, "Lt. General Smith speaking, sir." The other was a 1st Lt. Midnight he served with in Vietnam. They were returning from the lieutenant's promotion party when the sentry at the compound challenged them: "Halt! Who goes there?"

"Captain Midnight," answered the officer.

"Yeah?" replied the sentry. "And I'm Batman. Fly over and identify yourself."

We didn't fly in Korea but did lots of driving. We had a love-hate relationship going with our jeeps. We loved the way they would take us wherever we wanted to go. We hated pulling maintenance and getting them started on winter mornings.

One particularly bitterly cold morning, we were warming our insides with coffee and our outsides with the kerosene space heater when Top joined us and told us his jeep stories.

First, he told us about the mechanic who completely disassembled a jeep and every day mailed a piece home. After ETS, he had a jeep waiting for him. Then there was the alert MP at the main gate. When the trash truck was leaving, the MP inspected it and spotted a radio antenna. The antenna was attached to a radio, all right. But the radio was attached to a jeep.

We didn't know at the time, but our sergeants were simply acting out the time-honored custom of telling lies. Now "lies" may be a bit strong. Tall tales probably fits the bill better. Like all soldiers, sergeants mentally file stories for retelling at an appropriate time. If the time also calls for teaching a younger soldier about the ways of the Army, so much the better.

Sergeants tell a story as though they were eyewitnesses to the acts or have proof that the story was true. They're not trying to be dishonest. They're just trying to make you believe and remember the story. Besides, they know the stories are true. After all, when they were young soldiers, their sergeants told them the same stories.

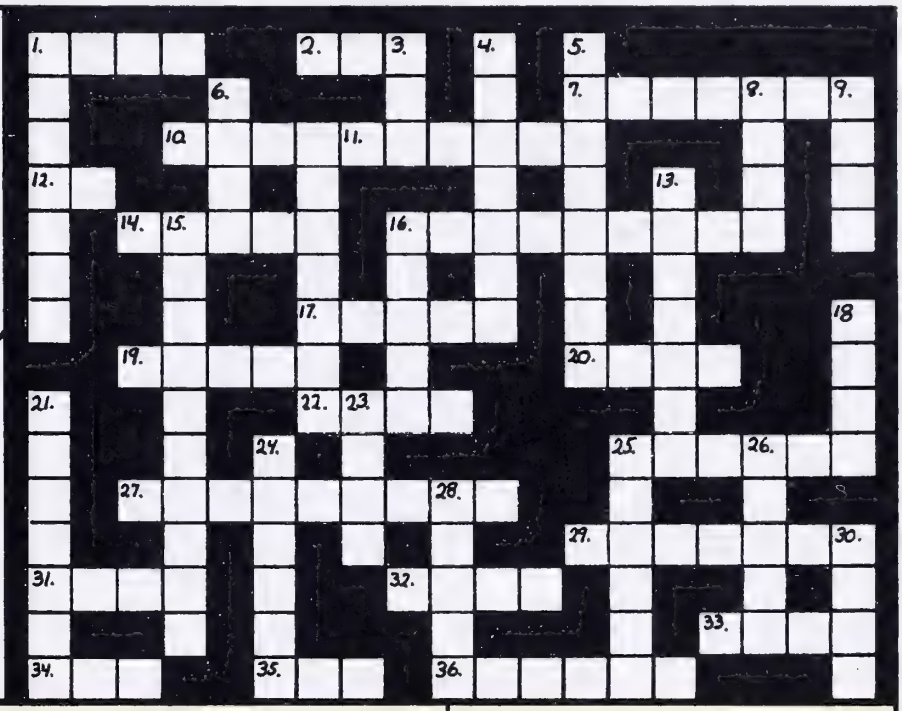
When a sergeant tells an Army story, it's crucial not to sound too macho. For instance, ask a Green Beret if he eats snakes. He'll start telling you about his favorite recipe, but explain he's not as tough as the French commandos who eat ears. Don't believe him. The commandos are only eating dried apricots, and real Green Berets prefer their snakes raw. □

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Compiled by Steve Hara

BASEBALL FANS, TEST YOUR BASEBALL KNOWLEDGE, WITH THE "SOLDIERS" BASEBALL CROSSWORD PUZZLE!





ACROSS

1. B.B. GREAT, TY _____
2. B.B. HAT.
7. CHANGE OF SIDES IN GAME.
10. REDS SHORT STOP.
12. DODGERS HOME.
14. ROYALS, GEORGE _____
16. ORIOLES HOME.
17. CUBS VOICE, _____CARAY
19. "PEE WEE" _____.
20. FORMER CARDINAL, "DIZZY"
22. PITCHER, NOLAN_____.
25. "TOM TERRIFIC".
27. FOUR RUN HIT.
29. BRAVES HOME.
31. PITCHER, TOMMY_____
32. ANGELS, _____ LYNN.
33. _____-OFF MAN.
34. YASTRZEMSKI'S NICKNAME.
35. PINE _____(FOR BATS).
36. YANKEES PITCHER, PHIL___.

DOWN

1. PHILLIES PITCHER, STEVE___.
3. SHORT FLY, ____-UP.
4. CUBS, HOME PARK.
5. YANKEES, DAVE _____.
6. GREAT HITTER, PETE___.
8. NO. OF PLAYERS ON A SIDE.
9. METS. HOME PARK.
11. PLAYER BEHIND THE PLATE.
13. PADRES, "GOOSE"_____.
15. REDS HOME PARK.
16. YOGI___AND DALE___.
18. NO. OF BALLS FOR WALK.
21. A TORONTO PLAYER
23. BREWERS CATCHER
24. HOUSTON'S 1982 M.V.P.
25. CARDINAL RELIEVER.
26. JOE___DIMAGGIO.
28. HOME RUN KING, HANK___.
30. FORMER ORIOLES CATCHER,___ETCHEBARREN



For answer see page 55.

WHAT'S NEW

Compiled by SFC Michael Brown









New Unit Crests

THE Institute of Heraldry, Cameron Station, Va., has designed distinctive unit insignia, commonly called unit crests, for four units. The crests, from left, are for the 107th Military Intelligence Battalion, Fort Ord, Calif.; 205th Military Intelligence Group, Frankfurt, West Germany; the 403rd Military Police POW Camp, Omaha, Neb.; and the 5th Signal Command, Worms, West Germany.

Army Wants Linguists

IT may not be as hard as you think to qualify and apply for language training. The Army is looking for volunteers for this training, according to MILPERCEN. Selectees will attend training at the Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center in California or the Foreign Service Institute in Virginia.

The first thing to do is research the Army circulars in the 350 series, Language Training for Enlisted Personnel. They can tell you class dates, MOSs, grades and programmed units of assignment.

Then you should contact your local personnel office to ensure that you meet the basic requirements. Then submit a DA Form 4187 through your local personnel office to: DA MILPERCEN, ATTN: DAPC-EPT-L, 2461 Eisenhower Ave., Alexandria, Va. 22331. Your request must include an updated DA Form 2A and 2-1 and verification of your Defense Language Aptitude Battery score. To get current information on training spaces and quotas, call AUTOVON 221-8415/0640 or commercial (202) 325-8415/0640.

Marine WO Course

DO you have any sea experience? If so, you could qualify for the Army's new marine warrant officer course at the Transportation School, Fort Eustis, Va.

The new course offers training as a marine deck or engineering officer.

To be eligible, you must be an E-5 or higher and meet the general requirements of Chapter 5, Army Regulation 56-9, Surface Transportation Watercraft. You must also show evidence of one year of marine-related experience if obtained more than three years before.

Your local personnel office can help you complete your packet. The application should be forwarded to: Commandant, U.S. Army Transportation School, ATTN: ATSP-PN, Fort Eustis, Va. 23604.

Applications received at Fort Eustis are reviewed by a panel of warrant officer marine specialists. Valid packets are forwarded to MILPERCEN, which notifies applicants about their selection through command channels.

Accepted applicants will be scheduled to attend the next available class after their selection. The next class is scheduled to begin this fall.

For more information, contact the Army Transportation School Proponency Office at AUTOVON 927-2873/4508 or commercial (804) 878-2873/4508.

AER Offers PLUSes

ARMY Emergency Relief now offers soldiers another way to pay the educational expenses for their children attending college. It's called the Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students program.

AER sponsors the loans by paying administrative fees and depositing funds with United Student Aid Funds Inc., which administers and guarantees the loans.

PLUS loans are available for all soldiers, active and retired, and to spouses of deceased soldiers who are U.S. citizens.

The student for whom the parent is borrowing must be enrolled as at least a half-time undergraduate student in a post-secondary institution approved by the Department of Education.

There is no "needs test" for PLUS loans. The parent may borrow up to $3,000 per academic year for each family member student. Repayment may extend as long as 10 years with the minimum monthly payment of $50.

For information and application forms, write to: National Headquarters, AER, 200 Stovall St., Alexandria, Va. 22331. You can call them at (703) 960-3982.

Cash Awards for Tips

THE Department of Defense inspector general can recommend a cash award of up to $20,000 for an employee who discloses fraud, waste, and mismanagement. The new program supplements the current DOD awards programs by providing a special means to reward workers who make cost-saving disclosures.

For a person to qualify, the IG must be made aware of the problem. Disclosures can be made by contacting the Defense Hotline:

— Telephone: toll free (800) 424-9098, AUTOVON 223-5080, or commercial (202) 693-5080.

— Mailing address: Defense Hotline, Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20301.

Currently the program is limited to civilian personnel. However, efforts are being made to include military personnel.

Civil Service Jobs

FAMILY members who are Army-employed while overseas with their military or civilian sponsor will find it easier to get a civil service job when they return to the United States. (See related piece on page 2.)

Former overseas employees may be appointed on a permanent basis to stateside positions without having to be placed on a civil service register. To be eligible, a family member must:

- Be a U.S. citizen.
- Accumulate 24 months' creditable overseas service in appropriated funds positions or under the Berlin Tariff Agreement within any 10-year period starting after Jan. 1, 1980.
- Must have received a fully successful or better performance rating for the overseas service.
- Meet all the qualification requirements for the position for which he or she is applying in the United States.

Persons eligible for the program must exercise employment eligibility within two years of their return to the United States from an overseas tour. Contact your local civilian personnel office for details.

(More What's New on pages 1, 2)

Army Tests New Fuel

LIQUID methane has been tested as an alternate to the aviation fuel used in the TH-55A helicopter. The Aviation Development Test Activity at Fort Rucker, Ala., conducted the tests, which ended earlier this year.

Methane is a colorless, odorless gas produced from decomposition of waste obtained from landfills and sewage treatment plants. As a fuel, methane is stored as liquid at minus 260 degrees Fahrenheit.

A TH-55A engine, mounted on a stand (shown at the right) was used to test the fuel. The engine was run on aviation fuel for 24 hours to assess such factors as power required and available, and engine start, response and shutdown.

After the engine was modified to use the liquid methane, it was run for 53 hours using the new fuel.

Early test results indicated that the methane fuel yields about 10 percent less power than the aviation gas. However, there is little difference between the two fuels in the other factors.

The testing also included flying the helicopters using the aviation gas, then the methane fuel.

Modifying the helicopter to fly using the liquid methane meant replacing the fuel system. The new system contains a heat exchanger which warms the liquid methane, returning it to its gaseous state. The standard fuel injection system is replaced with a gas mixer.

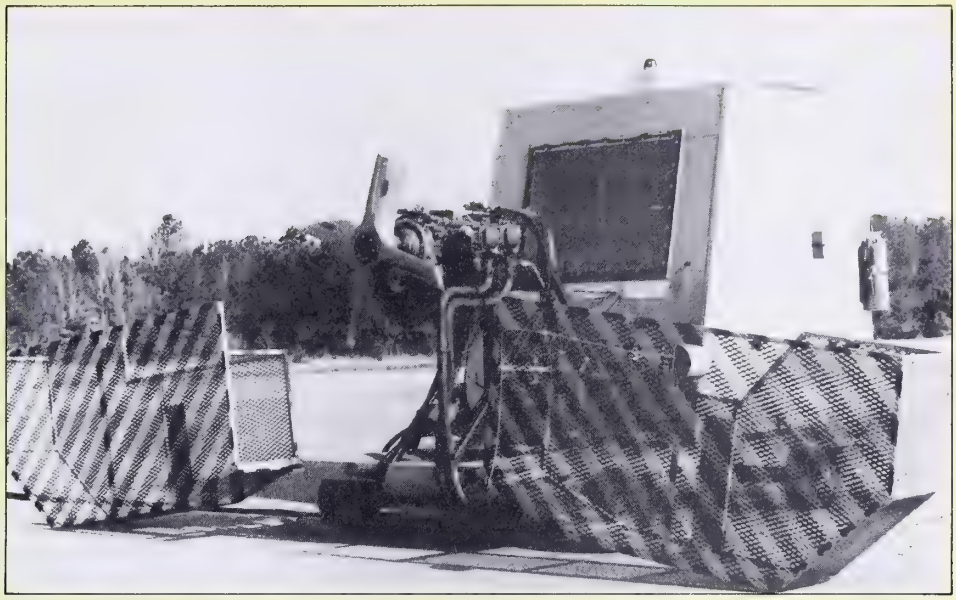
If the testing proves that the methane can be a usable alternate fuel, the Army will realize two major benefits: Methane fuel costs one third less than aviation gas. Plus, aircraft maintenance costs should be lower since methane fuel is a cleaner burning fuel and shouldn't wear the internal engine parts as fast as the aviation gas.

Trooper Hat Approved

THE days of cold ears while wearing your dress uniform may be gone. A new cold-weather "trooper hat" has been approved for wear.

The optional hat may be worn with the black all-weather coat, the green raincoat or the green overcoat. It may not be worn with the windbreaker or the pullover sweater when these are worn as the outer garment.

The service cap insignia must be centered on the front of the hat. The ear flaps may be worn either up or down. The trooper hats are available at clothing sales stores for $20 each.



Construction Divers

HAVE you ever wanted a job where you can work underwater? Well, now is your chance. The Army needs divers for surface-supplied (hard hat) and scuba diving in support of construction and salvage operations.

To apply, you must meet a number of personnel and medical requirements. You can obtain a list of them by writing both of the following agencies: USA-MILPERCEN, ATTN: DAPC-EPL-E, 2461 Eisenhower Ave., Alexandria, Va. 22331 (for personnel requirements); Surgeon General of the U.S. Army, HQDA, ATTN: DASC-PSP, Washington, D.C. 20315 (for medical requirements).

Soldiers wanting general information about the program should write to: U.S. Army Liaison Office, Naval Diving and Salvage Training Center, Panama City, Fla. 32407; or call AUTOVON 436-4651 (ext. 104) or commercial (904) 234-4651 (ext. 104).

Cars Fail Standards

SOLDIERS coming back from Germany should be aware that the foreign cars they purchased while there probably don't meet U.S. safety and emissions standards.

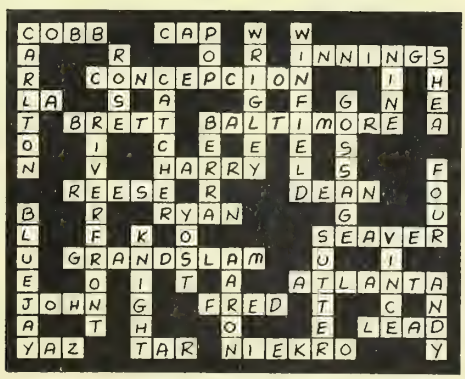
Cars brought into the United States must meet the standards before they can clear customs at the port of arrival. These changes can be lengthy and costly.

If you want to buy a foreign car while overseas you might consider finding a dealer who sells export model vehicles that comply with U.S. standards. It might take care of some future problems.

Questions about the safety standards should be sent to: Director, Office of Vehicle Safety Compliance, Office of Standards Enforcement, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, 2100 2nd St., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20590.

Questions about the emissions standards should be sent to: Import Investigating Office, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 499 S. Capitol St., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460.

Answers to The Lighter Side (Page 53)



DATELINE: **EXCELLENCE**

Compiled by Steve Hara

Second-Graders Win Army Energy Awareness Contest

The **second grade class at Bindlach, West Germany,** won first place in the group category of the 7th Army Training Command's energy awareness contest recently. For creating a special class pin-on badge, each youngster received a certificate of achievement and a $2 gift certificate from the command, good at the local PX. . . . Speaking of schools, **SSgt. George C. Mickens** has been named instructor of the year at Fort McClellan, Ala., and **SSgt. Robert H. Walker** won the same title at the Transportation Center, Fort Eustis, Va.

Recruiter Saves Seven in Tulsa Blaze

SFC James Heustess was in his downtown Tulsa, Okla., office in June 1983 when he noticed smoke and flames spewing from a nearby hotel. He called the fire department, dashed across the street and into the building, and alerted the hotel's elderly residents to the danger. He ran throughout the nine-story building, kicking in doors where needed and leading frightened seniors to safety. He was credited with saving seven lives and was awarded the Soldier's Medal in December.

Three Posts Honor Lifesavers

SSgt. Ralph Forney of Fort Drum, N.Y., received the Army Commendation Medal for pulling a badly injured soldier from a burning tank in October. . . . **SFC Joseph B. Gengalo** and **CWO 2 Stanley S. McGowen**, both of Fort Campbell, Ky., received the Soldier's Medal for saving lives in separate incidents. Gengalo placed himself between a live grenade and the two soldiers he tried to push to safety during a training mishap. All were wounded, but survived. McGowen pulled the pilot of a crashed light plane to safety as the aircraft went up in flames. . . . **CWO 2 Francisco Pereda** and **WO 1 Kenneth Cashwell** of Fort Ord, Calif., received the Air Medal recently for achievement. The pair were cited for flying their helicopter during a windstorm to help save three auto accident victims. The car had gone over a steep, rocky hillside and landed near high-power lines, making the medevac flight a touch-and-go affair.

Army Honors 16 Top Civilian Employees

Army Secretary John O. Marsh recently presented awards to 16 civilian workers in five categories. All were cited for achievements in their fields. **Thomas E. Daniels** of the Electronics Research and Development Command, Adelphi, Md., and **Gilberto Chapa** of Corpus Christi Army Depot, Texas, were cited in the equal employment opportunity category. . . . Named top editors were **David R. Baker** of the Adjutant General's Office, Alexandria, Va., and **Willard K. Morris** of the Military District of Washington, D.C.

Cited for their work in improving publications were **James M. Breedlove** of TAGO, and **E. Margo Vives** of the U.S. Army, Europe, and Seventh Army, Heidelberg, West Germany. . . . Top suggesters were **John H. Black** of Redstone Arsenal, Ala., and **Donald E. Parker** of the Ballistic Missile Defense Advanced Technology Center, Huntsville, Ala.

Named as exceptional civil servants were **Robert C. Ferguson** of the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Engineer District; **Joseph W. Gall** of the National Match Support Detachment at Camp Perry, Ohio; **Catherine I. Hansen** of the Armament, Munitions and Chemical Command, Rock Island, Ill.; **Henry S. Mlodozeniec** of the Materiel Development and Readiness Command, Alexandria, Va.; and **Robert B. Oswald Jr.** of ERADCOM in Adelphi.

Rounding out the winners' list as exceptional were **Paul F. Shey** of Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers, Europe; **Henry B. Simmons** of the Engineer Waterways Experiment Station in Vicksburg, Miss.; and **David K. T. Wei** of the Military Armistice Commission in Seoul, South Korea.

More Top Soldiers of the Year

Sgt. Richard Kenney of Field Station, Berlin, is the Soldier of the Year in the Intelligence and Security Command. . . . **Sp4 Michael W. Swanson** of USACC-Japan and **SSgt. Bronwyn P. Yow** of the 11th Signal Brigade, Fort Huachuca, Ariz., are respectively Soldier and NCO of the Year in the Army Communications Command. . . . **SFC Danny C. Wooten** has been named NCO of the Year at the 32nd Army Air Defense Command in West Germany. . . . **Sgt. Michael A. Shipley** is NCO of the Year at the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

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Women's Uniform

THE Army green Classic uniform is authorized for year-round wear. Certain awards and accessories can be adjusted on the uniform slightly to conform to the individual's figure. For more information, consult Army Regulation 670-1.

Unit crests are worn centered on the shoulder loops. They will be an equal distance between the shoulder seam and the outer edge of the button. The bottom of the crests will face toward the shoulder seam.

The U.S. insignia is centered between the upper point of the notch and the inside edge of the collar, with the center line of the insignia parallel to the inside edge of the collar.

The nameplate is worn centered on the right side of the uniform. The bottom of the nameplate will be parallel with and slightly above the top edge of the top button.



Branch insignia is centered between the upper point of the notch and the inside edge of the collar, with the center line of the insignia parallel to the inside edge of the collar.

Ribbons are worn centered on the left side of the uniform. The bottom edge of the first row of ribbons is on line with the top edge of the top button.

Marksmanship badges are worn centered on the uniform. The top edge of the badges will be parallel with and ¼ inch below service ribbons.

The sleeve length will be 1 inch below the bottom of the wrist bone.

The skirt length will not be more than 1 inch above or 2 inches below the center of the knee.

Either black oxford shoes or black service pumps can be worn with the classic uniform. The pumps will be plain, with closed toe and heel. The heel will be between 1 and 3 inches high.

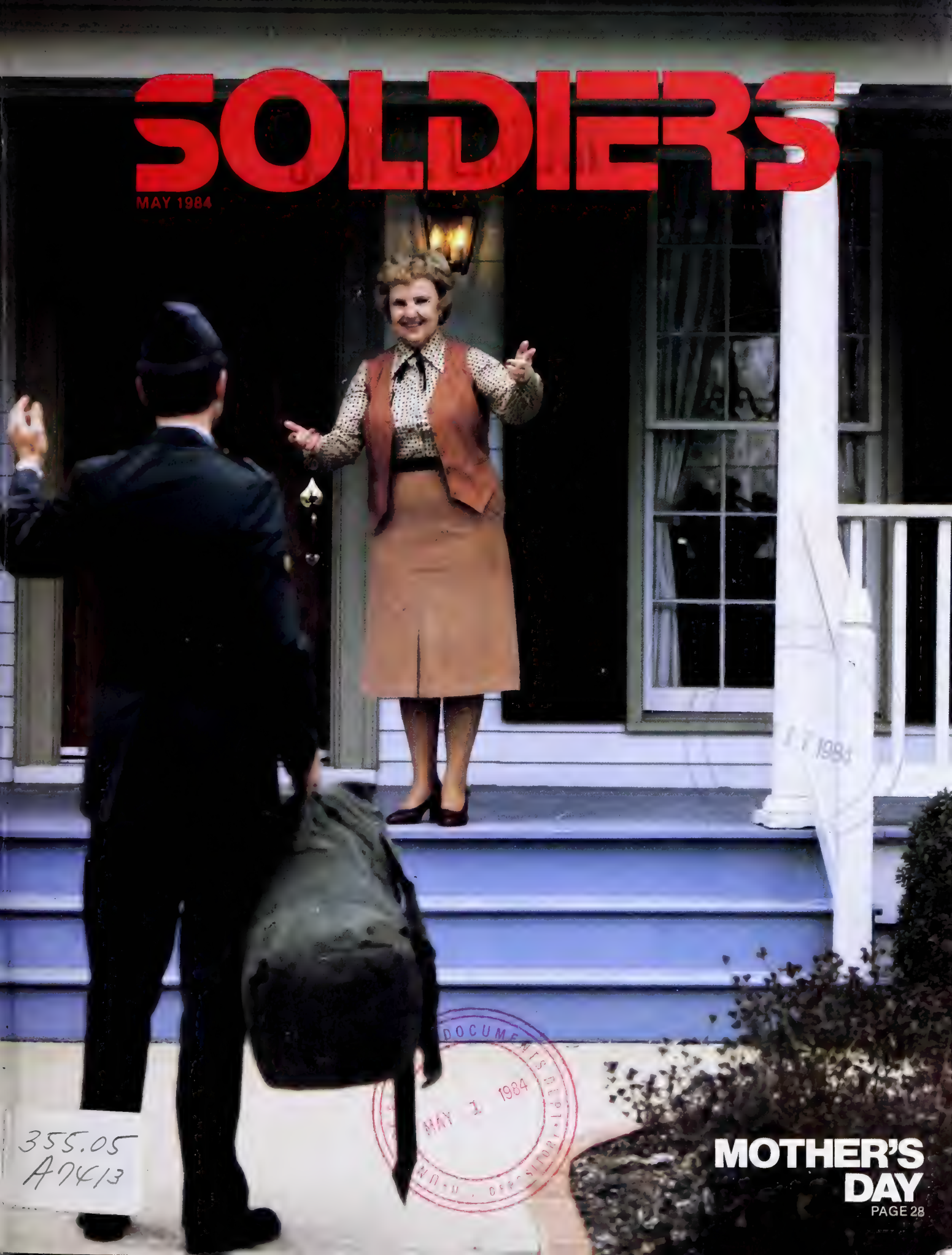


A PET SUBJECT

PAGE 49

SOLDIERS

MAY 1984



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DOCUMENTS DEPT.
MAY 1 1984
U.S. ARMY

MOTHER'S DAY

PAGE 28



"In a 90-minute soccer game, a player will run anywhere from 150 to 200 sprints. In that same 90 minutes, he will run four to six miles. He will also tackle opponents an average of 45 times and will have to make more than 200 decisions. During that 90 minutes of play, he'll be standing still only for about 50 seconds. All the time he'll be having fun. I challenge you to find another PT program that can do all that." — *Lt. Col. (Ret.) Billy Charlton, former Army soccer coach*

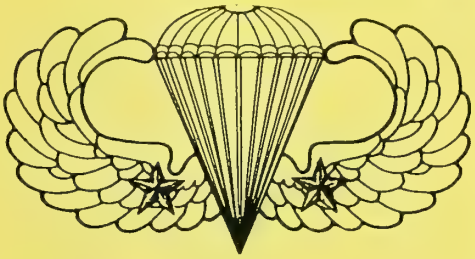
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WHAT'S NEW

Compiled by SFC Michael Brown

(More What's New on pages 2, 54, 55)





Combat Jump Stars

THE wear of combat stars was approved in November 1983 by Gen. John A. Wickham Jr., chief of staff. He also OK'd the wear retroactively to the first jump, over Oran, Algeria, in November 1942. There have been 16 other eligible jumps since then.

Jumps eligible for the combat star are: Oran, Algeria, Nov. 8, 1942; Youks Les Bains, Tunisia, Nov. 15, 1942; Gela, Trapani and Palermo, Sicily, July 9-11, 1943; Anzio, Italy, Jan. 22-23, 1944; Normandy, France, June 6-7, 1944; Southern France, Aug. 15-16, 1944; Avellino, Italy, Sept. 9-10, 1944; Salerno, Italy, Sept. 14, 1944; Nijmegen-Arnhem, Holland, Sept. 17, 1944; and Wesel, Germany, March 24, 1945.

Eligible World War II jumps in the Pacific Theater are Luzon, the Philippines, Jan. 31, 1945, with follow-up operations at Tagaytay on Luzon on Feb. 3 and at Corregidor on Feb. 16. Korean War jumps were at Sukch'on-Such'on on Oct. 20, 1950, and at Munsan-Ni on March 23, 1951.

The only eligible combat jump from Vietnam was by the 173rd Airborne Brigade on Feb. 22, 1967, into "War Zone C." The most recent eligible jump was by members of the 1st and 2nd Ranger Battalions, 75th Infantry, and two 82nd Airborne Division combat engineers over Grenada on Oct. 25, 1983.

Active duty soldiers can obtain combat stars through normal supply channels. Veterans of Vietnam, Korea, and World War II need to apply with the Army Reserve Personnel Center in St. Louis, Mo., to get theirs.

Shown above are the placement of the stars for the first (left) and second awards of the stars. For the first award, center the star device on the center riser with the top point touching the canopy fringe. Veterans of two jumps put bronze stars on the wings with their centers ¼-inch from the center riser and 7/16-inch below the canopy edge.

Army Needs MI Agents

THE Army needs soldiers in grades E-4 to E-6 to become counterintelligence agents. These agents conduct inspections and surveys, and investigate individuals, organizations and installations concerning threats to national security.

MOS 97B is currently authorized a selective reenlistment bonus. Plus, certain soldiers may submit an application to attend the course under the Bonus Extension and Retraining program.

To apply, a soldier must have a special technical score of at least 110 or a general technical score of at least 110 for those never tested with the ST. The soldier must also have a Defense Language Aptitude Battery minimum score of 89, or have successfully completed a Defense Language Institute foreign language course.

Other qualifications must be met for a soldier to apply for the MOS. Several are not waivable. Contact your local military intelligence unit and your local military personnel office for detailed information.

Automatic Teller Test

A SELECT group of soldiers will use Army-operated automated teller machines to receive their pay during a six-month test starting in June. The test group consists of about 600 AIT students at the Soldier Support Center, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

The ATMs are targeted for trainees whose short stay at a post often discourages them from opening a bank account. They are not intended to replace existing services offered by banks and credit unions.

The Army ATM will use hand-characteristic data recorded on a plastic access card to grant soldiers access to the machine. Soldiers will place their hands on a hand geometry device. If the reading and card data match, soldiers will be able to use the machine.

The test follows a recommendation by the President's Private Sector Survey on Cost Control which concluded that significant savings are achievable through the delayed disbursement of pay (soldiers will not withdraw all their money on payday) and reductions in Treasury check preparation, handling and processing costs.

In addition, the commission said the use of ATMs would save basic trainees about $1.5 million per year in money order and travelers check costs. The ATMs also provide security and round-the-clock accessibility of funds for soldiers.

Airlines Cut Fares

PAN American and Trans-World Airways make flying to and from West Germany easier and cheaper. For $299 each, soldiers and their families may travel between either airline's servicing East Coast terminals and most cities they serve in West Germany. One-way fare between the East Coast and West Berlin or Munich is $319. Fares do not include tax.

All you need to qualify for the special fare is a valid military ID card or a valid dependent ID card. Family members may travel alone. No advance reservation or advance-purchase requirements exist.

AER Fund Campaign

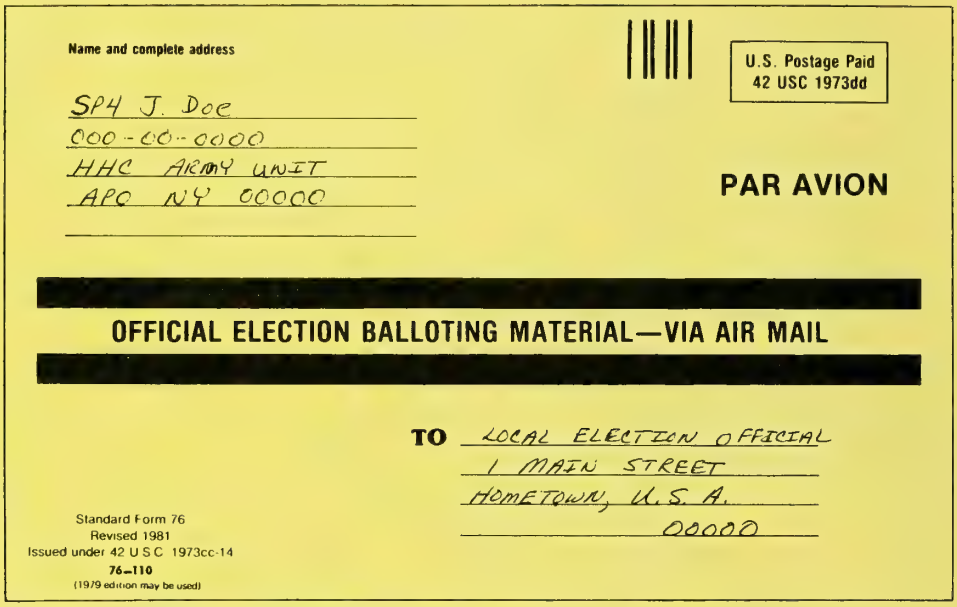
YOU can still make a donation to Army Emergency Relief if you haven't already done so. The 1984 fund campaign continues until the end of next month.

The funds raised during the campaign help AER provide soldiers, active and retired, and their families with financial aid during times of emergency need.

WHAT'S NEW

Compiled by SFC Michael Brown

(More What's New on pages 1, 54, 55)



Voting Data

VOTERS will cast their ballots in November to decide who will be president of the United States. They will also decide who will be elected to several federal, state and local positions.

Many soldiers and their family members cast their votes by using the absentee ballot.

The Federal Voting Assistance Program offers a brochure entitled "Absentee Voting: How To Do It." Published as Department of Defense Fact Sheet 13, the guide provides general information about absentee voting procedures.

Detailed information on absentee voting can be found in the 1984-85 Voting Assistance Guide. This state-by-state absentee voting manual contains information such as registration requirements, where to send your Federal Post Card Application, and when it must be received by state election officials.

Unit or installation voting assistance officers should have copies of both the brochure and the voting guide. They are available through the normal military publications supply channels.

If there is any difficulty obtaining these or any other voting assistance materials at the local level, contact the Director, Federal Voting Assistance Program, Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20301.

Telephone inquiries may be made by calling commercial (202) 694-4928/4960 or AUTOVON 224-4928/4960.

Patriot Technicians

THE Army is looking for soldiers to become technicians for the Patriot missile system. These technicians will serve as warrant officers in MOS 222C.

Applicants must be eligible for appointment as a warrant officer under the provisions of Army Regulation 135-100. Packets must include all of the documents required by the regulation.

The next quarterly warrant officer selection board meets in August. The board will consider applications received up to 30 days prior to the month the board convenes.

Contact your local personnel office for more information on how to apply for this program.

Commissary Sale

ARMY commissaries will host a "1984 Year of the Army Family Sale" July 2-14. The sale is in support of "The Army Family," the Army's theme for 1984.

During the sale, industry representatives will promote their products through voluntary price reductions and special coupon offers which will provide further savings for shoppers.

EER Pack Developed

THE Enlisted Evaluation System office at MILPERCEN has developed a packet of instructional material on the proper preparation of the Enlisted Evaluation Report. (See related story on page 32.) This packet is designed for use at unit level as part of officer and NCO development courses.

Copies have been provided to command sergeants major and local military personnel offices. Additional copies may be obtained by writing Commanding General, MILPERCEN, ATTN: DAPC-MSE, 200 Stovall St., Alexandria, Va. 22332.

OK to Say No

SOLDIERS may decline consideration for selection to the Sergeants Major Academy, starting with the FY 86 selection board.

This action will not be made a part of the soldier's file and will not preclude consideration by future boards. Soldiers who do not decline consideration and are selected to attend will still be required to attend.

Citizenship Proof

SOLDIERS and family members born outside the United States do not have to obtain a Certificate of Citizenship from the Immigration and Naturalization Service to document their status, according to INS officials.

Recent legislation permits the use of a valid U.S. passport, or a Report of Birth Abroad of a Citizen of the United States, as proof of citizenship.

The change affects most soldiers whose children were born in either U.S. military hospitals or civilian hospitals overseas.

The new rule makes citizenship easier to document. It also increases the importance of reporting the birth of a child overseas to the nearest U.S. consulate. Interested personnel should contact their local personnel office for detailed information.

SOLDIERS

MAY 1984, VOLUME 39, No. 5

FEATURES

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THE OFFICIAL
U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE

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FEEDBACK

ENCORE, BY GEORGE

The article in the February issue, "Good Show, By George," failed to give credit where credit was due. Among the soldiers who played extras in the miniseries were 90 members of the 759th MP Battalion from Fort Dix, N.J.

The money our soldiers earned for their work was all donated to the Johnstone Training and Research Center, a center for handicapped persons in New Jersey.

I think everyone who participated deserves a round of applause.

Sp4 Mary-Jane Belko
Fort Dix, N.J.

We agree. Congratulations.

PROUD WAC

Thank you for printing the article "A Matter of Perspective" in the February issue. The photo used of black women in uniform marching in the streets of Rouen, France, in 1945 includes me. We were the first group of Negro WAC to serve in the European Theater. The 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion was a support unit during the days of segregation in the armed forces. I am glad to look back after 20 years' service and 20 years' retirement and say I was a part of this fine unit, and to remember the change brought about by President Harry Truman's Executive Order 9981 for integration.

I would agree that friendships among people of different races have been fostered more through the military than any other institution or society.

SFC (Ret.) Bessie L. Robinson
Washington, D.C.

RIGHT STUFF

Thanks so much for the article published in your January 1984 issue entitled "The Army's Right Stuff." I had the privilege of serving with Col. Robert Stewart and Lt. Col. Woody Spring while assigned to the U.S. Army Aviation Engineering Flight Activity, Edwards Air Force Base, Calif., as the unit adjutant during the period 1975 through 1978.

At the time of my association with them, they were test pilots working on projects that required them to be TDY a lot of the time away from their families. They often flew on the weekends just to keep their minimum flight time up to acceptable standards in other aircraft. They worked long hours at all hours of the day and night to accomplish test projects on time. I guess what I am saying is that they are really the "right stuff" and that their selection to the astronaut program is the type of recognition they deserve for being the best at what they do. They are both exceptional officers and most deserving of the degree of success that they are now receiving in their careers.

I can also relate to the comment that Stewart made in the article that he did not feel particularly special about his entry into the space program. That is his way of acknowledging that a job has to be done and he is willing to do it, but he doesn't see it as any big deal. He was that same way while assigned to USAEFA. What is refreshing about his comments is that he has probably always set the right goals in life and continues to excel at what he enjoys doing the most. Perhaps we should all take a lesson from his example.

Maj. Fred J. Throgmorton
APO New York

KCOMZ PATCH

I am in Battery B, 1st Battalion, 43rd Field Artillery, California Army National Guard. I went to Korea in 1954 in the Regular Army and returned to CONUS in 1955. While in Korea, I was assigned to the Korean Communications Zone. I received the Korean Service and United Nations ribbons.

My question: Can I wear the KCOMZ shoulder patch on the right shoulder of my dress uniform?

Sgt. Savino Sanchez
West Sacramento, Calif.

The key here is when in 1954 you were assigned to Korea. According to Army Regulation 670-1, paragraph 26-17a(2), wear of former wartime organization shoulder sleeve insignia is authorized for service "in Korea between June 27, 1950, and July 27, 1954, both dates inclusive."

SCOUT BADGE?

This letter is about something

we hold very dear. We are 19Ds, cavalry scouts, and very proud of it. In a few weeks the infantry here will begin practicing for the Expert Infantryman Badge. Why in the world isn't there an expert scout badge? We're combat troops too. And, from the standards displayed in EIB testing, very proficient ones. We don't have a red and white rope to wear on our right shoulder with our dress greens. We don't have anything. Here in the infantry, we aren't even allowed to wear cavalry brass. Instead, we have to wear armor brass. But just like the infantry, we ain't no tankers.

Come on, Army. Recognize us and our potential. We pull recon missions for you, which means we meet the enemy before the infantry or armor does. We may have to engage the enemy and destroy him to protect a battalion's flank. We really do have an important mission and quite a bit depends on us and our abilities. So at least give us our cavalry brass. And how about some sort of ESB (Expert Scout Badge)?

Scout Platoon, 3rd Bn., 10th Inf.
Fort Polk, La.

TUSKEGEE

Heartiest congratulations on Gene Harper's fine article, "Tuskegee: Runway to Victory," in the February issue. It was another one of those little known stories of dedicated Americans fighting against the odds both on the home front and the war front — and winning both. I was vaguely aware that such a pilot training program had occurred; it was great to get the details.

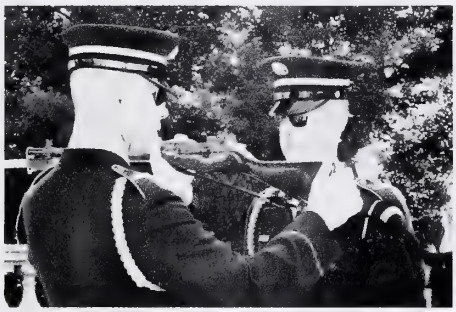
My only complaint is that you should have provided a short bibliography so that interested soldiers could read more about the 99th and the 332nd. You mention Robert Rose's book, *Lonely Eagles*, and allude to an unnamed book by Charles Francis. I have heard about an excellent short story by Ralph Ellison based on the Tuskegee pilot program, but I can't recall the name or where it can be found. Also, are there any official or unofficial histories available?

Overall, a very exciting issue — especially the NTC stories.

Lt. Col. Julian M. Olejniczak
New York, N.Y.

Thanks for the words of praise. You can get more information on the Tuskegee Airmen by contacting the Tuskegee Airmen, Inc., a nonprofit organization that promotes research, conducts projects and offers scholarships to youth in aviation and aerospace. Contact Wentz S. Perkins, Historian, 2635 W. Philadelphia, Detroit, Mich. 48206.

Other accounts of these units are found in histories published by the Army and Air Force. These are available for sale through: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.



SEEING STRAIGHT?

In this photo in "Focus on People" from the January issue, why are these soldiers wearing unauthorized sunglasses? These look like flight glasses. Am I right or wrong?

SFC Cecil C. Ramirez Jr.
Fort Riley, Kan.

Enlisted personnel who perform sentinel duty with the 3rd U.S. Infantry (The Old Guard) are authorized to wear sunglasses by Common Table of Allowances 50-900, line J61447. The nomenclature is sunglasses: man's spectacles, oval glass lens, double aperture.

DEUCE-FOUR

I enjoyed your inside back cover of the February 1984 issue entitled "The Black Soldier: A Tradition of Excellence." In line with this tradition of excellence, maybe your magazine could do a feature article detailing the exploits of the 24th Infantry Regiment, the "Deuce-Four," in the Korean Conflict.

Philip H. Scaglione
Altoona, Pa.

We will consider a story on the unit. If any readers have a good story line on the 24th, let us know.

GOOD COPY

I am writing in regards to your photo supervisor, Sgt. Cecil M. Stack Jr. On his recent trip to Fort Bragg and prior to his deployment to Grenada, my unit had the unique pleasure of being photographed and interviewed by him for, as I understand, an upcoming article.

Since he initially came here to join our unit on an exercise to Spain, it was indeed a misfortune for us that he was subsequently rerouted to Grenada and missed our training. However, after reading his story and seeing the photographs of the mission in Grenada, I now realize that your magazine and its avid readers were the fortunate ones indeed!

Please congratulate him on a job well done and keep up the fine work with your magazine, as I am one of those avid readers I spoke of.

SFC Ronald D. Harrelson
Fort Bragg, N.C.

Thanks for the comments. The article on your unit awaiting deployment appeared in the March issue.

EDITOR'S NOTES: We've received some positive feedback from the Army suggestion people to whom we directed you readers in the January Feedback. *They say the suggestions have been pouring in. However, they want you to send them through your nearest Civilian Personnel Office, not directly to the Pentagon.*

The AUTOVON prefix in the supply hotline item in March What's New was incorrect. The number should have been 977-7431.

SOLDIERS is for soldiers and DA civilians. We invite readers' views. Stay under 150 words — a postcard will do — and include your name, rank and address. We'll withhold your name if you desire and may condense views because of space. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative views. Send your letter to: Feedback, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Va. 22314.









THE ROAD TO V-E DAY

Sgt. Cecil Stack

With peace and freedom their crusade, America and its allies battled the German Nazi war machine across North Africa and Europe.

MAY 7, 1945, the German high command surrendered to the Allies. Adolf Hitler had committed suicide April 30. Berlin had fallen to the Russians May 2, and 1 million German soldiers had surrendered with the fall of the capital city. The Allies had achieved victory in Europe.

War still raged in the Pacific and it would be several months before the world would be at peace again, but the victors took a moment to celebrate. It was a well-deserved celebration. The road to victory had not been an easy one.

The road took form with the North African Campaign. There, the British and Americans eventually trapped German and Italian forces in Tunisia. The Allies, even before the fighting ended in North Africa, made plans to carry the battle to the continent of Europe.

British Prime Minister Winston Churchill proposed attacking Europe through Italy, which he called the







A chronology of the road to victory: Far left from the top, the light cruiser USS Boise shells the Sicilian coast as troops await the word to assault beaches near the town of Gela, in July 1943; • carrying wounded from the Rapido River area near Cassino, Italy, in January 1944; • and the 4th Division takes Utah Beach in Normandy, France, in June 1944. • Center page, the 29th Division enters St. Lo, France, in July 1944. • Above, the Allies continue their liberating march in France. • Left, Sgt. Joseph Holmes of the 35th Division stands watch outside Bastogne, Belgium, in January 1945.

"soft underbelly" of Europe. Although American military leaders disagreed with Churchill's strategies, President Franklin Roosevelt agreed with Churchill and overrode the objections. The battle plans were drawn, and Sicily was to be the stepping stone to Europe.

Code named "Operation Husky," the invasion of Sicily began July 10, 1943. Italian resistance was light, but the Germans put up a rear-guard fight. During the sweep of the island, a rivalry erupted between America's Lt. Gen. George S. Patton and Britain's Gen. Bernard Montgomery. Each wanted to be the first to capture the town of Messina and claim victory of Sicily. Patton won that honor. He arrived in Messina just hours ahead of Montgomery. The Allies had conquered Sicily within a month.

The next step was the invasion of Italy at Salerno. On Sept. 9, the Fifth U.S. Army, commanded by Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark, landed in the Gulf of Salerno. Clark's forces encountered only light resistance. American commanders, however, felt that the Germans were readying for a counterattack. That attack came three days after the landing. The Germans ferociously attacked the 45th and 36th divisions. At one point artillerymen fired point blank into the attacking Germans. American casualties were so high that two battalions of the 82nd Airborne Division were sent in as reinforcements. Clark's forces held their ground, however, and repelled the attack.

The Germans retreated to the Cassino area and took up defensive positions along the Gustav Line. Bad weather and strong German defensive positions in rough terrain stalled America's push into Italy. Each gain along the Gustav Line cost American forces dearly in lives.

To keep the momentum going, another invasion 60 miles behind German lines was planned. The Jan. 22, 1944, landing at Anzio, located a few miles south of Rome, was carried out by Maj. Gen. John P. Lucas' VI Corps. His objective was to sever the Germans' supply lines to the Gustav Line. The landing went without difficulty, but the Allies didn't exploit this success. The Germans counterattacked and sealed off the beachhead for more than three months.

To the south, the American and







Clockwise from top left, Tech 4 George Lempianien celebrates in Germany. • Pvt. Leroy Johnson controls traffic at Remagen in March 1945. • Berlin was in ruins at the war's end.

Allied forces finally broke through the Gustav Line in May. That penetration allowed a breakout from Anzio and forced the Germans to retreat to Northern Italy and establish new positions north of Florence. The American Fifth Army would not dislodge the Germans from Northern Italy until April 1945, just one month before the fighting in Europe ended. The underbelly had proved to be not so soft.

While the fighting in Italy continued, American and British staffs planned the invasion of France. They chose the Normandy Coast as the site for the largest amphibious landing in World War II. D-Day involved more than 10,000 aircraft, from four-engine bombers to gliders, and more than 6,000 ships, from battleships to landing craft. America also contributed two airborne and three infantry divisions to the invasion.

The invasion began at 2 a.m. June 6, 1944, when the 82nd and 101st Airborne divisions and one British airborne division, parachuted behind enemy lines. Their objectives were to secure routes inland for advancing seaborne forces and to disrupt enemy defenses. But darkness and cloud cover created navigation problems for their pilots, and the units were scattered throughout the countryside. Despite the confusion they were able to secure most of their objectives.

At 6:30 a.m., Lt. Gen. Omar Bradley's First Army, consisting of the 1st, 4th and 29th Infantry divisions, assaulted Utah and Omaha beaches. The 4th Division was the first to land on Utah Beach. German defenses were thinner at this point, and the division suffered only 200 casualties during the assault.

The landing at Omaha Beach, however, was a different story. Preinvasion bombings had not softened German positions on the beach. The first assault wave was immediately pinned down by machine gun and artillery fire. Twenty-five minutes later the next wave landed, but they had no place to go. Assault waves continued landing and bunching up on the beach. The Germans' firepower reduced the size of many units by 25 to 50 percent. To break the Germans' resistance, Navy ships sailed within 1,000 yards to shell the enemy. As a result of the shelling, the 1st Division fought its way off the beach and moved up the bluffs behind them. The 29th Division then began coming ashore. By the end of the day, the divisions had lost more than 2,500 men and moved only two miles inland, but the liberation of France had begun.

The American advance into France began to stall in mid-July. But U.S. air strikes against the Germans enabled the U.S. forces to regain their momentum and press the advance. By September, France was liberated. Some sources place German losses at 500,000 dead and 210,000 captured.

Although Allied forces continued putting pressure on the Germans after the fall of France, the Germans slowed their retreat, which slowed or stalled Allied advances. During this time each side began planning new offensives. But the Germans launched theirs first.

On Dec. 16, 1944, under the cover of fog, 200,000 Germans and hundreds of tanks attacked unprepared American forces in Belgium and Luxembourg. American forces in the Ardennes offensive were either inexperienced or rotating to the rear. Three days after the offensive began, the 101st Division took up positions in the town of Bastogne and, surrounded, fought the Germans to a stalemate. The Germans asked for the division's surrender, but the division's acting commander, Brig. Gen. Anthony McAuliffe, sent back the reply, "Nuts!" Patton's Third Army broke the siege in late December and turned the Battle of the Bulge into an American victory.

Germany's collapse accelerated after the failure of the Ardennes offensive. In March 1945 three Allied army groups crossed the Rhine River and cut into the heart of Germany. Germany lost 250,000 men at the river line and another 300,000 surrendered in the last days of Hitler's empire. The end had come to the Third Reich. □

THEY REST WITH PRIDE

Story by Sp5 Philip Fick
Photos by Sp4 John Deniston

On fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread
And glory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead
—inscription in McClellan Gate,
Arlington National Cemetery



IT was not always considered an honor to be buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

One hundred and twenty years ago, when shovel first broke sod for a soldier's grave in the cemetery, people took a different view.

On May 13, 1864, Pvt. William Christman of the 67th Pennsylvania Infantry became the first service member interred in Arlington. He was buried in a gentle slope of Virginia soil about a half mile below the abandoned, hilltop mansion of Gen. and Mrs. Robert E. Lee. Farther down the hill lay the floodplain of the Potomac River, and across the river bustled the capital of a nation at war.

Christman, like most of the first military dead in Arlington, was a man of modest means who died in a Washington area hospital, leaving no one to see to his proper burial. The responsibility fell to the state.

Arlington National Cemetery was born of the needs of men like Christman, Lincoln's poor soldiers. This fact has led author Peter Andrews to describe the Arlington of 1864 as "a potter's field, . . . a kind of ultimate welfare project."

Normally, financially independent citizens of that era would not consider being buried in such a place. But that would change.

Long before it became a national cemetery, however, Arlington was associated with great names in American history. In 1778, John Parke Custis, the son of Martha Washington by her first marriage, purchased the 1,100 acres which now comprise the cemetery and Fort Myer, Va.

Custis never developed the property, however. In 1781, he died of illness while serving as an aide to General Washington during the siege of Yorktown.

SPECIALIST FIVE PHILIP FICK and SPECIALIST FOUR JOHN DENISTON are assigned to the Public Affairs Office, 3rd U.S. Infantry (The Old Guard), Fort Myer, Va.



His son, George Washington Parke Custis, began construction of a stately home on the heights of Arlington in 1802. He was 21 years old. The younger Custis and his wife had four children, but only one, Mary Ann Randolph Custis, lived to maturity. She was destined to be the link between two famous military figures, Washington and Lee.

In 1831, Mary Ann married Robert E. Lee, a young Army lieutenant, recently graduated from West Point. The wedding took place in her father's mansion, which he had named Arlington House after the family's original property on Virginia's Eastern Shore.

The Lees lived in that house until the spring of 1861, when the outbreak of civil war forever changed the complexion of Arlington.

On April 12 Fort Sumter was fired upon, and six days later Gen. Winfield Scott, the Union's highest ranking officer, offered Lee command of the army being amassed to quell the rebellion.

Lee declined, stating, "Save in defense of my native state, I never desire again to draw my sword." He



wrote a formal letter of resignation early in the morning of April 20, and two days later he left his beloved Arlington, never to return.

Federal troops first set foot in Arlington about a month later. Its strategic location overlooking the Union's capital made Arlington an ideal site to set up a defensive position. The property was soon crisscrossed with telegraph wires and freshly dug roads. Arlington House itself became headquarters for the Union officers stationed there, and 200 acres of virgin oak forest behind the mansion were cut down for fortifications and firewood.

During the summer of 1862 President Lincoln approved an omnibus bill, part of which provided for the purchase of grounds to be "used as a national cemetery for soldiers who shall die in the service of the country." Burial grounds were then established in nearby Alexandria, Va., and at the Soldier's Home in Washington, D.C.

As the war progressed, though, those two sites proved inadequate to accommodate the masses of dead. On some battlefields they were left to be reclaimed by nature, and in hospitals around Washington the details of burial procedures became a public scandal.

In the wake of these events President Lincoln tasked Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton to come up with more burial space near the capital. Stanton turned the job over to his Army quartermaster general, Brig. Gen. Montgomery Meigs. Meigs recommended only one site: 200 acres surrounding Lee's former home.

Technically, the government already owned the land, having confiscated it on the charge of failure of its owner to directly pay taxes on it. Then, in January 1864, the government purchased the entire lot from the Alexandria County Court for $26,800, its assessed value at the time.

Meigs chose Arlington for a number of reasons, not the least of which being his animosity toward Lee, whom he considered a traitor. Meigs had in mind ringing Arlington House with graves so that the Confederate general would never return to live there.

The site was also chosen because it was available, close to Washington and adaptable for burials.

In June 1864, a full month after the first soldier had been buried in the cemetery, Stanton signed an order authorizing the 200 acres around the main house as a military burial site.

The government wasted little time in acting upon that order. In the early days of the cemetery, former slave and grave digger James Parks remembered seeing Union soldiers brought in for burial and stacked up "like cordwood" by the side of the Arlington mansion.

Eventually more than 17,000 Civil War dead from both the North and South would be buried in Arlington. During 1866, 2,111 unknown soldiers from Bull Run and other battlefields along the Rappahannock were brought to the cemetery and buried under a simple granite monument near Arlington House. These were the cemetery's first unknowns to be recognized with a monument.

Arlington was originally only meant to be used by those who died during the war. But after the war many of Washington's military residents began to regard Arlington as their own cemetery, and with more soldiers requesting burial there, the government decided to make all who served — in war or peace — eligible. Later, immediate family members would also be made eligible.

In 1868, Gen. John Logan, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, selected May 30 as a day for "strewing flowers or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in the defense of their country." President Andrew Johnson gave all government employees the day off to attend the services at Arlington, establishing Memorial Day as a national holiday.

Each year the crowds poured into Arlington for the Memorial Day services, but found no adequate place to hold a public gathering. In 1874, a wooden amphitheater with a canvas top was built to the southwest of Arlington House for visitors.

Support gradually developed, however, especially among surviving Union soldiers, for the construction of a more permanent and imposing amphitheater. Congress finally approved funds for a giant memorial amphitheater, and in 1915 President Woodrow Wilson laid the cornerstone for its construction. The amphitheater, made of white Vermont marble and seating nearly 5,000, was formally dedicated in 1920.

By the turn of the century Arlington had been expanded from its original 200 acres to 408. The new space would accommodate veterans from the Civil War, Indian campaigns and Spanish-American War.

Between 1905 and 1911 the cemetery was to receive veterans from



America's two earliest conflicts, the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, ensuring that representatives from every war would be interred in Arlington.

Following the example set by other Allied nations after World War I, Congress authorized a fitting memorial for the burial of an American unknown from that war. On Nov. 11, 1921, an unknown from World War I was laid to rest on the plaza of the memorial amphitheater in ceremonies presided over by President Warren G. Harding. With this action the cemetery was firmly established as a national shrine, and visitors began to flock to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

A guard first stood watch over the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in 1925. A civilian watchman was responsible for the tomb's security during the daylight hours of that first year. In 1926 a military guard was established. In 1937 the duty was extended to a 24-hour watch, and in 1948 it became the responsibility of the 3rd U.S. Infantry (The Old Guard), the Army's official ceremonial unit and escort to the president.

While the cemetery was growing in size and stature, little was done for the famous mansion which sat in its midst. From the end of the Civil War until 1925, Arlington House was used as office and living quarters by the cemetery superintendent. The mansion was then restored to its pre-Civil War appearance, and in 1933 the Department of Interior took over its management as a national historic site. Today it is one of the major attractions for cemetery visitors.

World War II, with its heavy combat losses, caused significant changes in Arlington National Cemetery. Between 1935 and 1949 the number of dead in Arlington rose from 44,000 to 70,000, including men and women from every state in the Union and several foreign countries. In the late 1940s the very large, ornate private monuments popular at the turn of the century were banned in the newer sections of Arlington to reflect the more austere tone adopted by the cemetery. Smaller, simpler monuments, however, are still allowed in the newer sections.

Following World War II and the Korean War, the veterans from these conflicts felt their unknowns should also be represented at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, and accordingly, on May 30, 1958, an unknown from each of those two wars was interred near their World War I comrade. Permission has been granted for the interment of an unknown of the Vietnam War when one is so classified.

In 1960, with space at a premium, single-site family burials became the rule. The practice of side-by-side burials was discontinued for spaces not already allotted.

On Nov. 25, 1963, the nation watched as President John F. Kennedy was laid to rest a few hundred feet below the Lee mansion on a green terrace overlooking Washington.

Because of the president's popularity and the tragic manner of his death, thousands of Americans came to visit the gravesite in Arlington. Demand for burial space in the cemetery increased dramatically. In 1967 a permanent memorial site at the grave was completed to handle the large crowds. It became, and remains, a focal point in the cemetery, second only to the Tomb of the Unknowns. The site's popularity grew in June 1968 when Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was interred near his brother.

Final expansion of the cemetery onto the acres of south Fort Myer began in 1967. Arlington is now at its maximum size of 612 acres. Even with this large addition, eligibility requirements have had to be narrowed considerably because of the demand for space since Kennedy's interment.

Currently, those eligible for burial in Arlington include service members who die on active duty, retirees, holders of the nation's higher military awards, and the spouse and unmarried minor children of persons in the above categories.

In addition to ground burials, Arlington has recently established a columbarium, a complex for cremated remains. In the spring of 1980 the first 5,000-niche unit was opened. The facility eventually will contain 50,000 niches. Any honorably discharged veteran or his spouse or dependent children is eligible for inurnment there.

Arlington National Cemetery holds the remains of some 190,000 service members and their families. Cemetery officials anticipate there will be no new burial space by the year 2020. Although there will be burials after that date, they will only be in lots where a family member is already interred.

Sometime during the next century, the last soldier will be laid to rest in Arlington National Cemetery. But the gates of the cemetery will still be opened each morning to receive thankful Americans wishing to pay their respects to those who served. □

CARVED IN STONE

SINCE time immemorial the gravestone has served as a platform of expression. If the departed had something important to say about life, he would often say it on his gravestone. And Arlington's are no exception.

For each grave, for each life come to an end, there is a story about a life lived. Some are sad, some noble, some strange — but all are moving.

Most of Arlington's tombstones are the simple but handsome regulation, white marble government headstones which give the cemetery its distinctive look. Most have no epitaphs, and yet all tell a story.

Gen. John J. "Black Jack" Pershing has such a headstone. On it is the standard information — name, home state, rank, and dates of birth and death. In death, as in life, he wanted to be with his soldiers.

Other such headstones tell a more sorrowful tale. Many simply read INFANT, and give only one date. This indicates the child died on the day it was born. Even sadder are the headstones which read TWINS.

Fortunately, the majority of the standard white headstones are not so sobering. Often a service member's occupation is on the stone. Bugler, cook, radioman, medic. One soldier outlived two wives before being laid to rest. All three are buried under the same headstone. With space at a premium, that's how they do it now.

For those who desire more and can afford it, small monuments can be made. A monument is anything larger than the standard gravestone.

Monuments are the real storytellers in Arlington. There are two reasons for this. The greater the surface of the stone, the more space for words. Also, the larger monuments usually mark the graves of prominent owners, and prominent people tend to speak their minds.

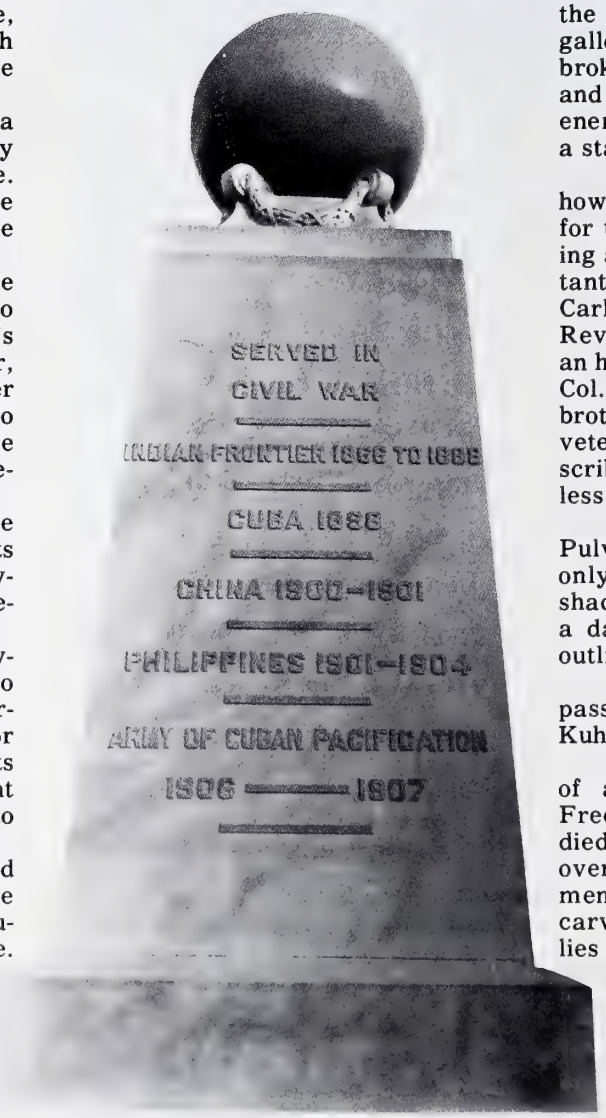
Officers in Arlington tend toward the monuments. Usually the higher the rank, the greater the monument. But this is not always the case. Remember Pershing.

Patriotism is perhaps the most popular theme in the cemetery. William Owen O'Neill, one of the original Rough Riders who lost his life during the Spanish-American War, speaks with clarity on his monument. "Who would not die for a new star in the flag," it proudly proclaims.

Richard A. Harden, also a casualty of that war, reflects similar sentiments on his own gravestone. It simply reads, "I would rather go and die than remain home and live."

Of course, most of those who died in service did not have their own words recorded. But many of their exploits were. Marine Corps Capt. John Williams and his men fought "as long as they had a cartridge left" following an Indian ambush in 1812.

The short simple inscriptions are the most telling. Donald McKintosh, a 36-year-old lieutenant with the 7th U.S. Cavalry, was "killed at the Battle of Little Big Horn." Robert Carmody was "lost at sea October 23, 1899." In another two weeks he would have celebrated his 26th birthday. Navy Cmdr. John Rogers was "killed in the fall of (an) aero plane at League Island." That was in 1926.



And then there are those monuments that tell of feats survived. George A. Forsyth, brevetted an Army brigadier, "had command of forty-eight scouts against nearly one thousand Indians on Beecher's Island, Colorado, September, 1868."

Edward M. Heyl was only 19 at the battle of Antietam, where "he galloped alone to the front, rallied a broken retreating infantry regiment and charged with it, driving back the enemy and recapturing two guns and a stand of Colors."

Not all of those in Arlington, however, wished to be remembered for their great deeds. To some, leaving a good name was the most important thing. The tombstone of Joseph Carlton, who fought in the American Revolution, reads "he lived and died an honest man." It is written of Army Col. John McKenna, "he was his brother's keeper." And Civil War veteran Lafayette Bingham is described as a "true friend to the friendless" who "did what he could."

The monument of Sp4 Charles Pulver Jr., who died in 1969, poses only questions: "What makes a shadow? Is it an image of an object, or a dark past with only the distorted outline of truth?"

Other gravestones address the passer-by directly. Army Col. George Kuhn's says, "Keep a stout heart."

But the most touching epitaph of all is that of Peter Laurence Freeman, a Navy captain's son who died in his 18th year. On a hillside overlooking the Washington Monument, his father had the words carved, "Walk softly stranger, here lies a dream."

And visitors do walk softly, out of respect and appreciation for the many dreams which have come to rest in Arlington National Cemetery. — *Sp5 Philip Fick*



Sp5 Patricia Owens

SCOUTS ON THE LAST FRONTIER

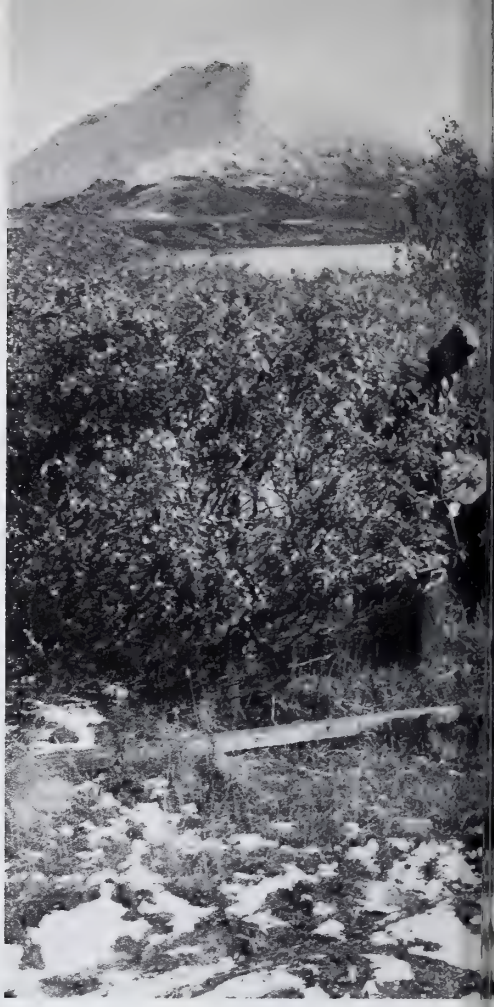
Story and Photos by Maj. Tom Williams

YOU start in Shishmaref, about 20 miles south of the Arctic Circle, and fly south to Wales, Brevig Mission and Teller. The Bering Strait is to your right, Seward Peninsula to your left. From Teller, it's just a short flight to the big city in these parts, Nome. There's probably a road or two down there, but you can't see any. Few buildings either, except around the towns.

From Nome you continue to Galena in the interior, along the Yukon River, then to Stebbins on the coast of the Bering Sea. Just a few more miles — about 250 — and you end up in Gambell, on the tip of St. Lawrence Island.

Along this flight, you could land at one of the most remote yet most important villages in the United States — Little Diomede Island. Its sister, Big Diomede, is only 2½ miles across some water and ice, across the





international date line, over to Russia and tomorrow. About the only time you can land there, Little Diomede, is during the winter, when the ocean finally freezes.

And in each of these coastal towns and villages are scouts — Alaskan Scouts. And with few exceptions, they are all Eskimos, part of the 1st Scout Battalion, 207th Infantry Group, Alaska National Guard.

"The biggest problem for us," said Sgt. Maj. Robert M. Sherman, battalion sergeant major, "is that we're scattered so darn far apart. It's pretty hard to keep track of all our people and all of their training. And the only real time we have everyone together is during the two-week annual training. But that isn't a real serious problem, though. We're Eskimo Scouts. We don't fight; we're not equipped for that. That's what non-scout battalions and the 172nd (Infantry Brigade) are for."

What these Eskimo Scouts are equipped for is performing their mission in a barren, harsh environment.

"We provide reconnaissance, surveillance and patrols in the sub-arctic," said Maj. Fred Haynes, battalion executive officer. "We can also provide limited security of critical sites in case of mobilization. But we're scouts, and that's what we do best. As the guys are out hunting, fishing, trapping, doing their normal subsistence activities, anything they or their families see that is not normal is reported back to us."

The 1st Battalion is one of three Alaska Guard scout battalions responsible for providing early warning. From Point Barrow, the northernmost town in the United States along the Arctic Ocean, to Bethel, south of Nome and also along the Bering Sea, the Alaskan Scouts are the eyes and ears of the commander.

But what sets the scout battalions apart from other National Guard units is that they do their job 24 hours a day every day. And during a crisis, they don't have to move to some other post or country — they're already deployed. They have a real, day-to-day mission. They train and live in the same area and environment that they would fight in.

"Of all the forces in Alaska we have the only capability to provide widespread intelligence gathering," Haynes continued. "Our strongest area, which no one else can match, is the ability to survive in arctic conditions. There's no way you can bring a battalion out of the Active Army, scatter soldiers across the state, and expect them to function as the scout battalions do."



The scouts are good at what they do. They're used to the weather and the environment. They know what it's like and what to expect, like days of total darkness, months of sub-zero temperatures, ice, and permanently frozen ground. After all, it's just a matter of perspective, according to Sgt. Eugene Dalilak.

"We've lived up here all our



The scout battalions, part of the Alaska National Guard, are unique to the Army. Their drills are from October until April. Their mission is quite simple, too: reconnoiter, patrol and survive in the sub-arctic. What sets them apart is that they perform this mission every day where they live. The Eskimo Scouts, living up where it's cold, enjoy a simple way of life.





lives," he said. "We survive just like anyone else. How do the people in Florida survive? I couldn't stand the temperature."

Although the temperature and harsh conditions don't pose a problem to the scouts of Alaska, the vast area the battalion is spread over does.

"The hardest part about being a scout, and the training, is where we live and train," said SFC Reuban P. Weyiouanna, Company C training NCO. "It's pretty hard to get to Diomede, for example, until the ocean freezes over. I spend a lot of my time going to different villages to ensure everyone is getting the right training — Wales, Brevig, Teller. Can't get to Diomede, though."

The scout battalions have administrative, medical and aviation sections, and then the meat of the units, four line companies. Each company has a headquarters and varying numbers of five-man scout teams. Each team has an E-7 team leader, E-6 assistant team leader, E-5 radio operator and two scout-observers.

Another unique facet of the scout battalions is that the teams operate independently.

"Actually, our surveillance is better during the summer months," he said. "As the guys leave their villages and move to the fish camps along the coast, they and their families are spread out over a larger area. So while they are gathering their winter supply of fish and meat, they are also patrolling. If something is observed, we know about it within a day."

"We normally get between 10 to 15 spot reports a month," said Maj. Milton Cross, 1st Battalion commander. "Most come from Diomede and St. Lawrence islands — things like Soviet aircraft overflights or helicopter activity, and ship movements between the Diomede islands. Occasionally we will find some flotsam that has washed ashore up on St. Lawrence, too."

Knowing what to report isn't usually a problem for the scouts. Knowing how to report it, or how to get to where an activity might be, is part of the formal training the scouts receive. Again, their training isn't the same as other units.

"Our drill year is basically from October through April," Cross said. "We have 48 scheduled drills each year, plus our two-week annual training during this time. The rest of the year we have construction in the villages, berry picking, hunting and fishing, so we're pushed into a relatively short training year. But we have MUTA 14 and that seems to help a lot."

MUTA stands for multiple unit training assembly. And 14 is the number of assemblies, or drills, that the companies have. Each training drill is four hours long. If you drill eight hours each day for one week, you get in 14 drills.

"The key to MUTA 14," Haynes continued, "is that the training has to



Alaska is the largest state with 586,412 square miles. One third of the state lies within the Arctic Circle. The sea off Point Barrow is frozen eight months of the year. The job of the scout battalions is to protect Alaska. After all, she's America's last frontier.

be not less than four hours. That's what the regs say. They don't say how long they can be. So we put together two training assemblies in one day, and if need be, run them 24 hours. We train them hard, because we only have a limited time together."

The men of the scout battalions don't seem to mind the long hours and the different ways to train. In fact, a lot of the job is second nature. Rifle marksmanship training is almost a waste of time. Most scouts learned how to shoot before they were 10.

They don't need classes on survival either. After all, their C rations come with scales and fur. And the ability to quietly sneak around terrain is old hat too — especially if that terrain has a moose standing on it.

"We don't train or worry about things other units would in such a cold area, like survival or frostbite," Sherman said. "Hell, if they get frostbitten, it's a stripe — at least. They're scouts — Eskimos. They know better. We all do. My brother and sister-in-law are in the Guard, just like my son and daughter. We know what we have to do. We just have to do it."

And do it, they do. So their training is in areas like communications, land navigation, intelligence gathering and their weakest area, according to Haynes, nuclear, biological and chemical training.

"If we can get them to do the basic things — move, spot and communicate, understand what they see and how to report it — then we've accomplished our mission," he said. "We're not designed to attack hills or defend ground. Our heaviest firepower is the M-203 grenade launcher and the M-60 machine gun. We don't have mortars. And our best indirect artillery is the ICBM. But it's hard to find FOs to adjust them!"

While scouting and learning how to report are routine, NBC training is taking on more importance. "Up until about a year ago, the only training we did was the yearly drill to get a mask on in nine seconds," Haynes explained. "But now we have a complete fill of clothing and equipment. As a result, we're spending a lot more time training in NBC.

"This is tough training for us," he pointed out. "Our people are going to be in the same area as their families. It's hard to tell them they might have to put on their MOPP gear while their families go without. They'll do it, but they question why. It's hard for them to understand."

What is easier for them to understand is that they are protecting their families, their land, their way of life. Another thing they understand is that Guard pay, for many, is the only money they receive.

"We're about 106 percent strength now, but that's not unusual," Cross said. "Eskimos are very patriotic. If the Russians ever try to come across, it's not like we are going to be defending foreign soil. We're going to be fighting to save our lives, the lives of our families and our land.

"Another reason they join is that there's very little opportunity in the villages to earn outside income. They are dependent on subsistence activities to a large degree. So the money they make by being in the Guard helps pay for the gasoline and fuel oil they normally wouldn't have without the money."

For some, the money is a reason. For others, like SFC Charlie Lee, a patrol leader in Teller, being a scout is enough. He got out of the service about 12 years ago and didn't want his military experience to go to waste. Besides, it was a chance to help his village and, at the same time, have a sense of cameraderie with other Eskimos.

"There's a sense of defending our country, sure," he said. "But we are really defending our land and our villages. We're protecting something very close and real to us — our family and friends.

"This is where I grew up, where my family is. When I was in the service, I did a lot of traveling — Chicago, other cities in the lower 48 — but I returned to Alaska. This is my home. This is the simple way of life. Here, we have a choice. And it's up to us to protect all this."

Alaska, America's Last Frontier, all 586,412 square miles. It gives up gold and liquid gold, and is the neighbor to two countries. If you took the entire state and placed it on the lower 48, it would reach from Maine to Washington state. It's a treasure. Like Charlie Lee said, it's up to us to protect it. □

82ND AIRBORNE DIVISION

"All American"
Fort Bragg, North Carolina



ORGANIZED in August 1917 at Camp Gordon, Ga., the 82nd Division took part in three campaigns in World War I. It was inactivated in May 1919 at Camp Mills, N.Y. The division was organized in the Army Reserve in January 1922 and assigned to the IV Corps area, with headquarters at Columbia, S.C.

The 82nd was ordered into active military service in March 1942 at Camp Claiborne, La., and in August 1942 received its "Airborne" designation.

The division left for North Africa in May 1943. It made the first division-size combat jump in Sicily, occupied Naples and sent some units to the Anzio beachhead. After moving to England, where it was reinforced, it spearheaded the Normandy invasion and liberated the French city of Ste.-Mere-Eglise. Later, it jumped into the Netherlands and seized bridges across the Maas and Waal rivers in Nijmegen after heavy fighting.

Committed next in the Battle of the Bulge, the division denied von Rundstedt's northern salient, breached the Siegfried Line in two places, crossed the Rhine and Elbe rivers, and occupied Berlin as "America's Guard of Honor." The division took part in six campaigns in World War II. The division was assigned to Fort Bragg, N.C., in January 1946.

In April 1965, the division was deployed to the Dominican Republic. In late 1965, the 82nd became a part of the inter-American peacekeeping force. In August 1966, the last element of the division stationed in the Dominican Republic, the 1st Brigade, returned to Fort Bragg.

The 3rd Brigade deployed to Vietnam in February 1968. It remained there until December 1969, when it returned to Fort Bragg. The brigade took part in seven campaigns while stationed in Vietnam.

The division is assigned to the XVIII Airborne Corps and is a rapid deployment force asset. The 82nd has taken part in most field training exercises conducted by Forces Command, U.S. Readiness Command (now Central Command) and NATO, including REFORGER and Bright Star. The division has furnished one infantry battalion as part of the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO), a United Nations unit responsible for keeping the peace in the Sinai Desert.

In October 1983, elements of the division participated in Operation Urgent Fury, the Grenadian rescue mission. □

This article on an Active Army division is the last in a series compiled from official Army sources by Danny M. Johnson, a Pentagon management analyst.



Men of the 82nd Airborne Division suit up on a British airfield on Sept. 16, 1944, for their jump into Holland the next day as part of Operation Market-Garden. They were to capture bridges in Nijmegen to speed an Allied advance into Arnhem, which straddles the Rhine River.

TURNING IDEAS INTO REALITY

Story and Photos by SFC Michael Brown

SOLDIERS must be ready to fight anywhere, any time. To do so, their food, clothes and equipment must enable them to live and fight in climates ranging from the freezing cold of the Arctic to the blistering heat of the desert.

The people at the Natick Research and Development Center in Natick, Mass., make sure the soldiers have the best possible equipment to survive these climates. They design and test items to meet the current needs of the Army as well as research and project future needs.

The majority of the work centers around four laboratories: individual protection, food engineering, aeromechanical, and science and advanced technology. Several other facilities support the work in the four labs. The largest of these facilities is the climatic chambers.

The climatic chambers simulate conditions ranging from Arctic temperatures of 70 degrees below zero to desert temperatures of up to 168 degrees. The humidity can be raised to 90 percent and machines can generate winds up to 40 mph.

Volunteers perform physical tasks in the chambers, while technicians watch to see how the test subjects and the items being tested hold up. The chambers, about twice the size of an average living room, have areas for exercising, performing other tasks and treadmills. The treadmill speed can be adjusted from a leisurely stroll to a rapid walk.

Many of the things tested in the chambers come from the Individual Protection Laboratory. This lab produces protective clothing and other life-support systems that help the soldier survive on the battlefield. One of the newest items being developed is the microclimate cooling system.

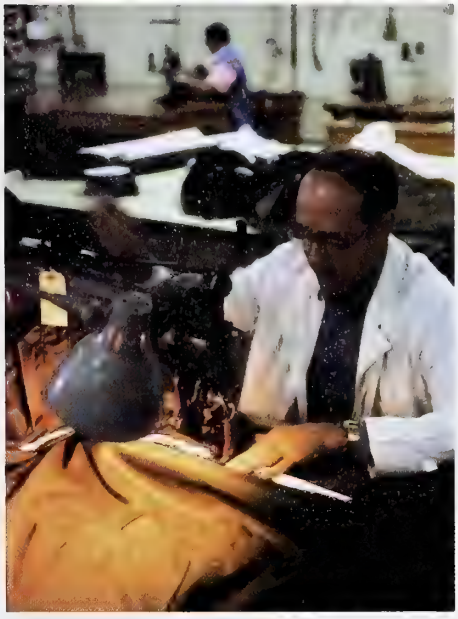
"The microclimate system became necessary because of the change in the chemical threat," said Vincent Iacono, head of Special Projects Branch in the IPL. "Twenty some years ago, the only threat was a respiratory one, so all you had to do was put on a mask. Now, you have to cover every square inch of your body to protect yourself.

"This means the body and the skin cannot cool themselves through









Clockwise from top center: Bill Douka chalks a pattern on camouflage material. • John Riley sews extraction line leaves on a parachute to be used for testing. • A pressure device measures the air flow through the Y joint of the microclimate cooling system.





Left, although the name was recently changed to the U.S. Army Natick Research and Development Center, the job remains the same. • Top, Janice Rosado vacuum-seals chocolate bars. • Above, workers at Natick voluntarily taste-test food before it is included in a menu.

evaporation because air is not getting to the perspiration. So we had to find a system to artificially evaporate the sweat.

"We primarily looked at something for the soldiers in the M-1 tank. This tank's turbine engine gives it a readily available air supply. So we designed an air cooling system."

A hose connected to the tank's air purifying system sends air to the soldiers' masks and the microclimate vests. This system provides enough air to cool the body but not enough to blow the mask and vest up like a balloon.

A hose inside the vest allows air to escape into surrounding spacer material. Air vents in the outer layer of the vest permit the air to reach the body and evaporate the sweat.

"We tested this system both in the climatic chambers and under field conditions," said Barry DeCristofano, an IPL engineer. "The testing in the chambers showed the system would keep soldiers cool. But the field testing at Yuma Proving Ground, Ariz., showed us some things that could only be discovered out there.

"For instance, some troops said the vest hose rubbed against their necks and became uncomfortable after a while. Also, the driver, who has to lean back all the time, said part of the vest would dig into his back. So we added some padding.

"The field testing is crucial. We can test all the mechanical aspects here, but the only way we can get the human aspect is to test in the field. This is especially important for us since we work on things for the individual soldier."

While the air cooling system is being tested, DeCristofano and his fellow workers are developing a liquid cooling system that would allow soldiers to dismount. The test model is a two-part backpack that provides coolant to a vest similar to the air system's. But this vest has flow channels to guide the liquid instead of hoses. There is no cooling for the mask.

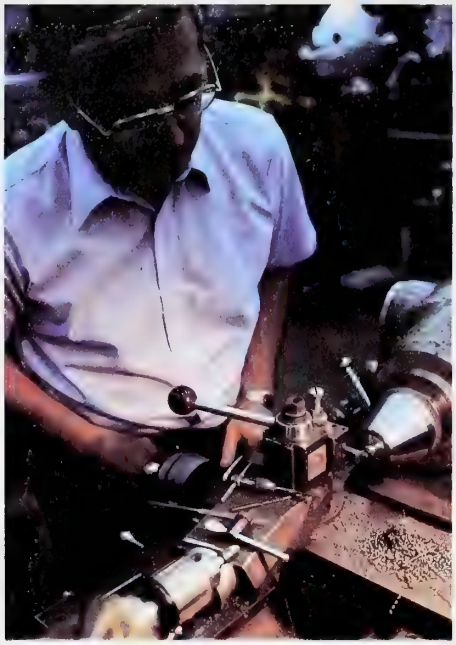
The top part of the pack has coils filled with a coolant similar to antifreeze. A different mixture of water and alcohol surround the coils inside the pack's metal frame and would be frozen when placed in a rack mounted inside the vehicle. The frozen mixture would chill the coolant inside the coils.

The bottom part of the pack has a reservoir and a pump. When the two parts are connected, the coolant flows into the reservoir, is pumped through the vest's flow channels and back into the top part of the backpack to be recirculated again. In effect, the fluid is chilled as it passes through a large block of ice.

This system would give the soldier a dismount capacity of about one hour, according to DeCristofano. The section is working on reducing the size of the pack and using a better motor before field testing the system.

While the IPL develops better ways to protect the soldiers, the Food Engineering Laboratory feeds them. The FEL develops the Army's rations and the service systems used to prepare them for use in both combat and garrison.

This activity created the Meal, Ready-to-Eat, which is gradually replacing canned C rations. It also de-





Left, Bill Hemstedt machines a parachute release to be used on a cargo parachute during an air-drop test. • Ted Ciavarini, foreground, and Jim Beyer watch for possible leaks in a Meal, Ready-to-Eat, package being tested in a device that creates a vacuum.

signed the Combat Field Feeding System, which will use tray packs to provide hot meals to soldiers faster and farther forward during combat.

This lab recently solved an unusual problem. Soldiers on an assault or on reconnaissance, cannot be resupplied every day. They have to carry everything with them, including a five- to 10-day food supply.

"Our solution was the Food Packet, Assault," said Gary Shults. He is chief of the product development and engineering branch of FEL. "These rations will replace the Food Packet, Long Range Patrol, which was a stopgap during Vietnam.

"The new rations take up less space than C rations or the MREs. Everything is freeze-dried and compressed into bars and can be eaten as is or with water added. Besides entree bars like beef stew, we have orange-, chocolate- and vanilla-flavored bars that can be eaten as a candy bar or can be dissolved in water to provide a flavored drink.

"Each packet provides 1,550 calories and meets nutritional standards of a restricted diet. We ran extensive tests and the Surgeon General measured the performance factors to see if soldiers could run three miles, or if their mental alertness or hand dexterity was affected. The assault rations will maintain an acceptable performance level and are undergoing final testing.

"When researching the technology to produce this ration, we discovered a way to save money. The old system would freeze-dry the food, moisten and compress it, and freeze-dry it again. New technology allows us to compress the food, then freeze-dry it. This has resulted in a 35 percent cost reduction in producing the rations."

The branch is also working on a food packet for rapid deployment forces. This ration will be similar to the assault ration but much more condensed. Three days' worth of lightweight rations will take up the same space as one MRE. One possible drawback to the ration, though, is that it will not look like conventional food because it is so condensed.

The Food Engineering Laboratory and the IPL concentrate on sustaining soldiers in the field. The Aero-Mechanical Engineering Laboratory takes care of getting them there and housing them. AMEL handles the air-drop systems to deliver soldiers, supplies and weapons, and develops hard and soft shelters.

Projects under way include producing a means of air dropping troops into precise locations from very low altitudes. Plans call for a staged parachute system that will allow drops from altitudes as low as 500 feet at speeds of 250 knots.

Another project will permit complete weapons systems, such as a howitzer, the vehicle to move it and the ammunition, to be dropped at once. The parts will be linked by cable to prevent them from landing far apart.

AMEL recently developed a standard rigid-wall tactical shelter. These shelters insulate many activities, such as computer operations and hospitals, from the elements.

"The basic problem was that the Army had a large number of special-purpose shelters, vans, and trailers," said David Mikelson, a mechanical engineer in the Tactical Shelter Branch of AMEL. "They were costly, difficult to support and could usually only be used for one purpose.

"The new shelter replaces most of the special purpose ones. There are three models, so size is not a problem. There is a nonexpandable, a one-side expandable that doubles the space and a two-side expandable that triples the space. The basic size before expansion is 8 feet by 8 feet by 10 feet. They conform to International Standardization Organization requirements, which makes them easy to ship by air, sea or land.

"Each unit contains an electrical system, inside and outside lights and exhaust fans. It can be hooked up to an environment-control unit. A built-in spring-balancing system allows one or two people to lower the floor on an expandable model. They can also raise the roof and position the walls. Four people can expand a two-side expandable in 30 minutes.

"These shelters are ideal for use as command posts, medical areas, storage points or even as housing." Production of these shelters is scheduled to begin this fiscal year. Initial plans call for a large number of the first ones to be used by medical personnel as field hospitals.

AMEL, FEL and IPL develop products that the soldier can see and use. The people who work in the Science and Advanced Technology Laboratory do not produce end items, but their work is just as important.

SATL supports the efforts of the other three labs. Its technicians provided the chemical testing to improve IPL's microclimate system. They also produced the materials to protect AMEL's shelters against chemical and biological agents.

This division provides the scientific basis for developing, extending and measuring almost all the items produced at the center. Such work is vital if the items in the field are to function at their best.

As the Army prepares for the year 2000 and beyond, there will be new requirements that the Natick laboratories must fill. With their efforts, soldiers will always be ready to fight anywhere, any time. □

A TOUCH OF HOLLYWOOD

Story and Photo by SFC Michael Brown

EVERY working day, thousands of women soldiers wear their Classic dress uniform. As they don the uniform, they are also putting on a touch of Hollywood, courtesy of Martha Browne. A former motion picture clothes designer, she designed the Classic uniform.

Browne, chief of the women's wear project office at the Natick (Mass.) Research and Development Center, worked in Hollywood for nine years. She designed clothes for some of the most famous female stars of the 1940s, including Betty Grable, Gene Tierney and Anne Baxter. Her creations appeared in films like *The Razor's Edge* and *Northside 777*.

"My job in the picture business was the first I had as a designer," Browne said. "I think that is one reason it has had such a tremendous influence on me. Before that, I had been going to the Fort Wayne (Ind.) School of Fine Art and the Lorrain School of Art in Sarasota, Fla.

"I designed clothes mainly for the actresses, which proved useful in designing the women's uniform. Another benefit of my Hollywood job was getting used to having my designs approved, because the Classic uniform went through numerous approvals before it was put into the field.

"In Hollywood, I worked from a wardrobe plot which told me where the actress would be and what she would be doing. My sketches had to be approved by the director, the producer and the actress. After the seamstress made the outfit, I checked it to make sure it matched my sketch. Once the final product was approved by the same three people, it was used in the scene.

"My work in Hollywood gave me a broad background, especially in styling and shape. In fact, it still influences my designs. I can't think of any better background for my current job."

Browne did not put her Hollywood experience to work for the Army immediately. She left the movies and worked for a custom clothes designer in Los Angeles. She moved to New York City in 1952 and entered the career-apparel field. For the next 23 years she designed clothes for airlines, banks, restaurants, and even some for the military. She also lectured to future designers at the Fashion Institute of Technology in New York City.

"It was just one step to go from career apparel to the military uniform. I started working on the women's uniform project almost immediately after I arrived at Natick.

"I was already familiar with the women's uniform because the company making the women's pantsuit had asked me to work on some designs for them. In fact, they were still working on it when I got to Natick, but I was diverted to the consolidated uniform project.

"I started working on the sketches for the consolidated uniform in 1976. Before that, the only ideas being used were the ones that ended up just adding to the amount of uniforms. The consolidated uniform was the first really big change in women's uniforms since 1950.



"When doing the sketches, I had to consider almost everything. I had to think about if it would work in the many sizes that would be needed, will it be too expensive to make, will it be comfortable to work in, and many, many other things.

"We have a saying in the industry that the fabric's the boss. The weight of the fabric determines if it will hold the shape of your design. And shape is terribly important, especially for that sharp military appearance."

Sketches of five different designs were made, according to Browne. After the sketches were approved by a uniform committee at the Pentagon, prototypes were made and modeled for the committee. Two designs, the Princess and Classic, were used in a road show that went to several Army posts to elicit comments before the final selection. The Classic uniform was chosen.

Browne's Hollywood experience proved valuable even after the final selection was made. She worked on the training film to show women how to wear the new uniform. She developed the wardrobe plot for the film and was on location making sure that the woman was in the proper uniform for each scene. After the shooting was completed, she helped edit the film and dub in the soundtrack.

"For five years I ate and slept the women's uniform project," Browne said. "I was totally immersed. Now that the uniforms are out and on the women, I am just beginning to come to life in the other parts of my life. I plan to do my apartment over. Also, I'd like to get back to painting with oils and water colors.

"But I will be able to take this pace for just so long. In about six months I'll start getting antsy to get involved in another major creative project like the Classic uniform. I just hope it's not another 30 years before another one like that comes along." □

POSTMARKS

Compiled by SSgt. Victoria Mouze

News Stories from Army Posts Around the World



MSgt. Bob Wickley

Winter Wonderland

VICENZA, Italy — Soldiers who normally spend a lot of time in the sky were snow-bound in the mountains during the annual cold weather training.

Replacing their jump boots for ski boots, soldiers from the 4th Battalion (Airborne), 325th Infantry Regiment, Battalion Combat Team, Vicenza, learned to maneuver on downhill and cross-country skis and snowshoes. They also learned patrolling and survival techniques. At the end of the week, they used their new skills during a field exercise.

"I came into the Army last July and really had no idea what I was getting myself into," said Pvt. 2 Patrick Daley, Company B. "I love skiing and I love the outdoors and look at me, I'm skiing in Europe. I'm eating this stuff up."

The unit's cold weather training was conducted at Malga Coe, Italy. — *Sp5 Mike Ward*

Jackson's Thriller

FORT JACKSON, S.C. — What started out as just a dream two years ago is now reality. Soldiers assigned to Troop Command remodeled the interior of their dining facility.

Two years ago, SFC Edwin Ruth Jr. tried covering the metal poles inside the facility with paneling. "Then I got the idea to make rooms out of the areas between the poles," Ruth said. A Bavarian room, an Oriental room, a colonial room and a trophy room were constructed by the unit's soldiers using the self-help program. Carpenters from Company D, 548th Engineer Battalion, also helped.

Until the dining facility gets a new stereo system, the 282nd Army Band voluntarily plays informal concerts during meals. When the stereo does arrive, ethnic music will be piped into the rooms to add atmosphere.

"It was just a dream," Ruth said. "I wasn't sure I could do it, but I knew I had to try." — *PFC Kim Jillson*

Army Helps Squelch Bird Flu

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP, Pa. — When chicken and turkey flocks in this area were struck with avian influenza last fall, Active Army and Reserve components joined forces with the Department of Agriculture. USDA called on the Army after eight counties in Pennsylvania were declared a disaster area. Several states and countries had already stopped accepting Pennsylvania poultry and eggs, resulting in the loss of millions of dollars to state farmers.

When the USDA asked for help, the Army put into effect its plan for animal disease emergencies. Fort Dix, N.J., provided manpower and equipment while Fort Indiantown Gap, a National Guard post, was chosen as a back-up.

Active Army and Reserve veterinarians joined the USDA task force. They visited poultry farms, examining dead birds for viral symptoms. If the virus was present, the entire flock was destroyed to keep the virus from spreading.

Dr. G. J. Richtner, task force director, remarked that the Army helped in several ways. He mentioned that the Army's support was invaluable. Radios had been sent from Fort Ritchie, Md., and Tobyhanna Army Depot, Pa. Soldiers from the 759th MP Battalion, Fort Dix, set up and manned the radios. Soldiers from the 363rd Transportation Company, also from Fort Dix, drove trucks carrying dead poultry to a landfill. Their trucks had been provided by the Reserve's 78th Training Division, Edison, N.J., and the 79th Reserve Command, Willow Grove, Pa.

Richtner remarked of Army veterinarians: "You could put them in any position and they would do a good job. They brought to the task force self-discipline, knowledge and the practice of team building."

As of January, the worst of the epidemic was over. More than 10 million chickens had to be destroyed. Population surveillance efforts will continue for up to a year. While Richtner didn't know whether the Army would be involved in that, he noted that soldiers would be the first ones to leave once the operation started winding down. — *Sp5 Daniel Miller*

Star Tackle Meets Troops

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, Hawaii — Dave Butz, defensive tackle for the Washington Redskins, traded his football helmet for a steel pot when he visited soldiers assigned to the 25th Infantry Division. Butz, along with other National Football League players, were in Hawaii for the Pro Bowl in late January.

Butz, who had been invited by the 1st Forward Support Battalion, first visited its soldiers and signed autographs. He then flew by helicopter to visit Battery C, 1st Battalion, 8th Field Artillery. After watching a few rounds fly down range, he donned a steel pot and fired two rounds.

His next stop was the small-arms range occupied by Company B, 1st Battalion, 14th Infantry. During his half-hour visit, he fired an M-16 rifle and Soviet AK-47 assault rifle. Squeezing into a foxhole definitely not made for defensive tackles, he fired the weapons, knocking down targets on his first try. — *Sp4 Eric Derrenbacher*

THE EYES OF FIREPOWER

Story and Photos by SSgt. Victoria Mouze

THE pleasant temperature inside Sgt. Andre Turner's classroom at Snow Hall gave no indication that the outside temperature had climbed into the 90s. His students were no doubt thankful they were inside. They had spent six weeks getting a dose of Oklahoma's sticky, mid-September weather while learning to fire the M-16 rifle, march and exercise. Nearly two months ago, when they arrived at Fort Sill, they were bewildered recruits. They were confident they had mastered the basics of soldiering and now began learning the basics of being fire support specialists, MOS 13F.

The students huddled over military map-covered desktops, trying to get the hang of six-digit coordinates. Plastic protractors slid on maps as pairs of students moved them.

"We're trying to find coordinate 632487," Pvt. 1 Anthony Miller reminded teammate Pvt. 1 Arthur Sharp.

"I was on 61," Sharp said.

"Well, that does make a difference," Miller replied, adding an encouraging "try again."

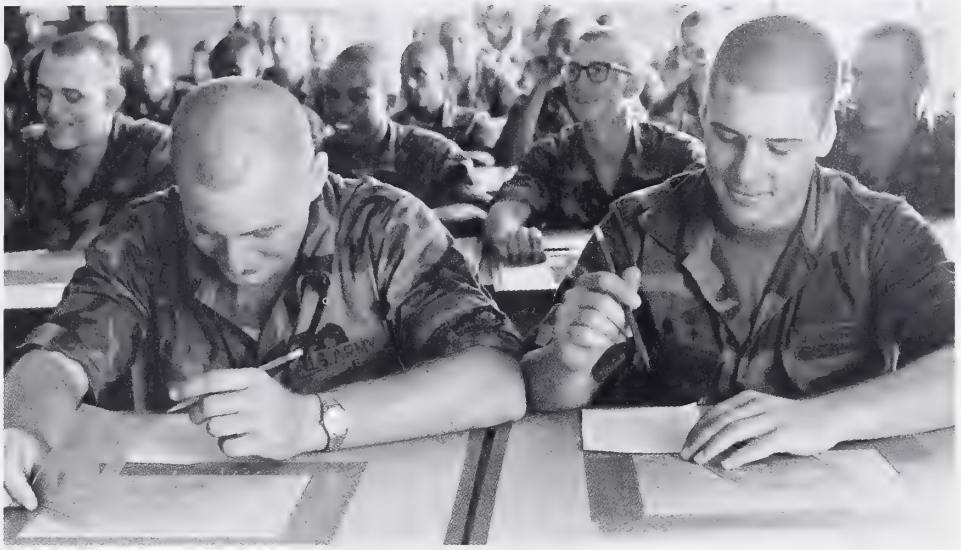
Miller explained they were marking targets to be fired, one of the duties they would have when they graduated and went to their units.

Sharp and Miller were two of the 35 One Station Unit Training students who had started 13F classes that week. The Artillery Tactics Division of the Tactics, Combined Arms and Doctrine Department, Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, takes in a new class of 13Fs each week.

"The students are really motivated when they get here," said SFC Alan Eder, operations NCO, TCAD. "They're psyched up because they feel, 'Hey, we've got a break from basic. Now, we're really going to start learning our jobs.' So, they're really interested in the classes. There is a lot for them to learn, though."

Eder said graduates are assigned to fire support teams, or FISTs. "When a company of, say, infantry, goes out on maneuvers, it doesn't have any artillery with it," he said. "The fire support, whether artillery, mortars, naval gunfire or air support, is to the rear of the front-line troops. FISTs go with the maneuver units.

"The FIST acts as the link between the commander and the fire support," Eder continued. "They have the assets and know where the fire support and targets are. The team radios its headquarters and requests the fire support the commander wants. FIST headquarters coordinates firepower for him. Basically, 13Fs, also known as forward observers, are the 'eyes' of the firepower."





Top, to be good fire support specialists, soldiers must know how to plot coordinates. • Above, students learn basics before attending 13F training.

Depending on where a 13F is assigned, he'll be in either a 10- or a four-man FIST. Infantry, airborne and airmobile FISTs each have 10-man teams. Armor and cavalry FISTs have four.

During the students' first day at TCAD, they get an overview of what a FIST is and what everybody's job is. "This is the most important class," said Turner, who has been a 13F for five years. "Not only do these new 13Fs need to know what their forward observer duties are, they also must understand other team members' jobs as well. That means starting with a FIST chief, a lieutenant, all the way down to the platoon forward observer, an E-5, and his radio-telephone operator. Sometimes, that E-1 or -2 might have to fill a vacant slot, so he must know what to do." The new 13F might also find himself filling in for a staff sergeant, team sergeant or a specialist four driver, Turner explained.

"The first class is probably the hardest," Eder said. "They're getting all this unfamiliar information thrown out at them. The instructors do pack a lot into the classes."

The second day is spent learning what military terms, like maneuver, fire support and fire support assets, mean. Students also learn how divisions are organized. Eder remarked that when he was teaching, he explained organization in terms of high school. He would equate the brigade commander with the principal, the battalion commander with the guidance counselor, the company commander with the homeroom teacher, and the soldier with the student.

Turner commented that 13Fs must know how divisions are organized so they know where they fit in. "As 13Fs, they'll be assigned to division artillery. They have to know its

makeup to know how to get fire support for their maneuver commanders."

On the last day of the first week, students learn to prepare map overlays, fire support situation maps and status charts, and target lists. Maneuver commanders must know what fire support assets they have and where those assets are. Fire support specialists are responsible for plotting that information on maps and charts. Later that day, students work on a practical exercise.

"They get a map and scenario," Eder said. "They'll plot where FISTs are located, using the military symbols they've learned, plus other skills."

During the next eight weeks they learn to read maps, operate and maintain radios, and how to call for fire, among other subjects.

Most 13Fs start out as RTOs or assistant FOs. A few will work in FIST headquarters, keeping up situation maps and helping the FIST chief or fire support sergeant. As assistant FOs or RTOs, though, most will walk with light infantry or ride with mechanized infantry.

Pvt. 1 Thomas Ray, one of Turner's students, knew he would be going to an airborne division. He said he knew that in combat his job would be dangerous, exposing him to different types of fire. But, he realized 13F was an important job. "The infantry is relying on us to get fire support," he said.

Pvt. 1 Troy Butterbaugh, another student, remarked that he would rather have enlisted as a cannon fire direction specialist, but, like Ray, was coming to appreciate the importance of FISTs. "This MOS was about as close as I could get; 13F was about all the recruiter had left. But after finding out more about FIST, I think it's going to be OK."

SFC Donald Fend, a fire support sergeant, is a TCAD instructor. He has been at Fort Sill for about a year and a half. He remarked that he preferred the field to instructing.

He added that if a soldier didn't like going to the field, he shouldn't be a 13F. "We're always going out with the maneuver element, spending 30 days out there. We'll come back in for three or four days. Then, it's back out for another 30 with your artillery unit.

"Me, well, I like the field," Fend continued. "I don't have any problem spending all that time out there."

Fend observed that in order to be a good 13F, a soldier needs lots of patience. "We spend a lot of time sitting and waiting for something to happen," he said. "We've also got to understand what the infantry or armor is going to do. We also have to know how the artillery is going to support the maneuver companies. As NCOs, we've got to make all that work together."

Another instructor, SFC Vernon McKellar, knows the importance of understanding the whole picture. He had spent 11 years as an indirect fire infantryman, MOS 11C, before reclassifying into 13F in January 1980. "When I was an 11 charlie, I might be an FO one day and on the guns the next. But when I worked as a 13F in Berlin, I had time to learn FO duties and become proficient."

That proficiency paid off. McKellar, while stationed in Berlin, spent a year and a half working as a fire support officer, a job normally filled by a captain. He worked directly with a battalion commander, advising him about available fire support.

To help prepare for such increased responsibilities, Fort Sill has an NCO advanced course for fire support specialist. Department of the Army boards select staff sergeants and some sergeants first class to attend the 14-week course.

During the course, fire support sergeants review leadership, map reading, and maintenance and supply procedures. They also give a 10-minute military briefing. Eder's section teaches the NCOs fire support coordination measures and nuclear fire planning, among other subjects.

SFC Robert Preston was about halfway through the advanced course. On a break, he remarked that while some of the subjects were new to him, he felt others were repetitious.

"The course should relate more to what E-7s need to know," said Preston, who is assigned to 1st Battery, 319th Field Artillery, 82nd Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, N.C. "Of course, we haven't graduated yet. Maybe we'll get some advanced subjects."

Preston did, in fact, receive his wish. And several months after he went through the course, officials said that E-7 duties started receiving even more emphasis.

Among the useful information Preston had already picked up in the course was his introduction to TACFIRE, a computerized tactical fire direction system.

"A lot of what we've learned has been doctrine," he said. "That is something I'm not used to. Back at the 82nd, we don't always deal with doctrine."

While Preston returned to his class to review map reading, fire support specialists-to-be in Turner's class were still wrestling with the mysteries of six-digit grid coordinates. Someday, though, they too would be able to shrug off a map reading class as a boring review. But that will only come about long after AIT, long after they have learned to love the field and have spent countless hours putting fire support where it's needed, when it's needed. □



New soldiers are issued equipment. They'll spend 16 weeks in One Station Unit Training before graduating.

WHAT IS A FISTV?

Story and Photo by SSgt. Victoria Mouze

RIDING in an M-981 fire support team vehicle is much like riding in a closed-up box let loose on a roller coaster. The FISTV doesn't go as fast as a roller coaster, but moving up and down over hills gives the same effect.

Four second lieutenants riding a FISTV over hills at Fort Sill, Okla., didn't notice the sudden dips, though. They were attending to more pressing matters. The officers, field artillery basic course students, were on the second day of their seven-day field exercise. As they rode, they listened and talked on four radios. One was set on an artillery net, another on a mortar platoon net and a third on a fire control net. The students kept in contact with the team commander on the fourth.

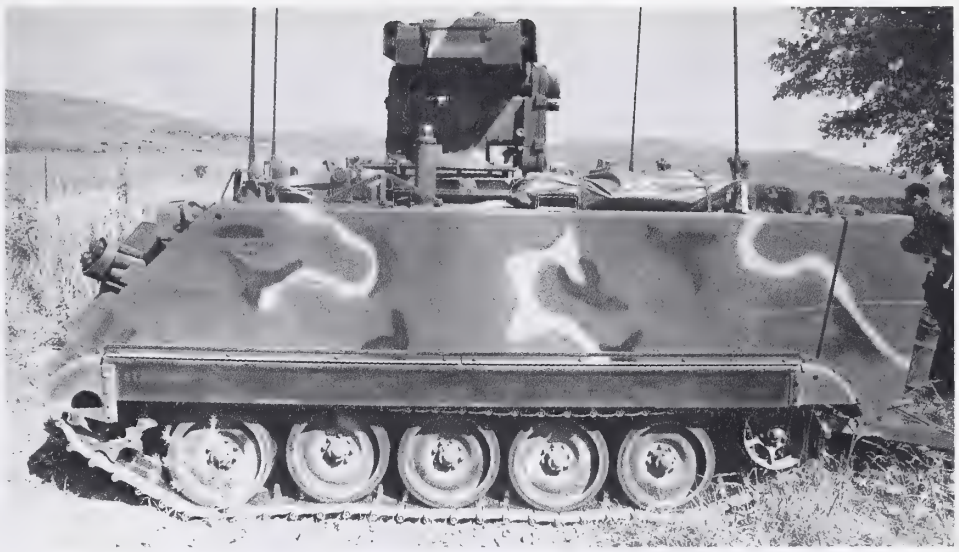
The students were introduced to the FISTV while it was at Fort Sill for about six months' testing. In December, Fort Sill's four FISTVs were sent to the 1st Infantry Division, Fort Riley, Kan., for further testing.

The vehicle is designed to carry a fire support team, made up of forward observers, in an armor or mechanized infantry unit. The FISTV looks much like the Improved TOW vehicle. Built on an M-113 chassis, the FISTV has an armored ground/vehicle laser locator designator pod mounted on top, where the TOW vehicle's twin firing tubes are located.

Artillery units should start getting the FISTV in July 1985 although fielding won't be completed until 1990. The vehicle will have more protection than the jeeps and M-113s teams now use. The teams will also have the latest technology.

"The FISTV's digital message device does away with a lot of voice communications," said SFC Vernon McKellar, an Artillery School instructor. "The DMD gathers target data from the FISTV's laser designator. The FIST sends the data in correct format to the fire direction center." The message gets to the FDC in about one second. A digital plotter on a map then plots the target. The DMD can be used mounted or dismounted.

DMD is a part of the tactical fire direction system. "TACFIRE does the fire planning in about a fourth of the time it takes to do a fire plan by hand," McKellar said. "After giving the DMD information, you get back a computed fire plan. You then tell the computer to execute. The firing batteries get target data, including what time to shoot."

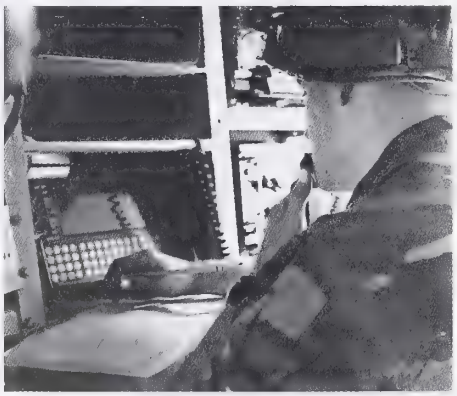


The FISTV's day and night sight and ground/vehicle laser locator designator work together. The crew can use the night sight to spot the target and then fire the laser, McKellar said. The laser can determine the range to the target or guide laser-guided munitions to it.

He added that the M-113's G/VLLD is mounted in the commander's hatch, exposing the crew member to enemy fire. The FISTV crew can use the G/VLLD while buttoned up. The FISTV can also operate in hull defilade — that is, with the hull hidden and only the G/VLLD exposed. The FISTV also has better armor protection than the M-113 and a built-in smoke generating ability. If the crew comes under fire, pressing a button releases smoke grenades, allowing the crews to pull the FISTV out of the area unseen.

The FISTV also has a north-seeking gyrocompass that gives the crew information needed for accurate artillery requests. Information from the G/VLLD and the compass is fed into a computer to give data such as the target's azimuth and elevation.

While McKellar thinks the FISTV is better than the M-113, he expressed concern whether it could keep up with the M-1 Abrams tank. Planned FISTV improvements, however, include a power pack which should give the vehicle mobility equal to the M-1's.



Top, artillery units will start receiving FISTVs in July 1985. • Above, the vehicle contains the latest communication equipment, such as the digital message device.

As McKellar spoke, the students' FISTV parked behind a small hill. Only the G/VLLD was exposed.

The FISTV's door dropped. The students gathered up maps and other gear and stepped out into the late afternoon sunshine. One student, 2nd Lt. Andre Davis, said working with the FISTV now would help him later. "We're also getting a better idea of what our 13Fs will need to know. And you remember things better when you get your hands on a piece of equipment like the FISTV."

Davis joined his classmates, who were discussing their next move. The FISTV would take them where they needed to go. □

FOCUS ON PEOPLE

Compiled by Faith Faircloth

Sp4 Richard Saunders



Sp4 Richard Saunders



Shockley: Clown

SFC Walter Shockley boasts that his company at Headquarters, Headquarters Command, 2nd Signal Brigade, Mannheim, West Germany, is probably one of the few places in the Army where troops can call the first sergeant a clown to his face and get away with it.

At least three or four times a month, Shockley (better known by his stage names, "Snags" or "Bongo") performs for handicapped children at hospitals in the Mannheim and Heidelberg areas.

Also a member of the Shrine Clowns, Shockley performs his act at bazaars, air shows and other events. At those functions, he also sculpts balloon animals, taking donations for the Shriners' crippled children's hospitals.

Shockley says the best part of being a clown is that he can make people smile. He admits it is also a challenge sometimes. "A lot of kids are afraid of clowns. It takes special attention and care to loosen them up and get them to relax and smile.

"Being a clown gives me the license to act like a nut," Shockley laughed. "I can do things in public, because I'm a clown, that I wouldn't dream of doing as Walter Shockley. If I did, the men in white coats would come take me away."

The joy he brings to others is what keeps Shockley in the clowning business. He confesses that "when I bend down to a crippled child and make him or her smile, I really feel like I've accomplished something." — *Sp4 Richard Saunders*

MSgt. Ervin T. Marine believes the best way to remember history is to preserve it. That's why he collects all kinds of military relics such as uniforms, pennants, weapons, helmets and flags.

Marine, an Army Communications Systems Agency project officer at Fort Monmouth, N.J., began his extensive collection in the early 1970s. His major interest is German military relics from World War II.

One of his prized possessions is a German storm trooper's dagger that is inscribed by former unit chief Ernst Rohm. His collection includes helmets dating back to World War I, a German SS panzer uniform and three German U-boat officers' uniforms.

His handgun collection began in 1950 when he bought his first German Luger. As his collection grew, Marine's involvement in gun shows sparked his interest in gathering military memorabilia. "As a soldier, I care about what other soldiers throughout history have worn and about the equipment they used," he said. "That's why I get so much enjoyment out of collecting." — *Henry Kearney*

Sgt. Roland Joyner, a 29-year-old unit supply specialist in the Engineer School Brigade at Fort Belvoir, Va., is a professional musician in his spare time.

The Newport News, Va., native has played and performed in gospel concerts alongside renowned gospel singers Andre Crouch and Walter Hawkins and the Hawkins Singers. He has soloed in two gospel albums and contributed to six more.

Besides the piano, which is Joyner's biggest love, he plays bass guitar, lead guitar, organ, drums and the synthesizer. "I attempted to take piano lessons when I was 7," he said. "But my music teacher suggested to my mother that I not take lessons because I could play music just by hearing it. I haven't taken a formal lesson since then."

Joyner sings every Sunday morning on "Living Daily With the Scriptures," a local telecast. And he has performed at Constitution Hall in Washington, D.C., and at the Hampton Roads Coliseum in Hampton, Va.

But he says his favorite performance was when he and his family sang with his favorite gospel singer, Dannybelle Hall, in Virginia Beach, Va. "I really enjoyed that performance because my mother was there," he said. "I could tell she was pleased to see her children sing



Sam Courlas

Marine: Collector

with a family favorite."

Joyner is from a family of nine children who all have musical talents. His seven brothers play instruments including the piano, drums, bass guitar and saxophone. And his sister is a gospel singer.

In the Army, Joyner plays piano for military chapel choirs and is often asked to play on special occasions. He is planning the production of his next album. "Music has been my way of life," he said. "I could never express it all in words." — *PFC Michelle Thompson*

PFC Bill Gardner says he probably has one of the best jobs in the Army. He's a ski patroller in Chiemsee, West Germany.

The 22-year-old data communications specialist was granted permissive TDY from his unit at the Army Communications Command in Augsburg to become a ski patroller for the Armed Forces Recreation centers.

"I'm really fascinated by computers," Gardner said. "But, given the choice, I'd rather be out skiing in the mountains."

Gardner said he grew up on skis and worked as a ski patroller for two years at a resort near his home in Central Lake, Mich., before joining the Army. But despite his background, he had to attend a four-week training course in Garmisch before he could patrol Uncle Sam's recreation centers. "In a lot of ways the course was more rigorous than basic training," he said.

Gardner works a rotating schedule on the slopes of six days on and two days off. "I usually try to head to Austria on my days off," he said, "so I can ski some more challenging mountains." — *Sp4 Richard Saunders*



PFC Michelle Thompson

Joyner: Spreading the Gospel



Sp4 Richard Saunders

Gardner: Skiing



...AND APPLE PIE

Story by Faith Faircloth
Photos by Sgt. Cecil Stack

MOTHER'S Day has been an American tradition since 1907 when Anna Jarvis o Philadelphia convinced her church to hol a service in memory of all mothers on the anniversary of her mother's death.

The observance became official i 1914 when President Woodrow Wilson signed Public Resolution No. 2, settin aside the second Sunday in May a Mother's Day. The proclamation calle for government officials and private citi zens to display a flag "as a public expres sion of love and reverence for the mother of our country."

Things have changed since Ann Jarvis and Woodrow Wilson create







Three faces of motherhood: Above, Mary Lee McMichael, wife of 1st Sgt. Eric McMichael, Headquarters Company, 3rd U.S. Infantry (The Old Guard), Fort Myer, Va., and children, Josh and Monya. • Left, Dixie Reichel, mother of Sp4 Jerry South, Fort Myer. • Far left, Sp5 Candace M. Francis of Fort Belvoir, Va., the soldier as mother of Jordan and Noe.

Mother's Day, and so have mothers. Today's mothers are just as likely to wear soldiers' uniforms and business suits as aprons. And chances are the apple pie comes from the bakery.

Today's mothers are more likely to be honored with candy, flowers and dinner out than a hoisting of Old Glory. And if the children have left the nest, a long-distance call or telegram lets her know she's remembered.

But some things never change. And the reasons for observing Mother's Day are the same now as they were when it was created. It's a day set aside to say thank you to a special lady in our lives. □

CINDY'S A WINNER

Story and Photo by Faith Faircloth



SOLDIERS don't usually cry when the unit mail clerk leaves for another assignment. But last November there were a lot of wet eyes at Pinder Barracks, Nuernberg, West Germany, when Cynthia Cook said goodbye over the public address system.

"Cindy," as she was known to the soldiers of the 6th Battalion, 14th Field Artillery, had been the unit mail clerk for two years and a friend to everyone there. Some of the younger soldiers, away from home for the first time, called her Mom.

And there probably wasn't a happier battalion in the Army in January when Cindy received a 1983 Congressional Award for Exemplary Service to the Public. She was one of three federal employees selected from 73 nominations and the first Army employee ever to receive the award.

Cindy received her award in Washington, D.C., from Reps. Benjamin Gilman (R-N.Y.) and Elliott Levitas (D-Ga.), who established the award to recognize outstanding government employees.

To say Cindy did more than the job required would be an understatement. She took the 580 troops at Pinder Barracks under her wing almost from the day she accepted the GS-2 mail clerk job in September 1981. "It was my first civil service job, and I took it to get my foot in the door," she said. "But I got so involved with the troops, I couldn't leave."

Cindy got involved because she knew what it was like to be alone in a foreign country with little money and no family. "My husband was enlisted in 1976 when we went to Germany for the first time," she said. "I had been there only a month when he was sent to the field. I had never been out of North Carolina. I didn't have a driver's license or a job. I felt stranded and thought nobody cared."

But people did care. And officers' wives in the housing area where the Cooks lived helped her through four hospital stays during the first tour. They took care of her little girls, one an infant, and saw that hot meals were on her table when she came home. But Cindy said she's never forgotten that first lonely feeling.

Cindy's husband had become a warrant officer by the time they returned to Germany in 1980. "But I still relate to the enlisted people," she said, "because I've seen both sides." When Cindy decided to go to work the only job available was unit mail clerk. "It didn't sound very glamorous, but I decided to give it a try," she said.

She had been on the job only a few months when she realized that many soldiers were going through the same loneliness that she had experienced during that first tour. "They would come to the mailroom every day looking for mail, and I would have to tell them there wasn't any," she said. "It bothered me so much that I sat down and wrote them a letter."

In her letter Cindy told them that it sometimes takes writing a letter to receive one. If they let someone at home know they were OK and thinking about them, that person might write back. Each time soldiers looked for mail and didn't have any, Cindy would hand them her letter. "They passed it back and forth until there was nothing left of it," she said.

Cindy never turned anyone away from the mailroom, even though soldiers were not supposed to be there except for mail call. "Some of these guys had family problems and just wanted someone to listen," she said. "It was amazing how they would come to the post office just to have someone give them a little time."

Taking time to listen didn't keep Cindy from turning her mailroom into the top-rated of the 41 in the Nuernberg Military Community. She developed a system whereby she knew who was in the field, and who wanted their mail delivered or held for pickup by a family member.

Knowing what it was like to have small babies and no car, Cindy often delivered mail to wives who couldn't make it to the post office while their husbands were away. She thought nothing of working Saturdays to hand out paychecks to soldiers just back from the field. "Overseas you have nobody but each other," she said. "So you take care of each other."

Cindy said she didn't think she would make it through that first Christmas in the mailroom. "It just about broke my heart to see all those guys come to the mailroom and not get a card or package," she said. "It was like they were forgotten. And some of them were only 18 or 19 years old and had never been away from home before. I remember one guy who had 10 brothers and sisters and didn't receive one thing from home."

Cindy mentioned to a group of officers' wives that she intended to see that every soldier there got a Christmas card in 1982 if she had to buy the cards herself. The wives volunteered their support, and took money from their treasury to buy cards. With Cindy's help, they signed, addressed and delivered the cards.

But Cindy felt something special should be done for the single soldiers. "We do things for the kids and the families," she said. "But I believe a lot of people don't consider the single soldier. They figure if they're old enough to be in the Army, they can take care of themselves. Maybe they can, but they still have feelings. And nobody likes to be lonely.

"Can you imagine living in a room with two or three other guys, and they get letters and packages from home, and you get nothing? You know, that's hard to accept."

So Cindy got the ball rolling for Soldier Appreciation Day. Tables were set up in the post office and filled with cakes, cookies and other Christmas treats, whatever anyone wanted to bring. A banner proclaiming Soldier Appreciation Day was hung on the wall, and word went out to the troops that it was their day.

It was a huge success, according to Cindy. And the effort paid an unexpected bonus. "Every year during the holidays the police pick up guys downtown who are drunk or on drugs," Cindy said. "But the year we had Soldier Appreciation Day, there wasn't one single blotter report. And that tells you something."

A week before Cindy and her family left Germany, she asked her commander if she could go before the battalion and say goodbye. "It was really an experience," she said. "They set up the PA system and got all the guys in formation so I could say goodbye.

"I really missed them this Christmas," she said. "It was nice to be home again, but I wish I could have brought them all with me." □

THE NCO'S REPORT CARD

MSgt. Norman J. Oliver

THREE months after a soldier is promoted to sergeant or specialist five, he or she receives the first Enlisted Evaluation Report. This document, much like a report card, is the cornerstone of the Army's management of its NCOs.

The EER helps Army officials to decide whom to promote and to send to school, and which NCO best matches a particular job.

Members of the Army's enlisted selection and promotion boards say that the EER is the most important document they use. The president of a recent selection board said of the EER: "It says more about leadership, technical competence and potential than any award, letter, photo or certificate."

Therefore, rating officials must know how to write EERs properly. Poorly or vaguely written EERs hurt the Army as well as the soldier.

Part I: Administrative Data

THE administrative data section contains basic information about the rated soldier, including name, pay grade, Social Security number and date of rank. It also identifies the unit of assignment, the type of report, the period of time it covers, and rated and non-rated months. The local MILPO completes this part of the form. The rater and the soldier should double-check the entries.

See Privacy Act Statement in AR 623-205, APPENDIX E.	ENLISTED EVALUATION REPORT (AR 623-205)	Proponent agency for this form is the US Army Military Personnel Center.

PART I. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

A. LAST NAME — FIRST NAME — MIDDLE INITIAL	B. SSN	C. RANK (ABBR)	D. DATE OF RANK

E. PRIMARY MOSC	F. SECONDARY MOSC	G. UNIT, ORGANIZATION, STATION, ZIP CODE/APO, MACOM

H. CODE/TYPE OF REPORT	I. PERIOD OF REPORT						J. RATED MONTHS	K. NONRATED MONTHS	L. NONRATED CODES
	FROM	YEAR	MONTH	THRU	YEAR	MONTH			

PART II. DUTY DESCRIPTION

Part II: Duty Description

THIS part of the EER tells what a soldier is responsible for doing. The duty description section begins with the principal duty title and MOS code. This part includes a written description of duties. The rater fills out Part II and verifies it with the soldier.

The description of duties should not be an MOS description. The rater should clearly, concisely describe all the soldier's duties, to include additional duties. The rater should explain the actual work performed and the scope of the duties, and note conditions peculiar to the assignment. (Example: Active duty soldiers assigned to full-time support duties with Guard or Reserve units often have unusual duties. This can also be true of Guard or Reserve soldiers assigned to active duty units.) If this part of the EER is not clear and complete, performance evaluations will not be very meaningful.

PART II. DUTY DESCRIPTION

A. PRINCIPAL DUTY TITLE:	B. DUTY MOSC:
C. DESCRIPTION OF DUTIES:	

PART III. EVALUATION OF PROFESSIONALISM AND PERFORMANCE

Part III: Professionalism and Performance

THE evaluation of professionalism and performance has areas for both numerical ratings and written comments.

PART III. EVALUATION OF PROFESSIONALISM AND PERFORMANCE

RATER	INDORSER	A. PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE	SCORING SCALE	RATER	INDORSER	B. PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS
		1. Demonstrates initiative.	(High)			1. Integrity.
		2. Adapts to changes.	5			2. Loyalty.
		3. Seeks self-improvement.	4			3. Moral courage.
		4. Performs under pressure.	3			4. Self-discipline.
		5. Attains results.	2			5. Military appearance.
		6. Displays sound judgment.	1			6. Earns respect.
		7. Communicates effectively.	0			7. Supports EO/EEO.
		8. Develops subordinates.	(Low)			
		9. Demonstrates technical skills.				SUBTOTALS
		10. Physical fitness.		[Add the Rater's SUBTOTALS (A&B) and enter sum in the appropriate box in PART VI, SCORE SUMMARY. Do the same for Indorser.]		
		SUBTOTALS				

Line C: Physical Fitness Data

THE rater puts physical readiness test results and height and weight data right after "Demonstrated Performance of Present Duty." The soldier's signature on the report verifies the accuracy of this information. The article on physical fitness on page 36 has a more complete description of these entries.

Blocks A and B: Numerical Scores

THE rater and the indorser enter a number that evaluates the soldier's demonstrated competence and adherence to professional standards. They can give up to a maximum of 50 points in Block A and 35 points in Block B. They add their scores and put the subtotal in the box at the bottom of each column.

C. DEMONSTRATED PERFORMANCE OF PRESENT DUTY

1. Rater's Evaluation:

Blocks C-1 and C-2: Written Evaluation

THE rater's evaluation in Block C-1 and the indorser's in Block C-2 are mandatory written comments on the soldier's performance. Just as Part II explains what a soldier does, the written evaluation explains how well the soldier performed those duties. Both officials should comment on specific aspects of performance. The numerical ratings above show generally how well a soldier has done. The evaluations should, considering the soldier's current grade, experience and military schooling, cover failures as well as achievements. Evaluations should explain results achieved, weighing the soldier's efforts against results that could reasonably be expected, given the time and resources available. Officials should also consider how the results were achieved. This entails weighing the soldier's leadership skills against the professional standards of good leadership and sound management. Officials may comment on items of professional competence from Block A or professional standards from Block B. In this section, they are barred from:

- Referring to events which happened outside the rating period.
- Commenting on the soldier's potential.
- Recommending future assignments or schools.

1. Rater's Evaluation:

2. Indorser's Evaluation:

Part IV: Potential

THE evaluation of potential section clearly separates recommendations from performance evaluations. This helps the rating officials provide specific information to career managers and promotion or selection boards. The maximum score is 40 points, and the box choices reflect how the promotion/selection system works.

A separate box for E-9s avoids the awkward implications of recommending them for promotion to a nonexistent higher grade.

The rater and indorser must write specific comments on the soldier's potential for promotion, schooling and increased responsibility in comparison with his or her peers. They must recommend whether an E-5 or E-6 should attend an advanced NCO course. They must recommend whether E-7s and E-8s should be picked as first sergeants. They must make a recommendation about the Sergeants Major Academy and command sergeant major appointment for any E-8 or E-9, if the soldier hasn't already been selected or appointed.

PART IV. EVALUATION OF POTENTIAL

1. Rater's Evaluation: (Place score in applicable box)

40-38	37-20	19-0	40-0
☐ Promote ahead of peers.	☐ Promote with peers.	☐ Do not promote.	☐ E9 Soldiers Only.

Comments. (potential for higher-level school, assignment, and supervisory responsibility)

2. Indorser's Evaluation: (Place score in applicable box)

40-38	37-20	19-0	40-0
☐ Promote ahead of peers.	☐ Promote with peers.	☐ Do not promote.	☐ E9 Soldiers Only.

Comments. (potential for higher-level school, assignment, and supervisory responsibility)

Part V: Authentication

THE rater, indorser, reviewer and the soldier must authenticate the report:

- The rater and the soldier verify the administrative data, Part I, and the duty description, Part II. The rater discusses his evaluations of performance, Part III, and potential, Part IV, with the soldier. Then the rater gives the EER to the indorser.
- The indorser completes his evaluation and counsels the soldier about any significant differences between the rater's and indorser's evaluations.

PART V. AUTHENTICATION

A. NAME OF RATER (Last, First, MI)	SSN	SIGNATURE

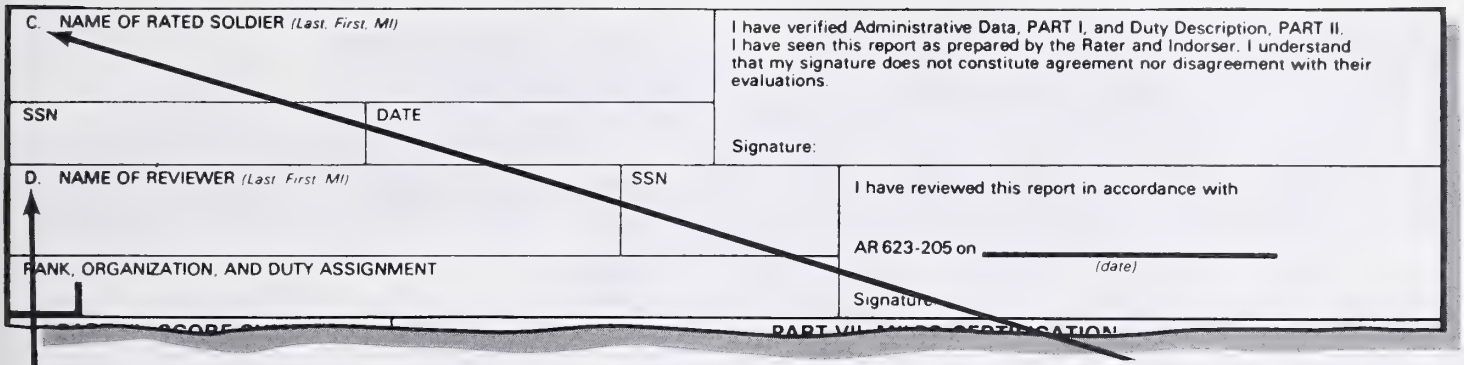
RANK, ORGANIZATION, AND DUTY ASSIGNMENT	DATE

Refer to AR 623-205 for requirements to discuss contents of report with the rated soldier.

B. NAME OF INDORSER (Last, First, MI)	SSN	SIGNATURE

RANK, ORGANIZATION, AND DUTY ASSIGNMENT	DATE

NAME OF RATED SOLDIER (Last, First, MI)



Block D: The Reviewer

UNLIKE the rater and indorser who evaluate the soldier, the reviewer evaluates the report. The reviewer is senior to the indorser and ensures the report is accurate, clear and just. The Army assumes the reviewer, as the senior, most experienced official in the rating chain, is best able to examine the evaluations and clarify or resolve differences and inconsistencies. The reviewer judges whether the completed report is clear and consistent when read as a whole.

If the rater and indorser disagree about the soldier's performance or potential, the reviewer first confronts them to find out why. If the rater and indorser acknowledge the problem and revise the EER, then the reviewer has done his job.

If the rater and indorser either don't acknowledge the problem or won't change the EER, then the reviewer explains this is an enclosure which makes the report more understandable to a future reader. The reviewer is prohibited from making his own evaluation of the soldier's performance or potential.

If the reviewer finds that a report, however clear and consistent, is unjust or illegal, he must try to resolve the discrepancy. Should that fail, the reviewer then refers the report to his commander. The commander can investigate the allegation and attempt to resolve the error, violation or wrongdoing with the rating officials. The commander cannot order the rating officials to alter their evaluations. If the commander's efforts fail to produce a proper EER, he may ask for a resolution of the issue from the MILPERCEN commander.

This policy aims to improve the quality of EERs by having commanders ensure that the system works as designed. This can't be done if commanders preempt the system through personal comments and unauthorized enclosures to EERs.

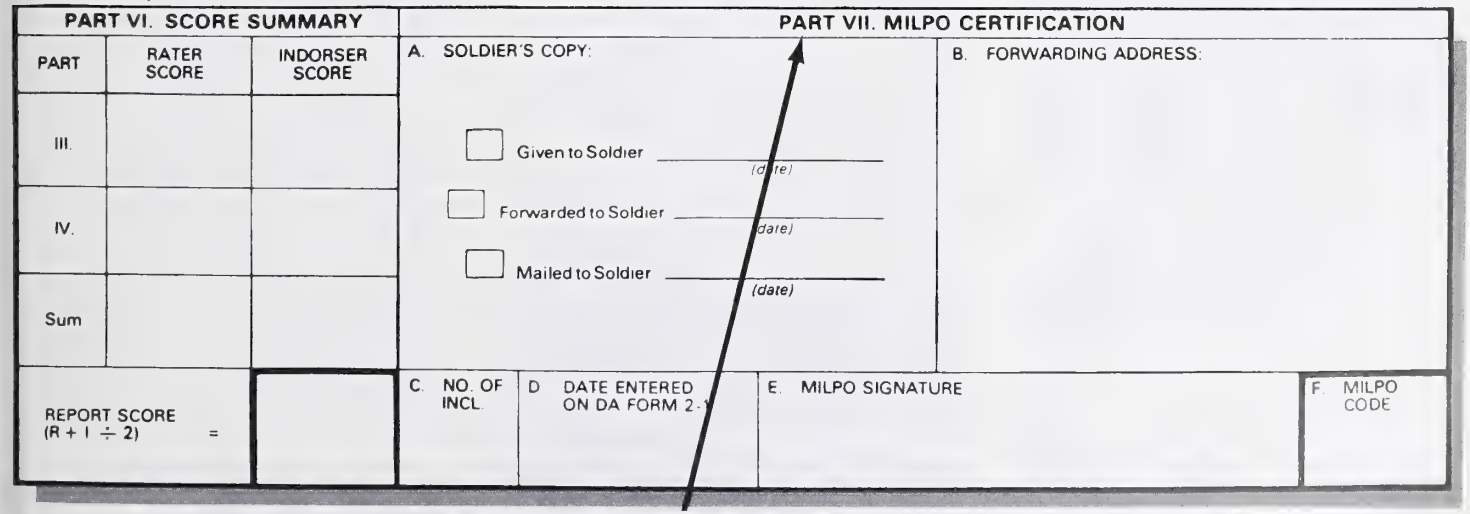
When the reviewer is finished, he signs the EER in Block D of Part V. The reviewer then sends the report to the soldier's MILPO for certification.

Block C: Rated Soldier's Signature

THE soldier signs in Block C of the authentication section, Part V. The indorser also ensures the soldier understands that his signature verifies the correctness of administrative data, Part I; the duty description, Part II; and the APRT and height and weight entries on Line C of Part III. If the rated soldier refuses to sign the report or has left the post or duty station, the indorser puts an explanation in the space reserved for the soldier's signature.

Part VI: Score Summary

THE indorser completes Part VI of the report by adding together the subtotals from the performance and potential evaluations and dividing the total by two. In some cases there will be only one rating official. This can happen, for example, when the indorser hasn't been in the rating chain for a minimum of three months. Then the single score becomes the final report score. The maximum score is 125 points.



Part VII: MILPO Certification

THE MILPO, in the final step, reviews the report. It forwards one copy to the soldier and sends the others to the Enlisted Records and Evaluation Center, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. There, the report is put on microfiche and becomes part of the Official Military Personnel File. The original goes into the soldier's career management file at MILPERCEN.

MORE ABOUT PHYSICAL FITNESS DATA

THE results of the Army Physical Readiness Test and height and weight data come after the phrase "Demonstrated Performance of Present Duty" on Line C, Part III, of the Enlisted Evaluation Report.

APRT Data

THE rater and the soldier verify one of these three entries: PASS, FAIL or PROFILE, and the year and month of the most recent APRT taken within the 12-month period before the last rated day of supervision. This is the only time information from outside the rating period may appear in the performance section. Samples: PASS 8403, FAIL 8404 or PROFILE 8405. Numerical scores are not entered.

The rater must explain all FAIL or PROFILE entries in the performance evaluation. In the case of a failure, the rater should explain why the soldier failed and note any progress toward meeting physical fitness standards. The rater's comments on a profile should describe the soldier's ability to do assigned duties when the profile prevents taking one or more APRT events.

No entries are made for soldiers who haven't taken the APRT during the 12 months before the last day of the report. The rater must explain the lack of these entries in the performance narrative.

Pregnant soldiers are exempt from the APRT during pregnancy and convalescent leave following delivery. The attending physician determines the length of the convalescent leave. Pregnant soldiers will receive one of two APRT entries on their EER:

• If the APRT was taken before the pregnancy and within the last 12 months, the entry should be PASS or FAIL and the date the test was taken.

• If the pregnancy prevented taking the APRT within the last 12 months, the entry is left blank. However, the rater writes this explanation in the performance evaluation: "Exempt from APRT requirements IAW AR 40-501."

APRT entries aren't required for soldiers age 40 and older who don't have a medical OK to train. The rater must explain the missing entry. The most common explanations are: "Cardiovascular screen not completed"; "Cardiovascular screen completed but no final medical clearance to take the APRT"; or "Cardiovascular screen completed, medical clearance granted and soldier awaiting next APRT."

Height and Weight Data

RIGHT after the APRT data, the rater enters the soldier's height in inches and weight in pounds. This information is current as of the last day in the rating period and is followed by a YES or NO to show compliance or noncompliance with the provisions of AR 600-9. The data will be typed in Part III, Line C, immediately following the APRT entry. (Examples: PASS 8403 72/180 YES, or FAIL 8404 68/205 NO.)

The weight-for-height screening table, Appendix A, AR 600-9, only determines who takes a body-fat test. Body-fat content determines whether a soldier is overweight.

A height and weight entry exceeding screening table limit and a YES entry indicate that a soldier has passed a body-fat test given by medical authorities. (Example: 72/210 YES.) On the other hand, an entry of NO shows the soldier failed the body-fat test. (Example: 70/205 NO.) The rater must explain why the test was failed, note any medical waivers and show progress or lack of progress in a weight-control program.

The YES or NO entry is left blank for soldiers who require a body-fat test but haven't taken it. (Example: 71/210.) The rater must explain this absence. Normally, the explanation should be: "YES/NO omitted because body-fat measurement has not been completed."

A rater's explanation is not required for soldiers who exceed the screening table limit but pass the body-fat test. These soldiers receive a YES because they meet the Army standard. Raters may add clarification in the performance evaluation. Football players and body builders frequently fall in this category. Overweight can only be determined by medical personnel after measuring body fat. The screening table is just that — a screening table. It doesn't determine that a soldier is overweight.

Height and weight entries are left blank for pregnant soldiers during the period of pregnancy exception. However, the rater writes the following in the performance evaluation: "Exempt from weight control standards IAW AR 600-9."

Here are some key points about APRT and height and weight entries on EERs:

• First, the soldier's signature in Part V of the EER certifies and authenticates the accuracy of the APRT and height/weight data on the EER.

• Second, an APRT entry of PASS clearly means the PT test was taken and passed on the date certified by the soldier.

• Third, YES means the height and weight are within the screening table or the soldier passed a body-fat test given by medical authorities. — *MSgt. Norman J. Oliver*

E Z LIVIN'- OZARK STYLE

Story and Photos by Maj. Keith Schneider



IS the daily routine beginning to get you down? Do you find yourself wanting to inflict irreparable damage to that alarm each morning as it tells you to prepare for another day? Do you dread reporting for work and putting up with all the hassles, particularly that co-worker who never carries his share of the weight?

If all of this sounds familiar, you are probably ready for a break. Why not take some time off and get away from it all?

"Where?" you ask, and "Who is going to pay for it?" Don't despair. You may be able to handle it without hocking the TV or the risk of having your stereo repossessed. That remote hideaway might be nearby just waiting for you.

There are military travel camps and recreation areas located in virtually every state. Similar facilities can be found in most overseas areas. In many cases, the offerings range from the comforts of home to the very rustic. Many of them are nestled away, well off the beaten path. As such, they offer the basic ingredients for a good vacation: seclusion and privacy.

One such area can be found in the heart of the Ozarks. The Fort Leonard Wood lake recreation area is located on the Grand Glaize Arm of the Lake of the Ozarks. It is in the center of a Missouri state wildlife refuge, 50 miles northwest of the post. It offers visitors the chance to relax and really get away from it all. In the process, they can see the scenic beauty of the Ozark's sheer limestone bluffs. Miles of nature trails are surrounded by colorful flowers and abundant wildlife.



Top, after setting up his lakeside residence, this camper is ready to relax. • Above, the marina offers a wide variety of boats and equipment to satisfy vacationer's needs.

The 360-acre tract was leased from the state for 99 years for one dollar. The lease can be renewed for an additional dollar. While unlikely, it can also be turned back to the state. The only restriction imposed by the state is that any fishing requires a state license.

While the area is remote, visitors are not as isolated as one might think. The surrounding area offers a wealth of entertainment options. Within a 25-mile radius are superior golf courses, country music shows, commercial caves, a family theme park and day and night boat excursions. The area also includes some of Missouri's finest restaurants. Menus feature everything from authentic German food and Mandarin-style cooking to native Ozark delights. Seasonal events such as a dogwood festival and rodeos are also popular.

The lake recreation area is divided into two major sections. The northern area is a travel camp and vacation resort. This section spans 300



acres and offers ideal facilities for fishing, water sports, camping and hiking. The southern area is used for the command-sponsored Soldier in Training program, which offers outstanding trainees a day at the lake.

The recreation area is open from early April through September. This includes a pre- and post-season during which only limited facilities are offered on weekends. The full-service season runs from late May to early September. The area is open to all active duty military, retired military, DOD civilians and family members.

Overnight visitors can choose from a wide range of options. They can go for comfort with an air conditioned mobile home or elect to rough it with a remote campsite. The fee for a rustic campsite is $2 a day. The cost is doubled for campsites with electrical hook-ups. Campers can choose from waterfront sites near other facilities or remote sites that provide seclusion and privacy.

Three sizes of mobile homes that sleep from five to seven people are also available. The mobile homes are air conditioned and have free TV. They are completely furnished and include cooking and eating utensils, but guests must furnish pillows, sheets, blankets and toiletry items. Each trailer has a picnic table and grill. Daily rates range from $17 to $24.50. Discounts are allowed to groups booking 10 or more trailers and for stays of two or more nights, Monday through Thursday.

One of the main attractions at the lake is the full-service marina, which offers a full line of equipment for many water-related activities.

The 176-mile expanse of the lake offers some excellent fishing. The angler can find everything needed to go after those elusive lunkers. A variety of fully equipped fishing boats is available. Boats can be rented on an hourly or extended basis, thus enabling dedicated fishermen to stalk their prey any time they choose. For the novice or those without equipment, rods and reels are available for rent. The marina also sells live bait, state fishing permits and gasoline.

The marina also has everything needed for water skiing. Twelve ski/pleasure boats with 55- or 70-horsepower motors are available. The boats are equipped with skis, vests and line. During peak periods the rental of ski boats may be limited to two hours.

For the less active patron, party craft pontoon boats are offered. They are available in three sizes ranging from 24 to 32 feet. These boats enable guests to be their own tour guide and enjoy a leisure day of boating and sightseeing. For those who want to combine exercise with sightseeing, paddle boats are also available.

Another popular attraction is the swimming beach. It is open from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily during the full-service season. It includes bathhouses and has trained lifeguards on duty. It offers an expanse of sandy beach for sun bathing and a clearly marked swimming area away from boat traffic. It is the only place where swimming is allowed in the recreation area.

A PX shoppette near the marina carries items one might need on an outing. All those forgotten items ranging from fishing tackle and razor blades to charcoal and dish soap can be found there. The shoppette also sells food and beverages.

A lake-front pavilion is available and can be reserved for parties and group outings. The area also has two boat launching ramps. Other facilities include arcade games, a playground, and washers and dryers. An area is also provided for the parking and storage of boats and recreational vehicles.



A first aid station is available 24 hours a day with paramedics on duty. An ambulance remains at the lake throughout the season. There is also a helipad should air evacuation to Gen. Leonard Wood Army Hospital be required. Military police and fire protection services are also provided during the entire season.

A staff of 13 operates the recreation area, providing reservation, check-in and check-out, lifeguard and marina services. PX, medical, MP and fire protection are provided by an additional nine personnel.

Attendance figures in recent years attest to the popularity of the rec area. Some 77,000 visited the site in 1980. Last year the count reached 110,000. A 10 percent increase is expected this year.

Future plans call for the continued expansion and improvement of









The lake area provides visitors the chance to have fun and relax. Clockwise from left: A boater prepares to launch his craft. • Others are already on the lake and ready for water skiing. • Lake employee Bill Shields stands ready to assist an incoming boat. • The first aid station is open 24 hours daily and staffed by three paramedics. • Having pitched their tent among the trees, this family tries their luck at fishing.

the area. In addition to adding campsites, also planned are parking areas, an improved fire station and a pavilion enclosure.

Guests planning to use the area should make reservations. Military people assigned to Leonard Wood can reserve mobile homes or campsites at any time. Military people not assigned to the post can make reservations up to 45 days in advance. Other eligible users can make reservations up to 35 days in advance. Reservations can be made by telephoning (314) 346-5640 or by writing to the Fort Leonard Wood Lake Recreation Area, Route 1, Box 380, Linn Creek, Mo. 65052. During the off season, information about the recreation area is available by writing to the Coordinator, Physical Activities Branch, Building 385, Fort Leonard Wood, Mo. 65473.

The southern section of the recreation area is used for the Soldier in Training program. This program allows the training brigades at Fort Leonard Wood to reward outstanding soldiers with a one-day trip to the lake. The program runs Monday through Thursday from June 1 to Sept. 1. Selected soldiers depart the post by bus at 5 p.m. and return at 7 p.m. the following day. The site has air conditioned quarters, a dining facility and a general purpose athletic court. The barracks has male and female areas and can house up to 44 soldiers.

The soldiers are provided with lockers, athletic equipment and swimming suits. A shuttle boat service provides transportation to the main marina and swimming beach. During their stay they can rent boats and other equipment at reduced rates.

A staff of eight operates the southern area. Participating units also send an escort NCO along with the soldiers. The program is very popular as it provides the trainees with a break from the rigors of the training schedule. While they are not allowed to leave the limits of the recreation area, the selection of activities is totally up to them. Events such as basketball, volleyball and softball are common. The evening normally ends with the group clustered around a camp fire. The bus returning to post is usually filled with very exhausted trainees.

The Fort Leonard Wood lake recreation area is just one of many such facilities available to members of the armed forces. Information is usually available from the installation recreation services or morale support activities. Also, books are published on military travel camps and recreation areas. They give an overview of facilities and reservation information. Check the post library, PX book section or *The Stars and Stripes* bookstore for a copy.

So there you have it. That much needed getaway just may be easier than you thought. And you just might be able to pull it off without destroying your budget. And who knows, after a few days in a place like that, you may not think your co-worker seems like such a goldbrick after all. □

MIs AIM HIGH

Story and Photos by Sgt. Maj. Mike Mason

SOLDIERIZATION is a word that has been kicking around the Army for some time now. It means imparting basic soldier skills to people. For officer basic course students at the Military Intelligence School, Fort Huachuca, Ariz., it means a lot more. At the MI school, soldierization means esprit, pride and respect — respect for self and from others.

In January 1983, the school started a TAC officer program to improve the soldierization of new MI lieutenants. TAC stands for teach, advise and counsel, which covers the spectrum of the TAC officers' duties.

"The TACs are responsible for all the non-academic training that the lieutenants get," explained Maj. Howard Rhoden, company commander of the basic course students. "They give PT, and drill and ceremonies. And we rotate leadership positions within each OBC class weekly — platoon leader, assistant platoon leader, squad leader and what have you. As the positions rotate, the TAC officer rates the lieutenants on how they have performed in their leadership positions. He lets them know what they've done right and gives them some encouragement to improve.

"We're involved in grading the briefings that the students give, and we give the training leading up to the FTX which the tactics department puts on. We have concurrent training we run while the lieutenants are on the pistol range. The training has been designed in coordination with the academic department to support the objectives that the lieutenants have during the week they spend out on the FTX. There's a myriad of things that we're involved in across the board with the lieutenants."

Before the TAC program began, Rhoden explained, the company just didn't have the people to carry out such an ambitious training program. Until TACs came on board, Rhoden had only himself and an admin supervisor to manage the company.

"At one time last year I had 500 lieutenants and two folks to take care of them," Rhoden said. "Now we have an executive officer and three TAC officers to help with the basic course students. It cuts down the student-to-cadre ratio and gives us the chance to give more personal attention to the students."

Part of that more personal attention is a mandatory organized PT program. At oh-dark thirty every morning, chanting columns of young officers double-time onto the post's main athletic field to knock out their daily dozen and a run. That wasn't always the case, though.

"It used to be that basic course students took PT only if their class leader made them do it," explained 1st Lt. Jerry Brown, one of the school's three original TAC officers. Brown, formerly a sergeant first class intelligence analyst and airborne soldier, is used to doing PT. So when he became class leader of his MI officer basic course after OCS, doing PT seemed to be the natural thing to do. "I wasn't very popular with my class, though," Brown admitted.

Once he was selected to become a TAC, Brown's fondness for PT led him to start an advanced PT program. "I'm kind of a PT nut," Brown said, "so I designed and set it up and ran it." Advanced PT, open to students who have completed at least four weeks of the 19-week course, offers more rigorous exercises and longer runs than the standard PT.

One objective of the TAC program is to turn around the MI officers' image. "MIs had a reputation for being technically competent, but we sometimes had a reputation of not being able to soldier with some of our combat arms peers," Rhoden said.

"Lieutenants leaving here were good in what they'd been trained to do," Brown added, "but some weren't very good soldiers. I'm sure you've seen that. When they had the chance to get in front of a unit for the first time, they'd embarrass themselves because of things they hadn't been taught — drill and ceremonies, PT, relationships with senior NCOs. So that's what we try to teach.

"First of all, we try to set the example in everything — example in appearance, example in attitude, example in integrity, fitness and, of course, the basics — such as how to do drill and ceremonies by the book. Not the way you were taught, or the way you did it at your unit.

"The same thing with PT. We



teach it by FM 21-20. We also test by the same standards," Brown continued. "We have a lot of people come here and say, 'Oh yes, last time I took the PT test I maxed it.' We make them do the push-ups by FM 21-20, and they can only do 40 or 45. So we stress quality rather than quantity. Overall, our company will probably have a lower average on their PT scores, but we feel if everyone else was graded to the standard, we'd be exceptional.

"The big things that we push primarily are integrity and leading by example. And the thing I harp on constantly — my students will tell you — is I don't believe in saying, 'When I was in Vietnam . . . ,' or 'When I was your age . . .' or 'I used to. . . .' If you can't do it today, you can't do it. You can't live on yesterday's laurels.

"I tell them that this is not Lieutenant Brown's course in standards. Set the standard here that you're taking with you. Don't play games. If you won't have a white sidewall haircut and spit-shined boots after you leave, then don't do it here. We're trying to instill this: Set high



standards, adhere to them and make your troops adhere to them."

The soldierization training given the new MI officers is nothing new to them. They had all learned the basics at West Point, OCS or ROTC. But some have been away from the military environment for a while.

"We have some people in our class who have not been involved in ROTC for more than a year," explained student 2nd Lt. Margaret Hunt. "They're so far removed from the military way of doing things that I think the formations — though some people think they are senseless — and the guidance we receive from the TAC are necessary. Getting back into the swing of things is a big help.

"I just graduated from ROTC, so I haven't been that far away from things," she said. "But the last intense things I've had were at advanced camp last year. It was a real refresher to get out here and to get into this again. I know the people who were commissioned a year ago in the Reserve. All they've done since that time is spend a weekend a month, you know, and I think it's really a benefit for them too. So I think the TAC program is definitely very beneficial."

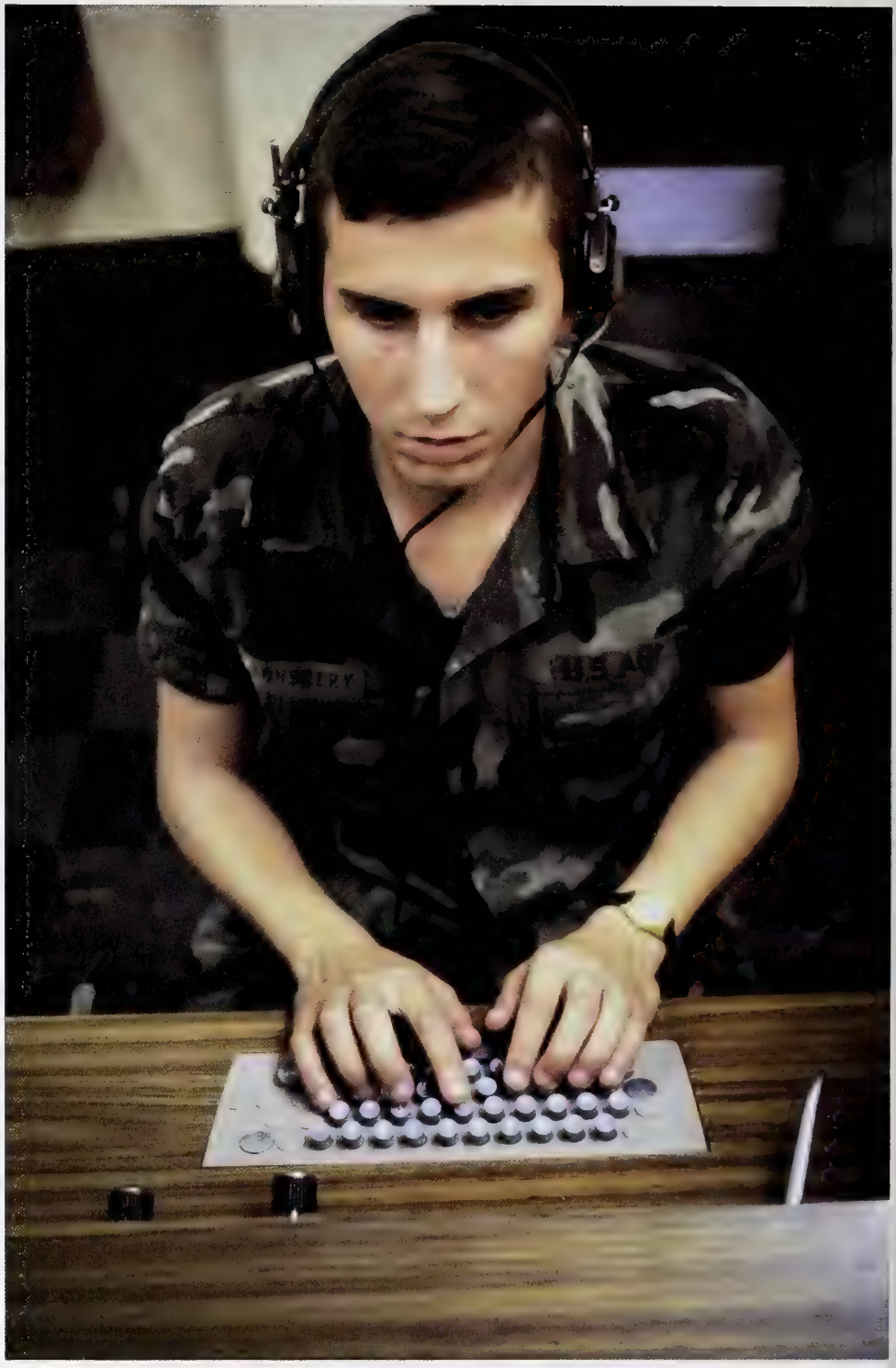
The TAC program and the training that has gone along with it has paid some added benefits beyond the soldierization of MI lieutenants. One benefit was a rise in academic grades.

"One of the things we were afraid of was that with all the extra requirements we were throwing on the students, academic grades would fall," Brown said. "But in fiscal 1982, 10 to 12 percent of each class exceeded class standards. So far this year I think the lowest we've had is 27 percent exceed course standards, and we've had as high as close to 40 percent exceeding standards.

"We've had a much lower recycle rate for academics. However, we're beginning to look at recycles for leadership, which in the past we'd never done. And, I think we're having fewer people fail the PT test, but we can't really substantiate that. Academically, we're finding out what I've preached all along: People give you exactly what you demand, nothing more, nothing less. If you demand excellence, they'll give you excellence."

According to Rhoden, excellence is exactly what the basic course students have been giving and will continue to give as they move into the mainstream of the Army. "It was interesting to see the transition, relatively speaking. Previous classes had a lot more free time, perhaps didn't have as much of a controlled environment as these folks do. It's really hard to describe unless you've been here before and afterward — the difference in the esprit, the professional attitude, the pride in being a commissioned officer, the pride in being a soldier, the pride in being in military intelligence. There are a lot of intangible things like that, along with empirical data, like grades. You see a different attitude among the lieutenants. We're very proud of our school and our lieutenants and it's reflected in them.

"Any lieutenant who comes out of here can stand toe-to-toe with his or her contemporaries in any branch and perform across the board in any kind of skill." □



THE RHYTHM OF THE CODE

Story and Photos by SFC Michael Brown

Students learn to copy good Morse code in an unusual classroom at Fort Devens, Mass. The 100-year-old code is still widely used, so there's a demand for people who can understand it.

THE silence engulfs you as you enter this unusual classroom. Each student sits in an individual booth, staring straight ahead at a blackboard with circles of red, blue and green. There aren't even the typical sounds of students squirming in or adjusting their seats for more comfort.

As the students listen intently to the sounds in their headsets, their fingers move quickly on keyboards built into each console. There is no noise as they strike numerals and letters.

Even in the silence, some students are in almost constant motion. Some bob their heads up and down, some gently rock their bodies back and forth, and others soundlessly tap their feet on the floor. They are all trying to get the rhythm — the rhythm of copying good code — Morse code.

"When you are sitting at the console with the headphones on, you don't think about anything," said PFC Wendy Dunn, one of the students. "You don't even think about the code you're hearing. If you think about it, you start to listen to it and lose your rhythm — your concentration.

"It has to be automatic. Sometimes when you think your mind has been wandering around in space, you bring it back to the room and discover that you've been copying good code."

Dunn and her classmates are students in the Morse Code Division of the Intelligence School at Fort Devens, Mass. After completing this part of the course, they receive further training as either Morse interceptors (05H) or emitter identifier/locator specialists (05D). About 1,200 soldiers were trained in Morse code in 1982. Class size averaged between 50 and 60 students.

"Copying code is a primary skill for these two MOSs," said SFC Albert Grayson, chief instructor in the Basic Morse Branch. "If they can't master this skill, then they can't go on in their training.

"We take them from not even knowing the letter and numerals of Morse code all the way up to being able to copy 20 groups per minute. A group consists of five characters of numerals or letters."

The students learn to copy good code at computer-run individual sta-

tions. The computer selects and transmits the characters, and records the students' responses. It also advances the students as they complete each step of the four-phase course.

During the first, or alpha, phase, the students familiarize themselves with the keyboard. A series of colored circles on the board corresponds to the keyboard. When the computer lights a circle, the student must strike the correct key before the light will be turned off and the next circle lit. No audio signal is sent. The circles are color-coded to teach students which finger to use for the various keys.

The students also learn the format for receiving Morse code during this phase. They receive five character lights, known as a group, followed by another light that signals to use the space bar. After the fifth group they receive two space bar signals and following the 10th group, the carriage return light comes on.

Once the pupils master the position of each letter and numeral and the reception format, they advance to the bravo phase. This phase teaches them the audio signal for each Morse code character.

The computer sends the sound for a character. Then the student has 1.5 seconds to strike the proper key. If the student hits the wrong key or fails to press any key, the light on the console board for the proper key comes on. It remains on until the proper key is pressed.

Students beat the light when they hit the correct key within the 1.5 seconds. Once they consistently beat the light for the first group of six characters, they start automatically receiving three more characters. As soon as they master those nine, three more are added. This system continues until they have learned all 26 letters of the alphabet plus the 10 numbers.

Then they move into charlie phase, which puts it all together. All the characters are sent and the lights still come on. But the time between the code end and the light gets shorter. The next signal is sent only when the student hits the proper key.

Delta phase changes everything. The lights on the console board do not come on any longer. The next audio signal sounds whether the student strikes the proper key or not. By then, copying code in the proper format should be second nature.



Preceding page, Pvt. 1 William Lounsbery listens intently to the signals coming from his headset, trying to get the rhythm of the code. • Above, instructor Sgt. Fred Stewart monitors what his students are hearing and how they are responding.

Students start copying five groups per minute. As they progress, there is no signal that they moved up to the next speed level. The code just keeps coming faster and faster until it sounds like a steady stream of inseparable sounds to the untrained ear. This phase and this part of the course end when they can successfully copy 20 groups per minute.

During delta phase, students are taught not to guess. If they do not know what the signal stands for, they are to strike the period key.

"The periods tell an instructor that a student is having trouble remembering a specific signal as opposed to simply confusing two signals that sound very much alike," Grayson explained. "The periods show up on the diagnostic, which is one of the most important teaching tools instructors have at their disposal.

"The diagnostic is a computer printout of a block of copy that a student has received. A block consists of 50 groups of characters divided into five lines, based on the proper format. Directly below each line of code sent to the student will be a line showing the student's response. From what they see on the diagnostics, instructors can tell a lot about how their students are doing.

"If a student consistently strikes a period for a particular character, especially over a couple of days, the instructor knows he's having a problem deciphering it at that speed. Some pairs of letters sound very similar in code. For instance, 'uniform' is 'di-di-dah' and 'victor' is 'di-di-di-dah.' If a student was consistently switching these two letters, the instructor would have the computer send an extra amount of these letters until the student straightened it out.

"But sometimes the problem isn't in the copying of the code," Grayson continued. "It may be the student is doing something wrong physically. The computer is an aid, not a teacher. That's why you have to have the instructor. Only he can see a soldier is too tense and needs to relax or that his hands are positioned too high or low.

"Interpreting the results and determining the problems are two of the instructor's major jobs. But probably one of the most important jobs is motivating the students. We normally use the positive motivation first."

The positive motivation comes in a variety of forms. It may be just a pep talk by the instructor, telling the

student to keep plugging away. Or it may be encouraging a student to come in during the evening or on Saturday for some extra practice to build his confidence. Other incentives are early release from class during the day or even a day off in the middle of the week. An additional reward might be the chance to earn a three-day pass.

But there is always the negative motivation if the positive doesn't work. Sp4 Robert Jefferis knows about the negative motivation. "At the start of the delta phase, I was making a lot of errors. Then one day my instructor had a meeting with four or five of us for about an hour. He said that he was going to recommend to our first sergeant that we be retrained in another MOS if we didn't shape up. No way did I want that, so from that hour on, I had a reason to concentrate and get it right."

Other motivation includes mandatory remedial night and weekend training. This cuts into what little free time the students have. The final resort is probation. While the course is self-paced, charts show at what level a student should be at specific times. If a student falls below this level, he is given a set amount of time to reach the expectancy chart level.

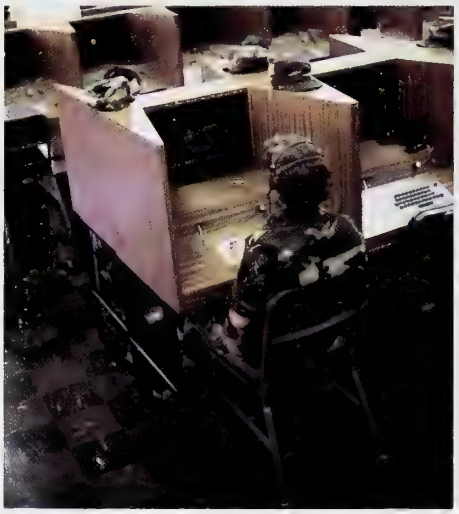
"All the motivation efforts by the instructors are designed to get the students to concentrate harder and longer," Grayson explained. "Concentration is a lot like running. When you start running, you don't just start out at five miles. You start at one mile and build yourself up.

"Concentration is the same way. You start out for one hour then build yourself up until you can really concentrate for six hours at a time. We provide the encouragement to keep the students working at building up their concentration."

Concentration takes on added importance at the higher speeds, according to Grayson. When the students reach the level of 12 to 15 groups per minute, they must separate and type as many as 400 sounds in one minute. In fact, most students hit a wall at this level and it takes extra effort to break through. They normally breeze through the rest of the course.

The level of concentration needed to learn to copy code produces an unusual amount of stress. The monotony of listening to code six hours a day, five days a week for up to 14 weeks adds to it. Some of the students just can't cope.





Top, SSgt. Michael Yates, an instructor, and student PFC Celia Bauman examine the diagnostic of Bauman's latest block of Morse code. • Students learn to copy good code at individual stations.

"In 1982 we had an attrition rate of about 35 percent with 20 percent being academic and about 15 percent being administrative," said Maj. Montgomery Mathias, chief of the Morse Code Division. "The administrative rate has been two to three times more than that of the other courses here.

"We've determined that stress is one reason the rate is higher. Because of this, we started a class on stress reduction techniques. It's taught at the start of each cycle by behavioral science specialists on post."

They teach the students how to deal with stress when it happens. Their advice includes eating three good meals a day, getting involved with physical endeavors like sports and developing outside interests such as hobbies. They also teach the pupils not to relive their mistakes and how to breathe deeply and relax their muscles. The class seems to be helping some students.

"Now when things start getting rough," Jefferis said, "I'll stop and think to myself that I've done this before and can do it again. Then I'll take a deep breath, hold it for a few seconds, relax my muscles and continue."

Another way the school helps relieve the pressure is by breaking up the monotony of listening to the code. Classes on diverse subjects are spaced throughout the course. The subjects range from using a compass and map reading to security measures. One class that generates a lot of interest is on how Morse code fits into the big picture.

"During the class," Mathias said, "we tell the students that even though Morse code is more than 100 years old, it is still widely used throughout the world. While the United States has high-technology communications equipment, a lot of other countries don't. They do, however, have Morse equipment and systems, and use them quite frequently.

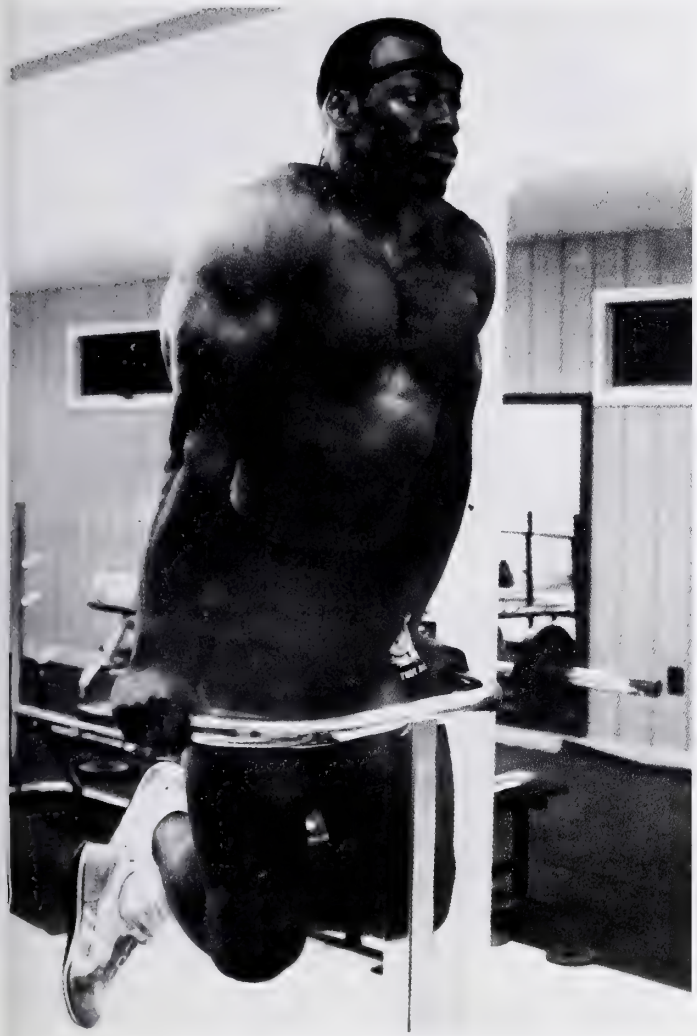
"Also, the countries that do possess more sophisticated communications gear might use Morse code to say what system they will be using to transmit.

"So you need someone there who can listen and understand Morse code, so we know what is being sent."

As long as this demand exists, this unusual classroom will be filled. And students will keep trying to get the rhythm — the rhythm of copying good code — Morse code. □

SPORTS STOP

Compiled by MSgt. Norman Oliver



PFC Michael Fine

Who You Callin' 'Sissy?'

FORT JACKSON, S.C. — Sgt. Ron Emmons once thought body building was for sissies. But then he tried it . . .

Emmons started body building in 1978 when he was stationed in Berlin. "I was playing basketball one evening when I saw some other MPs lifting weights," Emmons said. "I went back to dribbling the basketball and said to them, 'Only sissies lift weights.'

"They replied, 'Hey, you climb under here and try to lift this.' I slid under the barbell and lifted the weights." Impressed, the MPs invited Emmons to join them.

Emmons won his first body-building crown in 1979 when he competed in the Mr. Berlin contest. Since then he has taken top spot in the 1983 regional body building championship in Greenville, S.C., and a second place in the Mr. Augusta contest.

"I lift weights and exercise to tone my muscles and to build my body proportionally. It's like a sculptor working with clay," he said. "I am molding my body to perfection." — *Maj. Rich Kiernan*

Soldiers Finish JFK 50-Miler

BOONESBORO, Md. — If there's a 50-mile race around, soldiers will find a way to get to it and through it.

Among the 453 people competing in the 21st annual John F. Kennedy 50.2 Mile Hike-Run in November were four soldiers from North Carolina Army Reserve units and the 24th Infantry Division ultramarathon running team from Fort Stewart, Ga.

The North Carolina soldiers and their finishing times were: Lt. Col. Ross Leidy, 8 hours, 10 minutes; Lt. Col. Ron Fitzsimmons, 9 hours; Capt. Bill Bickel, 11 hours; and MSgt. Larry Weese, 14 hours.

The 24th Division soldiers and their times were: Maj. Fred Ledfors, 8:34:40; CSM William Garner, 9:30:26; 1st Lt. Gary McCollum, 10:32:54; and CWO Fidencio Perez, 11:01.

The runners and hikers trudged a trail that included parts of the Appalachian Trail and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal towpath. "The scenery was inspiring as you make your way up the towpath through Harpers Ferry, W.Va., the village of Antietam and Snyder's Landing," Fitzsimmons said.

"I walked most of the course," said Weese, "and was very pleased to finish under the 14-hour time limit set by the race officials." — *Sp5 Jay Berube and Gene Sexton*

Marathoners Sweep Benning Run

FORT BENNING, Ga. — The Army Marathon Team swept to victory in the Infantry Center Marathon in January. The Army team captured first and second place in the men's and the team categories and first in the women's category. More than 1,000 runners took part in either the marathon or half-marathon race.

The 1984 Army team and individual places and times in the Infantry Center were:

Women: 1st Lt. Carey Hill, Fort Dix, N.J., 1, 3:13:00.

Men: 1st Lt. Donald Starck, Fort Ord, Calif., 1, 2:30:26; Capt. Terry Rauch (team coach), Fort Detrick, Md., 2, 2:31:04; SSgt. Richard Matta, Fort Bragg, N.C., 5, 2:36:48; Capt. Thomas Palguta, Redstone Army Arsenal, Ala., 6, 2:38:14; Sp4 Gerald Hutchinson, Europe, 7, 2:38:53; SFC Walter Mann, Fort Myer, Va., 8, 2:39:59; SSgt. Alberto Rivas, Europe, 11, 2:42:16; 2nd Lt. Sam Cox, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 30, 2:56:53; 1st Lt. John Zizzi, Fort Bragg, N.C., 39, 3:00:16; and PFC Terry Emlet, Fort Ritchie, Md., 185, 4:01:00.

"My goal was to win this marathon," said top women's finisher Hill, "and second, to run an Olympic trials qualifying time of at least 2:51:16. I felt I could do both. I was on pace until the 16th mile. From there I fell off pace."

Hill said her running peaks during the spring and fall racing seasons and she will try to qualify for the Olympic Trials Marathon in the Boston Marathon.

"Boston is a do-or-die for me. If I run my qualifying time, I'll continue to train to get my best marathon performance ever in the Olympic trials."

Competition for the Olympics is tough. "I don't think I have much of a chance to make the team," she said. "But I do think by that time I'll be ready to make a personal record of my best marathon." — *Jim Allahand*

SOCCER EVANGELIST

Story and Photos by Sgt. Maj. Mike Mason

LT. COL. Billy Charlton is a soccer evangelist. He'd like to see every U.S. Army unit adopt soccer.

"You can't get me an NCO who can get 150 to 200 sprints out of a soldier and also get him to do four to six miles of running in the same 90 minutes. And then while he's doing all that, get that guy to make 200 decisions in 90 minutes," asserted Charlton. "That's what he's going to have to make on the soccer field. If you put all this together under pressure, you've got a well-honed unit."

Charlton, until he retired this past November, served as special assistant to the commander of the Recruiting Command. USAREC called him the Army's "Ambassador to Soccer." As such, he conducted soccer clinics in high schools and communities throughout the United States. He also coached the Army soccer team and led his teams to victory in the first two interservice soccer championships in 1981 and 1982. His 1983 team placed second to the Marines.

But to Charlton, winning isn't the most important thing about soccer. The importance of soccer is what comes from the playing of it, he explained. He sees a lot of benefits for individual soldiers and the Army as a whole. He sees soccer as a way to aid conditioning and teach battlefield skills.

"It's a big-muscle activity, it requires both aerobic and anaerobic training," Charlton said. "There's nothing wrong with jogging, but you don't jog on the battlefield — you sprint. If you don't, somebody's going to catch you with a round." Besides the sprints and extended running, a soccer player will tackle opponents an average of 45 times during a 90-minute game, Charlton added. Despite the physical contact, which Charlton feels promotes aggressiveness in soldiers, few injuries occur in soccer, he pointed out.

"The University of Washington did a survey of injuries in major sports. Soccer didn't even show up. First was football and second was wrestling.

"In 40 years, I've only seen three broken legs in soccer games, and that's the most serious injury I've seen. And I've been in or seen eight or nine or ten thousand games.



"I wish battalion commanders could get on to soccer and realize that men can play, women can play — all ages — and all that it takes is a pair of shorts, a T-shirt and shoes. The average battalion has about 720 people. With that many people, a battalion commander could have a league of 31 teams. He could split the league out into divisions, based on age and sex. If he doesn't have enough women in his battalion to form a division for them, he could form co-ed teams."

Charlton sees such leagues making physical fitness training more enjoyable. "If they started their own leagues, they could put a kid out there and see that he's running and enjoying it. When the coach says, 'All right. Come out, Private Smith,' Smith says, 'Why, coach? I haven't done my 150 to 200 sprints. I haven't run my four to six miles.' And they don't have to play 90-minute games. We do, but we're soccer athletes. They could play 30-minute games."

Charlton also sees leagues as a way to enhance esprit. "You'll find if you have 1st platoon against 2nd platoon, you'll find 1st platoon sneaking off to find a flat piece of ground someplace to practice, because they're not going to let 2nd platoon beat them. And 2nd platoon is going to do the same thing. It's a game that everybody can play. Everybody can have fun with it."

Charlton also sees soccer as a way to teach battlefield tactics. "I recently gave a briefing where I drew 157 parallels between AirLand Battle 2000 and soccer. We have a tendency in this nation to think of warfare like a football game. What we have is a line of scrimmage. On one side the good

guys, and the bad guys are on the other side. The line of scrimmage actually moves in an attrition-like fashion up and down the field. It's a ground-gaining or ground-defending kind of a sport with specialists for both offense and defense. There are periods of time in which there's great lethality. Everyone on the battlefield has a specific detailed job that takes up all his time and effort. There's probably no one on the field who has a complete picture of everything that is going on all the time.

"What we want to think of for warfare in the year 2000 is more like soccer. There's going to be a lot of movement all over the field all the time. There won't be periods of great lethality followed by lulls while you figure out what to do next.

"There will be deep strikes ranging far into the enemy rear. Everyone will play offense and defense based upon their assessment of the flow of the battle at the time. You know, when you watch a soccer game, there are some players who are standing around, looking like they're not doing anything.

"What they're actually doing is watching the ebb and flow of the battle so as to insert themselves at the proper time and place to carry forth that battle in the direction in which they want it to go. In AirLand Battle 2000 we need to orient on the ball — in this case the enemy — and not be structured in a restrictive way on the battlefield with a lot of time lines and phase lines which inhibit the fluidity of the battle."

Charlton sees parallels not only between soccer and overall strategy, but also between soccer and tactical maneuvers.

"On the battlefield you have a penetration. In soccer you have a penetration. On the battlefield you have an envelopment. In soccer we call it an overlap, but it's the same — part of your force moves around them. In soccer you hold your opponent in place while your backfield goes around.

"Coaching soccer tactics and battlefield tactics are much the same. In battle you have reserves and must commit those reserves when it is tactically right. In soccer you have reserves and must commit your reserves when it is tactically right. I stand on the sideline and watch what is happening and what the other coach in doing. I have to react appropriately. If the opposing coach throws in a speedster on me, I have to counter that."

Charlton admits that his ideas meet some resistance, as most Americans don't understand soccer very well. The sport is catching on, however.

"When I played the game, it was with Hungarians, Czechoslovakians, Ukrainians, Scotsmen and Englishmen. Now it's all over the country. There are more college varsity soccer teams in the country than football teams. We even now have 300,000 Special Olympians playing soccer. These kids, because of their handicaps, could never play sports before. Soccer has become the No. 1 sport in YMCA. It has displaced basketball. Professional soccer has not done very well in this country. But the soccer person is not looking to make it to the big leagues. He enjoys it because it's a fun game and it's a family activity."

Some of those who have listened to Charlton's soccer evangelism have learned something, though. During one of his clinics, a battalion commander heard what the coach had to say and brought his staff, commanders and senior NCOs to hear Charlton's pitch.

"I asked them if they all thought they were in pretty good shape," Charlton recalled. "They all said, 'Sure!' So I invited them to have a workout with my team." Charlton put his visitors through what he called a modest pre-practice workout. "In 15 minutes their tongues were on the ground.

"I challenge any commander to take 18 soldiers who have maxed the PT test and take two weeks to train them any way he wants. I'll take 18 soccer players and train them my way and then we'll go head-to-head in any physical contest and we'll bury them. My soldiers will be more agile, they'll be faster, have more endurance and they'll have a better concept of battle." □





Lt. Col. Billy Charlton, talking to members of his third Army soccer team (facing page), sees soccer as good military training.



SHAPING THE EARTH

Story and Photos by Maj. Keith Schneider

Students who want to pass this course at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., have to "make the grade" in more ways than one. And piloting a 24-ton monster is a challenge when they've never driven anything larger than the family car.

THE official name is Training Area 244. Most call it "The Million Dollar Hole." For years the earth's surface there has been rearranged almost daily. It has been scraped, graded, bulldozed and scooped. It has been dug up and refilled continually. Some of the soil there has traveled thousands of miles without moving more than a few hundred feet away.

TA 244 is at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo. The site is operated by the 4th Battalion, 4th Training Brigade, which teaches five different MOS courses to soldiers in advanced individual training. They are: 62E, heavy construction equipment operator; 62F, lifting and loading equipment operator; 62G, quarrying specialist; 62H, concrete and asphalt equipment operator; and 62J, general construction equipment operator. The courses run from six to eight weeks.

Prior to starting the MOS courses, soldiers must complete two weeks of combat engineer training. These classes cover hands-on training ranging from wire obstacles and engineer hand tools to knots and riggings and demolitions. It also includes a tactical field exercise designed to introduce the soldier to a tactical environment and reinforce many of the subjects taught in CET.

The Million Dollar Hole nickname stems primarily from the value of the engineer equipment used in the 62E course. In this seven-week course soldiers learn the basic skills required to maintain and operate crawler tractors, scoop loaders, wheeled tractors with scrapers, and graders.

Airmen and Marines also attend the 62E course, receiving training on the crawler tractor, scoop loader and grader. Wheeled tractor training is given only to soldiers. The training staff is augmented with Air Force and Marine instructors.

This melting-pot approach often leads to rivalries and good-natured kidding. Still, a feeling of mutual respect is evident. "We tease each other, but it doesn't get anybody down," said Pvt. 2 Michael G. Scheibel. "They ask us about our training and we ask them about theirs. We are all in the military and we learn from each other."

"We all get along well," said Marine PFC Kenneth L. Sampsell. "Army students ask me what being a Marine is like and about the training we go through. They respect us."

"I haven't had any problems with the other services," said Air Force Airman 1st Class Steven W. Gilreath. "There is some good-natured teasing, but it isn't intended to upset anyone."

"We kid each other, but I haven't heard any name-calling or anything degrading," said Pvt. 1 Richard L. Molden. "We learn together. That's the way it would be on the battlefield, all of us in there together."

While rivalries sometimes develop, training is still the name of the game. It is not uncommon to see an Air Force or Marine instructor assisting an Army student. "It doesn't bother me if an Air Force instructor is up there teaching me," said Scheibel. "He's the instructor and he knows what I need to learn in order to operate the equipment."

"I really haven't witnessed any problems with training interservice students," said SFC Henry T. Edmon, phase chief for end-of-course testing. "They do tease each other and there is friendly competition among them to see which group does a better job or cleans their equipment the best." However, when the equipment starts to roll, everyone treats it as serious business.

During FY 84 about 1,475 soldiers, 600 Marines and 500 airmen will receive 62E training. Students spend six weeks learning to operate and pull



all phases of operator maintenance on the four pieces of construction equipment. They take an end-of-course test in the seventh week.

The crawler tractor portion of the course runs for two weeks. Students learn to operate D7E and D7F dozers. These 24-ton giants present quite a challenge to someone who has never driven anything larger than the family car. The phase begins with 9½ hours devoted to introduction, grade-working principles and before-operation servicing. The trainees then move into starting, stopping and basic maneuvers under the watchful eyes of instructors.

Once these techniques are mastered, trainees progress into bulldozing procedures. They learn operations such as cutting, stockpiling, filling, leveling and V-ditch construction. During these phases the student spends 34 hours at the dozer's controls alone as instructors move about the area watching and making corrections.

Learning to run the bulldozer was Molden's favorite part of the course. "It's what I have wanted to do most of my life," he said. His father's a heavy construction equipment operator. "I grew up around it. I'd see my father out on projects and wanted to do it myself someday."

Students train one week on the scoop loader, which weighs about 13 tons and has a 5-ton capacity. Training, which includes 20 hours actually operating the scoop, focuses mainly on loading, excavating and backfilling. The loader can also be used for simple dozing operations.



Top, after a week on the wheeled tractor, trainees can cut and spread within 3 inches of set grade levels with the 43-ton giant. • Above, the D7E dozer requires the total attention of Airman Brian D. Kidd.

The wheeled tractor phase runs for one week. The largest piece of construction equipment used in the course, the wheeled tractor with scraper is 55 feet long, weighs about 43 tons and can haul over 20 tons.

Trainees spend 20 hours operating this rumbling earth mover, working in pairs. While one drives the tractor, the other rides along as an observer. Instructors use arm and hand signals to convey instructions to the operator.

Students receive intensive training on cutting, hauling and filling operations. These massive machines can remove and spread thin layers of dirt and trainees are required to cut and spread within three inches of set grade levels.

The grader phase of the course runs for two weeks. They spend 45 hours learning scarifying, leveling and V-ditch operations. Scarifying is using heavy steel prongs, rather than a blade, to break up the surface.

The increased operator time in this phase is designed to fine-tune the trainee's skills. In the other phases, the training focuses on cutting and filling operations. While the grader can perform those operations, it is also used to apply finishing touches to a construction project. The intensive training in this phase teaches the student how to do the fine work with the grader.

"The hardest part of the course for me was learning to run the grader," said Sampsell. "There are a lot of controls on it."

"I enjoyed the road grader phase of the course the most," said Scheibel. "You have to be a good operator to properly use a grader. It takes a lot of experience. Also, it gives me a sense of power to shape the ground with a machine."

In the seventh week, students are allowed 24 hours to complete the end-of-course test. They must qualify on each of the four pieces of equipment to graduate. Instructors select a task and the trainee must meet the phase standard. Those receiving a no-go are given remedial training and allowed two retests. Students with three failures are referred to their units. The commander then decides whether the trainee should be recycled or trained in another MOS.

The goal of the 62E course is to train the soldier to Soldier's Manual standards. The course teaches the basic skills and provides the base for further development. Once assigned to a unit, the soldier is expected to improve those skills through experience and unit training.

However, soldiers graduating from the 62E course leave with more than just the skills needed to be a heavy construction equipment operator. They leave with an understanding of what their counterparts in the Air Force and Marine Corps are doing. They also leave knowing they have made their mark on a legend — the Million Dollar Hole. □

LOWERING THE ODDS

Faith Faircloth



ABOUT 575 soldiers die in accidents each year. That's more than a full-strength field artillery battalion. Accidents disable another 10,000 soldiers, or the equivalent of four mechanized brigades.

In addition to the loss of life and limb, equipment lost in accidents carries a big price tag. Army accidents alone cost more than $180 million in FY 83. That much money could put 79 M-1 tanks in the field or 17 AH-64 attack helicopters on the flight line.

Accidents are bound to happen when nearly a million soldiers fly helicopters, drive trucks and jeeps, and use machinery and weapons every day. But the Army Safety Center at Fort Rucker, Ala., is lowering the odds.

Using data from 400 aircraft and 1,700 ground accident reports received each month, the center's safety specialists determine the cause of most accidents. But determining the cause of accidents is only part of their job.

"We're here for the purpose of preventing accidents," said Col. Joseph P. Koehler, commander of the center. "A lot of people used to look on us as accountants, punching a computer button and coming up with how many airplanes crashed and how many jeeps rolled over, but that's only one side of it. More important, we tell them why accidents happened and what they can do to prevent the same kind of accidents."

Major commands can get this information whenever they need it by picking up the telephone. Every Army MACOM has telephone access to the center's computer and can get accident information almost instantly.

The center doesn't rely wholly on field reports for the information stored in its computer banks, though. When an accident involves loss of life or damage of more than $500,000, the center sends out a team of investigators. This program began about five years ago for aircraft accidents. It proved so successful that, in October 1982, the center began investigating stateside ground accidents that met the same criteria.

Although it's too soon to document the success of the ground accident investigation program, the aircraft investigation results have a proven track record. "It wasn't that many years ago that 54 Army aircraft crashed for every 100,000 hours of flying time," Koehler said. "This is now down to two or three per 100,000 hours.

"The thing that gets everyone's attention is that 80 percent of the accidents involved human error. And when you eliminate errors made by personnel other than the aircraft crew, you're talking nearly 70 percent pilot error. So it takes commanders saying, 'Fellas, you've just got to do it the way you were trained.' "

The program's success stems from objective, professional accident investigations, according to Lt. Col. Irvin L. Hutton, chief of the investigation division. "By being able to accurately identify the causes, we've been able to reduce recurrences."

Hutton explained that the center's investigating teams are ready to go anywhere in the world on a moment's notice. The teams are made up of a major, who heads the team, a civilian safety specialist and a warrant officer. "We must respond within two hours after we're notified of an accident. Team members carry radio telepagers with them everywhere. If they're having dinner with their wives when a call comes, they have to leave and be on the plane in two hours."

The center has two airplanes at their disposal. "Sometimes we arrive at an aircraft accident site as soon as local authorities," Hutton said.

He added that if the weather is bad or the mission is overseas, the teams take the quickest commercial transportation. "It's important that we get there fast," he said. "We want the wreckage as intact as possible. In some cases wreckage must be removed from highways, and we want to get there before that happens."

The officer heading the investigation has complete responsibility to Department of the Army for the investigation and accident report. The team's investigation takes precedence over other local investigations, but the safety center team cooperates and may share information with local investigators, according to Hutton.

The teams gather information from a variety of sources. "They will normally interview survivors, witnesses, the maintenance officer for that particular type equipment and, possibly, a weather officer from the local Air Force detachment," Hutton said.

Hutton explained that their investigations are for the purpose of accident prevention only. "We don't do the investigations to place blame on anyone, although that's sometimes necessary to come up with remedial measures. Our completed investiga-



tions are to be used for accident prevention purposes only."

He added that even though their investigations are exempt from judicial processes, they've been called into court a couple of times. "A time or two the next of kin of an accident victim wanted to sue the Army or the manufacturer of the aircraft," he said. "But, we've successfully defended our position."

When the teams are in the field, they have the internal resources of the center at their disposal. "If they need an aeronautical engineer, an airplane systems specialist, or a psychologist, we send them out to assist in the investigation," Hutton said.

The center also has direct contact with all the Army agencies responsible for developing, purchasing and maintaining the aircraft. "These agencies are ready to assist in our investigations," Hutton said. "We also have arrangements with almost every Army laboratory to conduct what we call a 'tear-down analysis' to determine if there was mechanical failure and, if so, why."

The center is in constant contact and requires a report within hours after the team arrives at the scene. "If the accident was caused by a material failure, they can probably determine that within a few hours," Hutton said. "And if that material failure could affect the rest of the Army fleet, we can have Army authorities ground any aircraft that might be involved."

Hutton explained that while the center's commander has limited authority to ground aircraft, he does have direct access to the highest Army levels. All it takes is a telephone call for the fleet to be grounded in a few hours.

When the field investigation is complete, normally in five to seven days, the team returns to the center to write its final report. The report is reviewed and analyzed by the center's staff. Detailed analysis and documentary proof of exactly what happened, along with the center's recommendations for avoiding a repeat, are sent to the responsible command.

"In the case of material failure, sometimes there's nothing the field can do," Hutton said. "We take care of that from here." He said the center's systems management directorate gets in touch with the people responsible for designing or maintaining the equipment. "We send them a report of our findings and have them tell us what corrections they're going to make."

Although still in its infancy, the ground accident investigation program will result in a similar decline in accidents, Koehler predicted. He noted that while more than half the soldiers killed each year die in private automobile accidents, these will not be included in the program. "We feel these are adequately investigated by civilian or military police," he said.

The ground program started with investigations limited to Forces Command and a six-month test for the Army National Guard. "Because of the things we were finding out about material and maintenance deficiencies and human error," Koehler said, "the decision was made to go Army-wide within the states.

"Obviously, this requires more people than the five teams I have," Koehler said. "We're in the process of getting 15 more investigators. These teams will not be aviation oriented."

The center's educational division graduates more than 1,000 qualified safety personnel each year. It has a new course to train the teams in ground accident investigations.

"The safety center has always been made up of aviators," Koehler said. "Aviation safety was our sole mission until 1978, when it was decided that we look at safety throughout the Army. But it was 1982 before we actually began investigating ground accidents."

He added that although they reviewed ground accident reports, most had too little detail for a good analysis. "The best way is to have your own people do a detailed investigation. "Until then, you don't really know what happened," he said.

He cited as an example the number of jeep rollovers on curved roads that were blamed on excessive speed. "Investigation showed that the wheel brake cylinders were reversed on many of the jeeps," Koehler said. "The front and rear wheel brake cylinders can be interchanged. The only difference between the two is one digit of the federal stock number."

He added one post checked its jeeps and found about a third had the front wheel cylinders on the back and the back on the front. "If you have the smaller brake cylinder on the front, you get front braking before rear braking," he said, "and this was contributing to the accidents."

As a result of their findings, the center suggested to the Tank and Automotive Command that brake cylinders be color-coded so mechanics could tell front from rear.

Recommendations in design and operation of equipment and training of personnel using the equipment are routinely prepared by the center and sent to commanders, agencies and manufacturers.

This information is also sent to the field by way of safety promotional material. The center produces two periodicals: *Flight Facts* for aviation and *Counter Measure* for general safety. It also produces radio and television spots, motion pictures, posters, pamphlets and technical reports.

"I am convinced that by investigating ground accidents, we're going to be able to reduce the loss of life and equipment," Koehler said. "We could have gone for years and never discovered that mechanics were putting brake cylinders on wrong."

In addition to aircraft and ground accidents, the center may soon be looking into family safety. "We've been asked," Koehler said. "We think it's important to do the same thing for family members that we do for everyone else."

He said accident reports on family members could reveal safety hazards in housing areas and even lead into examination of hazardous toys and toxic paints.

Whatever area the safety center is asked to work in, its mission remains the same: to save lives and equipment. And, although the safety center is not a large organization in terms of size, Koehler said, "We're enormous in terms of what we do." □

THE LIGHTER SIDE

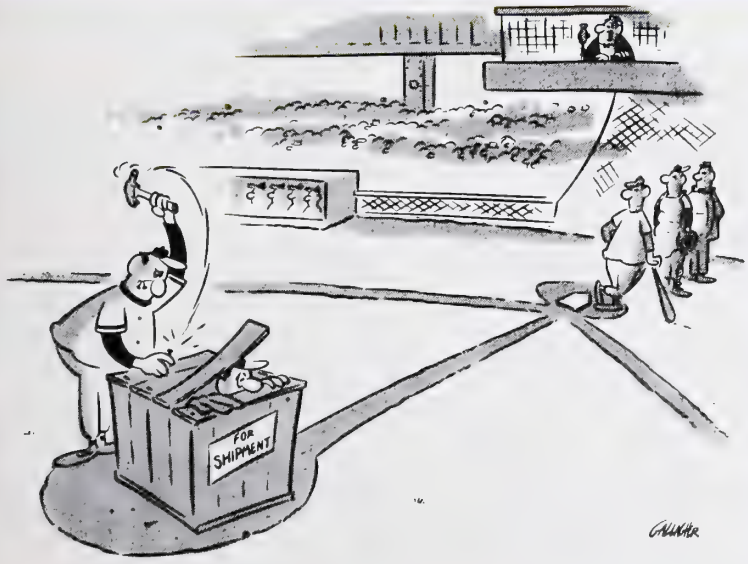
Compiled by Steve Hara



"It must have been someone I drank!"



For answers, see page 55



"... And it looks like that's going to be all for Shelby ..."



"I don't care if they do blow off. From now on, put them under the wiper blades."

WHAT'S NEW

Compiled by SFC Michael Brown



Sales Record Set

THE reports are in: Army commissaries set a new record for sales during fiscal 1983. The commissaries had gross sales exceeding $1.55 billion, according to Troop Support Agency officials.

The FY 83 sales were more than $54 million or 3.6 percent higher than total sales in FY 82.

Uniform management practices and an aggressive consumer awareness program are two of the reasons cited by officials for the increase in sales in the Army's 179 commissaries and annexes.

The awareness program encourages customers to take advantage of voluntary price reductions and to use vendor coupons. Commissary patrons used more than 28 million coupons in FY 83 for a savings of more than $9 million.

These coupons also generated funds for the Troop Support Agency. Manufacturers pay a handling fee to stores that redeem coupons. More than $1.7 million in handling fees was paid to TSA in FY 83. Another way funds are raised for the Army commissary system is through the 5 percent surcharge added to a customer's total purchases. The surcharges collected in FY 83 totaled $64.6 million, according to officials.

The money from surcharges is used for construction and improvement of facilities, utility costs, and purchase and repair of equipment.

Mail-In Waste Tips

NOW you have two ways to report suspected cases of waste, fraud or abuse to the Department of Defense inspector general. You can call or write.

Calls can be made to the "Defense Hotline" each workday between 8 a.m. and 5:30 p.m. The toll-free number is (800) 424-9098; the AUTOVON number is 223-5080; and in the National Capital Region, the number is 693-5080. Written tips should be sent to: Defense Hotline, the Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20301.

New Aviation Courses

TWO new courses for aviation branch officers will begin during June and July at Fort Rucker, Ala. A 16-week captains' course starts in June and an eight-week lieutenants' course begins in July.

The first two classes of each course will be smaller than those once they are in full swing. These classes are shakedown classes to fine-tune the program of instruction, according to aviation branch school officials.

The school will teach lieutenants the basics of leadership, how to fly and how to employ aviation in a combat environment. After serving in combat aviation units, the aviators will be brought back to Fort Rucker to learn how to employ larger aviation organizations in combat.

Armed Forces Day 84

ARMED Forces Day 1984 is May 19. This year's theme is "Meeting the Challenge." Local, regional and national observances are scheduled throughout the week preceding May 19. The Defense Department has nine regional observances scheduled: Washington, D.C.; Atlanta; Chicago; Denver; New York City; San Francisco; Seattle; San Antonio, Texas; and Torrance, Calif.

Repay Student Loans

SOLDIERS in some 40 MOSs can still have the military pay back their student loans, officials report.

Soldiers can apply for Departments of Defense and Army Loan Repayment Program after completing one year of service. For each year of service completed, up to three years, the Army will repay $1,500 or one-third of the principal — whichever is greater — on a soldier's student loan. Total Army repayments will not exceed 100 percent of the loan principal.

To qualify for the loan repayment, a soldier must:

- Be a high school graduate.
- Have enlisted (or entered the Delayed Enlistment Program) between Dec. 1, 1980, and Sept. 30, 1981; Oct. 1, 1982, and Sept. 30, 1983; or Oct. 1, 1983, and Sept. 30, 1984.
- Have scored 50 or higher on the Armed Forces Qualification Test.
- Have incurred a guaranteed student loan, national direct student loan, or federally insured student loan after Oct. 1, 1975, but before they enlisted.

Finally, soldiers must have entered and remained in an MOS that qualifies for loan repayments. The current list includes many combat arms skills. Local education centers have lists of eligible MOSs and other information, officials said.

(More What's New on pages 1 and 2)

CEV Simulator Test

A VIDEODISC simulator for combat engineer vehicles trains gunners on the use of the vehicle's weapons system without the need for large firing ranges. The simulator is being tested by the Engineer School at Fort Belvoir, Va.

The simulator consists of a videodisc player, a television and a gunner's firing controls for the vehicle's demolition gun.

The gunner sits at the control console and peers through a gun sight similar to some arcade video games. The firing controls permit vertical and lateral movement of the gunsight. The program videodisc voice describes the specific target.

The target's approximate range is given and the gunner uses a rangefinder to line up the sight on target. Sometimes incorrect target ranges are given, so the gunner must immediately compensate for this.

After the firing sequence, the machine displays the gunner's score. It also tells the gunner the errors he made, such as using too many rounds or taking too much time to fire.

If the tests prove successful, CEV-equipped units will conduct gunnery practice on the videodisc trainer and fire their qualifying test using a subcaliber device on the main gun. This will result in a large savings for the Army, according to a school official.

One round of the full caliber main gun ammunition costs about $630. A CEV crew needs about 92 rounds per year to qualify and maintain proficiency at an annual cost of $57,960.

The subcaliber device uses ammunition which only costs about $10 per round for a total of $9,200 per year. Plus, the simulator only costs about $25,000.

The Army is considering buying some 72 videodisc trainers, according to the school official.

Save More on Post

YOU can save 26 percent on the cost of your groceries by shopping in the commissary instead of the local food store.



That's the finding of a price comparison survey by private researchers last year.

The survey compared five stateside Army commissaries with nearby supermarkets. Eighty-one items from the grocery, meat and produce departments were used in the comparison of identical brands, grades, sizes and types of containers.

SF Training Opened

SOLDIERS with any MOS may now apply for Special Forces training due to a change in Army regulations. All other selection criteria still apply.

Before, only soldiers with one of six feeder MOSs could apply for the training.

CHAMPUS Changes

THERE have been some recent changes in the amount active duty families must pay under CHAMPUS and the issue of nonavailability statements.

The daily amount active duty families pay for inpatient care in civilian hospitals under CHAMPUS went up from $6.55 to $6.80. The new rate took effect on Jan. 1.

The changes in the rules on nonavailability statements affect how long the statements are valid.

As before, military families must get an NAS before using civilian hospitals for non-emergency care. But now, you must be admitted to the hospital within 30 days after the statement is issued. Otherwise, you have to get another one.

Also, after you're released from the hospital, your NAS is good for the same medical condition for 15 more days. If you have to be readmitted after 15 days, you need another statement.

In another rule change, nonavailability statements will no longer be issued automatically for maternity care when the mother lives on the border of the military hospital's health zone. Once the NAS is issued, it will be good from the time the mother starts prenatal care until six weeks after delivery. If the newborn stays in the hospital after the mother is released, a separate statement is not needed, unless the stay is longer than 15 days. A separate NAS is not needed if the newborn is in an intensive care unit.

For more information, call the health benefits advisor at the nearest military hospital.

7th Goes Light

THE Army plans to convert the 7th Infantry Division at Fort Ord, Calif., to a light division and to form a new light infantry division, Army Secretary John O. Marsh Jr. announced recently.

Light divisions will have a strength of about 10,000 soldiers, compared with the 14,000 to 17,000 found in other divisions. About half the soldiers in light divisions will be combat infantrymen, a much higher percentage than that in other divisions.

This smaller division, which can be deployed in fewer than 500 C-141 sorties, will permit rapid deployment of Army forces without sacrificing fighting strength. The improved deployability of light divisions, combined with their ability to operate across a broad range of tactical conditions, will increase the deterrent value of Army forces and increase their flexibility, officials said.

Answers to The Lighter Side (Page 53)

1. Feathers on bow; 2. Knife handle; 3. Hammer on Indian's rifle; 4. Second Indian's feather; 5. Number of tassels on second Indian's pants; 6. Trapper's hair; 7. Weeds in background; 8. Trading post sign; 9. Staff; 10. Fold in bedroll.

DATELINE: **EXCELLENCE**

Compiled by Steve Hara

Silver Star and DFC Are First Reported Grenadian Valor Awards

THE Silver Star has been presented to **Sgt. Stephen G. Trujillo,** a medic from Fort Lewis, Wash., who was cited for valor on Oct. 27, 1983, while on a helicopter assault mission with the 2nd Ranger Battalion, 75th Infantry, during combat operations in Grenada. While under enemy fire, Trujillo dashed across open ground several times to rescue and treat soldiers injured and wounded in a helicopter crash. President Reagan praised him in the January State of the Union speech. Trujillo said, "I am a soldier and I do what I'm told to do. I just did my job."

Capt. Keith J. Lucas has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross posthumously for valor during first-day combat operations in Grenada. He was a platoon leader in the 158th Aviation Battalion, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault). Leading his helicopter platoon in an assault Oct. 25, Lucas was mortally wounded by ground fire. He maintained control of his damaged aircraft, landed and safely discharged those aboard before succumbing.

Army's Top Laboratories of 1983 Named

THE Electronics Technology and Devices Laboratory, Fort Monmouth, N.J., is the Army's Lab of the Year for 1983. **The Night Vision and Electro-Optics Lab** was named the best for the year in the Electronics Research and Development Command. **The Army Natick (Mass.) Research and Development Center** won the Most Improved Army Laboratory Award (more on Natick on page 18).

The Best at Getting You In and Keeping You There

SFC Patrick J. Yasenak of Walla Walla, Wash., is the Recruiting Command's Regular Army Recruiter of the Year. Other winners in the annual program are **SFC David L. Hayes** of Boulder, Colo., top Reserve recruiter; **Rodger N. Ingram** of Gulfport, Miss., top civilian recruiter; **MSgt. Steven T. Hodgkins** of Fort Meade, Md., top retention NCO; **Tansill Tamaddon** of Richmond, Va., USAREC civilian employee of the year; **SFC Phillip York** of Westminster, Colo., top new recruiter; **SFC Donald R. Berger** of Albuquerque, N.M., top nurse recruiter; and **SSgt. Patricia L. Connell** of St. Louis, soldier of the year. Retention NCO of the Year for 1983 in the Training and Doctrine Command is **SFC Eugene J. Ward** of Fort McClellan, Ala. . . . Top re-up NCO in Sixth U.S. Army is **SSgt. Ben Lucas** of Petaluma, Calif., who retained every eligible soldier in his unit.

Soldier, NCO of the Year Contest Winners Abound

SP5 Gloria Jeter is Soldier of the Year at the Ordnance Center and School, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. . . . **PFC Cathy P. Sprague** of the 309th Transportation Company is top soldier at Fort Story, Va., and nearby at Fort Eustis, Va., the honor was captured by **Sp4 Todd M. Lamphere**. . . . **Sp6 Herb Al Pryor** of Fort Sill, Okla., is the first Soldier of the Year to be named by the Corps of Engineers Facilities Engineering Support Agency. . . . **Sp4 Thaddeus Shore** of the 68th Medical Group is Soldier of the Year in the 3rd Support Command, based in Frankfurt, West Germany.

Sp5 Mark A. Hayward, a guitarist with the Continental Army Band, is top soldier at Fort Monroe, Va., for FY 83, while NCO honors at the post went to **SFC Ardella M. Atkinson** of TRADOC headquarters. . . . **SFC Craig Gower**, a platoon sergeant in the 325th Infantry, is NCO of the Year in the 5th Support Command and Southern European Task Force.

Mortuary Soldiers Honored for Work with Beirut Bombing Victims

ELEVEN soldiers in Germany were awarded medals recently and cited for outstanding support to identification efforts of victims of the October 1983 terrorist bombing of U.S. Marine headquarters in Beirut. The eleven ran their section around the clock for nearly three weeks.

Sgt. Robert Aldrich, NCOIC, received the Defense Meritorious Service Medal. The Army Commendation Medal went to **Capt. Robert B. Steward; Sgts. Glorious A. Bogan, Kevin W. Huffman, Samuel E. Hutchinson** and **Delvia V. Ibrahim; Sp4s Steve A. Kramer** and **Randall W. Martin;** and **PFC Humberto Barrowinness. Sp4 Robert C. McLaughlin** and **PFC Scott L. Whitehead** received Army Achievement medals.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1984—421-674/401



This shoe will walk hundreds of miles at the Natick Research and Development Center to see if it's good enough for the soldier. March on to page 18 for more.



IN MEMORY OF FRIENDS DEPARTED

-MAY 28, 1984

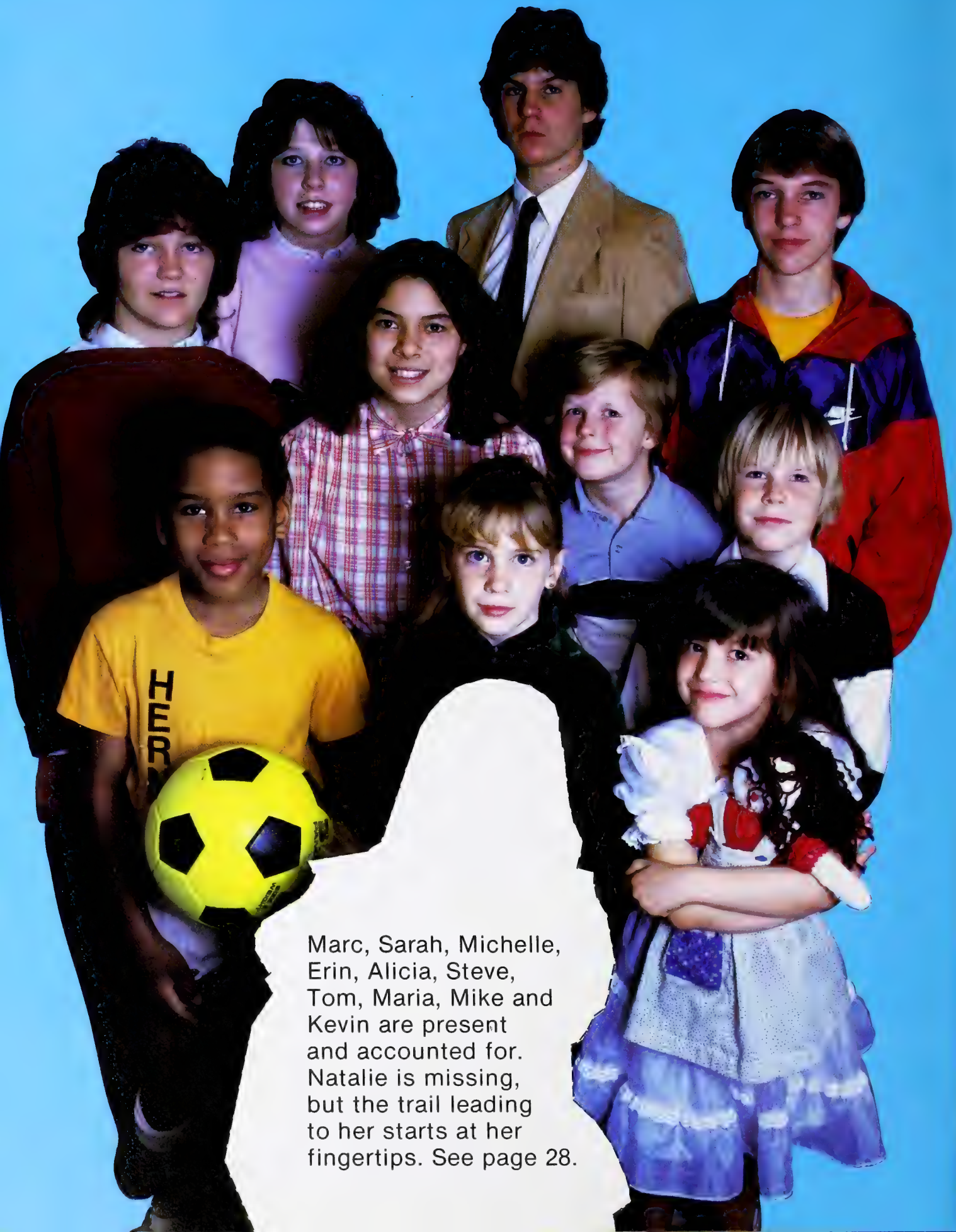
The commander in chief speaks to soldiers

SOLDIERS

JUNE 1984



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Marc, Sarah, Michelle, Erin, Alicia, Steve, Tom, Maria, Mike and Kevin are present and accounted for. Natalie is missing, but the trail leading to her starts at her fingertips. See page 28.

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WHAT'S NEW

Compiled by SFC Michael Brown

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(More What's New on pages 2, 54, 55)

Alternate Event APRT

ALTERNATE events can replace the two-mile run in the Army Physical Readiness Test if soldiers have valid physical profiles that prohibit running. These events include walking, bike riding and swimming.

Previously, the alternate event policy applied only to soldiers more than 40 years old.

The medical authority will evaluate the profiled soldiers to determine which alternate events the soldiers are qualified to do. Based on the medical recommendation, the soldiers will take the APRT, using the alternate event, when facilities are available.

The alternate event APRT cannot be used to qualify soldiers for schools with specific, physically demanding tasks such as airborne school. However, it may be used to qualify soldiers to attend and graduate from NCOES courses if they meet the other prerequisites.

CSM Statements

A POLICY change requires all NCOs eligible for selection as command sergeants major to submit a statement of acceptance or declination, according to MILPERCEN officials. If a statement is not submitted, the NCO will not be considered by the selection board.

Under the new policy, the statements will not be placed in official military personnel files. They will be used by board support personnel to assemble records of individuals desiring consideration. A new statement must be submitted each year by everyone in the zone of consideration.

Individuals who previously declined consideration are eligible for consideration if they are in the zone and submit a letter. However, NCOs who previously declined acceptance into the CSM program after being selected and NCOs removed from the CSM program are not eligible.

Contact your local military personnel office for further information.

AFEM for Lebanon

THE Joint Chiefs of Staff have approved award of the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal for Lebanon with an opening date of June 1, 1983, and a closing date to be determined.



The area of operation is defined as the nation of Lebanon, its adjacent waters, and the airspace above and adjacent to the nation of Lebanon.

Individuals must be members of units engaged in the operation or meet one or more of the following criteria:

—have served not less than 30 consecutive or 60 non-consecutive days provided this support involves entering the area of operation.

—be engaged in actual combat with armed opposition, or duty which is equally as hazardous as combat, during the operation regardless of time in the area.

—participate as a regularly assigned crewmember of an aircraft flying into, out of, within, or over the area in support of the military operation.

—be recommended for award of the medal although the criteria may not have been fulfilled.

Soldiers who believe they are eligible for this award should contact their local military personnel office.

Don't Miss Your Vote

FEDERAL Post Card applications used to apply for registration or to request an absentee ballot are being submitted with incomplete or incorrect information, according to state election officials. Some of the problems cited by the officials occurred in items 2, 7 and 10.

Item 2 on the FPCA must show a complete residence address in the community in which application to vote is being made. This should not be confused with your current military address. A post office box is not acceptable.

Item 7 must show the election for which the voter is making application. Some states require separate applications for registration and ballots for each election. Failure to make the correct circles in Item 7 may result in the applicant not receiving a ballot.

In Item 10, applicants must check the box that describes their status. In most states, checking any box 10(a) through (f) will entitle the applicant to a full ballot.

Voters should ask their voting assistance officer to check their application for accuracy.

Information Source

MILITARY families now have another resource available for information due to an agreement between the Departments of Defense and Agriculture.

The Agriculture's Extension Services, located in each county, can advise military families on such matters as food and nutrition, financial management, child development, family counseling and consumer-interest subjects.



WHAT'S NEW

Compiled by SFC Michael Brown

(More What's New on pages 1, 54, 55)

New Aviation Simulator

A NEW aviation simulator being developed will provide a more realistic flying sensation without leaving the ground, according to an official at the Army's Ames Research Center in California. The Rotorcraft Systems Integration Simulator will be used for research and development in helicopter handling qualities and support of all phases of development of new Army aircraft.

The two major parts of the new system are the simulator motion generator and the advanced cab and visual system. The new parts will have greater capability than those found in simulators being used now.

The motion generator provides the simulator six degrees of freedom, which means it can duplicate the up and down and forward and backward motions of an aircraft. It can also duplicate the side to side motion as well as three rotational movements (pitch, roll and yaw).

Inside the cockpit, the front windshield is replaced by a monitor. The monitor reflects the earth and the sky and reacts precisely to what the pilot does with the controls. For example, if the pilot banks the aircraft, the horizon seen on the monitor tilts.

The advanced visual system will have a wide field of view of 140 degrees horizontally and 60 degrees vertically. This will provide the visual cues needed to fly close to the ground.

The first advanced cab resembles the Black Hawk helicopter and will be one of six interchangeable cabs developed for the system. There will also be a development station produced which can be reconfigured to simulate a variety of helicopters.

The new simulator will be used only in the research and development program and not in the Army flight training program.

Free Delivery O'seas

SOLDIERS stationed overseas can have free delivery of personal correspondence within the same geographic area. The items must originate from and be addressed to military post offices within the same geographic area.

There are three geographic areas — Atlantic, areas served by ZIP codes beginning with 09; Latin America, areas served by ZIP codes beginning 34; and Pacific, areas served by ZIP codes beginning 96 or 98.

Personal correspondence includes items such as postcards, letters and audio cassettes weighing less than 12 ounces. It does not include official items, or business, commercial and public service materials.

In order to get the free delivery, users simply write MPS in the upper right corner where postage would usually be placed.

There are some restrictions on using the system. Contact your servicing military post office for details.

Flight School

OFFICERS wanting to attend flight training this year or next must apply soon. The deadlines are July 1 for October 1984 through January 1985; Nov. 1, 1984, for training February through May 1985; and April 1, 1985, for training June through September 1985.

Before each cutoff date, MILPERCEN must receive verification from the U.S. Army Aeromedical Center at Fort Rucker, Ala. that the officer is physically qualified to attend.

Officers must apply through command channels to: USA MILPERCEN, ATTN: DAPC-OPE-V, 200 Stovall St., Alexandria, Va. 22332. For more information, call AUTOVON 221-7822 or 9366.

Medical Service Corps officers and others interested in flight training and the aeromedical evacuation officer specialty can apply to: U.S. Army Medical Department Personnel Support Agency, ATTN: SGPE-MS, 1900 Half St., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20324. For more information, call AUTOVON 223-5460.

Discount Car Rentals

SOLDIERS and their family members can receive discount auto rental rates from the Hertz Corp., National Car Rental System and Thrifty Rent-a-Car for cars to be used either on official business or while on leave. The rates also apply for Department of the Army civilians.

These rates represent a substantial savings compared to the normal rental rates. Persons wanting to rent a car must meet the rental company's qualifications and possess a valid ID card or other proof of government affiliation.

The new unlimited mileage flat daily rates offered by the companies are:

CAR SIZE	HERTZ	NATIONAL	THRIFTY
Economy	$27.50	$26	$24
Compact	$30.50	$29	$24
Mid-size	$32.50	$31	$26
Full-size (two-door)	$34	$32	$28
Full-size (four-door)	$34	$32	$29

An additional daily fee is charged by each of the companies for rentals in the New York City area.

The unlimited mileage rates for all three companies are available only if the car is returned to the original rental location. Different rates apply for one-way rentals.

For specific information about the discount rentals, contact the local offices of each company.

Fitness Menus

IF you're trying to watch your weight by counting calories, the dining facility is the place to go.

Most Army dining facilities offer fitness menus. These menus include breakfast, lunch and dinner plates containing about 500 calories each.

Each installation food advisor works from a nutrition training packet containing guidelines designed to help cooks and dining facility managers prepare reduced calorie meals. In addition, cooks are informed that portion control is of vital concern when counting calories.

USO Center Opens

SOLDIERS and their families travelling by air now have another home away from home. The USO center at Logan International Airport in Boston recently opened for business.

The center is on the ground floor of the airport's administration building near the chapel and medical facility. It offers information, refreshments and referrals to help solve problems while travelling.

SOLDIERS

JUNE 1984, VOLUME 39, No. 6

FEATURES

Victory on the Beach 5

The Allied liberation of France during World War II began June 6, 1944, with an all-out assault on Normandy. The story is one full of surprises, lies, courage — and luck.

Forty Years Later 11

The Normandy beachhead area is dotted with memorials to bravery and sacrifice, and is largely unchanged from 1944.

Our Commander in Chief 14

President Reagan answers questions on military pay and benefits, combat readiness and pride in service.

Learning to Lead 16

ROTC advanced camp teaches future Army officers that having the authority to lead isn't enough. You need self-confidence, intelligence and integrity, too.

Teachers, Trainers, Leaders 19

The work is tough, the hours long, and the questions keep coming. Making ends meet can be hard, too. The soldiers who train tomorrow's leaders wouldn't have it any other way.

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Heinrich Mueller was drafted twice — first by the Luftwaffe, then by the German army. And then there was the time he showed up at school with a basket of fried chicken. . . .



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THE OFFICIAL
U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE

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FEEDBACK

APPETIZING

Just finished reading "Fast Food in the Field" in the March issue, a really good article on future food.

Would you please run an article on various recipes that turn "Cs" into a field gourmet's delight? It seems to me it would be very timely considering the C is on its way out.

Such an article would also be very educational for those who have low opinions of the C ration and have never thought about the hundreds of possibilities.

SSgt. D. Jester
El Paso, Texas

That's food for thought.

ALAMO TIME

Yes, "Remember the Alamo," (March 1984) but also remember that Texas' declaration of independence was March 2, 1836, not November 1835.

It is doubtful if the defenders of the Alamo knew any more about Texas' declaration of independence than the patriots at Bunker (Breeds) Hill knew about our own declaration of independence.

Hubert L. Koker
Fort Bliss, Texas

Thankfully, they knew how to fight. The comment is appreciated.

WANTS OCS STORY

I'd like to take this time to say thanks for a job well done. Your magazine is always full of up-to-date information on what's new in the Army, and what's coming up in the future for us in the Army. I try not to miss an issue if it is at all possible.

I have a request. Could you do an article on the Officer Candidate School at Fort Benning, Ga. — an in-depth article about the training schedule for an average OCS day, the requirements for entering OCS and future assignment expectations? I've read some of the information contained in Army regulations, but it's somewhat basic. I think a story by your magazine would be very informative, not only for me, but for everyone else. As always, thanks, and keep up the good work.

Sp5 Nester W. Biles
Aurora, Colo.

We will review your suggestion and look toward scheduling a future story on OCS.

JOHN WAYNE RUCK

I am looking at your front page photograph on your January issue. I was shocked to note the array of items sticking out of the rucksack on the back of the PFC in the foreground. The photograph looked dramatic, and the soldier obviously felt like John Wayne. He might like to know that one or two well-placed small arms rounds into his ruck might be able to deliver his boot or dog tags to his next of kin. He is not providing any protection to the 90mm high explosive antitank cartridges and the light antitank weapon.

Pictures like this published in authorized journals and magazines encourage soldiers to violate safety procedures and cause them to be killed or maimed. Thank goodness you did not publish one of a soldier with 1,000 rounds of 7.62mm wrapped around his body.

CWO 4 M.L.S. Robley
Pusan, South Korea

ROCKET BIKER

This letter is in reference to the article "Pedal Perfect" in the March issue. It is stated that a BMX bicycle track must be a minimum of 1,200 meters, or about ¾ of a mile. It further quotes Roger McLeod saying that he and his fellow riders ride this distance in 39 or 40 seconds. Using ¾ of a mile as the distance, McLeod is saying he can ride his BMX 67.5 mph.

Several of us here at the 5th Special Forces Group (Airborne) would be thrilled to see McLeod ride his bike at this rate of speed.

2nd Lt. David M. Griffith
Fort Bragg, N.C.

Your math is accurate. Our biker is fast — but not that fast. The track length should have read 1,200 feet.

***SOLDIERS* is for soldiers and DA civilians. We invite readers' views. Stay under 150 words — a postcard will do — and include your name, rank and address. We'll withhold your name if you desire and may condense views because of space. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative views. Send your letter to: Feedback, *SOLDIERS*, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Va. 22314.**



U.S. troops watch naval gunfire pound a Normandy beach as their boat nears the shore on D-Day, June 6, 1944. Part of the largest invasion force ever mounted — some 2 million Allied combat and support personnel — American units would suffer about 6,600 casualties on D-Day.

VICTORY ON THE BEACH

Steve Hara

—"BLOCK," said Pluskat, "it's the invasion! There must be 10,000 ships out here."

—"Get hold of yourself," snapped Block. "The Americans and the British together don't have that many ships. Nobody has that many."

— . . . "If you don't believe me, come up here and see for yourself. It's fantastic! It's unbelievable!"

—"What way are these ships heading?"

— . . . "Right for me. . . ."

—from The Longest Day, *by Cornelius Ryan*

MAJ. Werner Pluskat of the German 352nd Infantry Division was stunned when he peered from his beachfront bunker in Normandy, France, on June 6, 1944. He was wrong about the number of ships; there were closer to 5,300. He was right, however, about what was happening.

Pluskat was surprised, but he wouldn't be the only one that day. The Allied invasion of Normandy on that June 6, D-Day, is a story with many tales of surprise, lies, risks, icy nerves, courage, fate — and luck.

The British did most of the planning at first, but U.S. commanders had more say as the American presence grew in Europe during 1943. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower was given command of the overall invasion, dubbed Operation Overlord, after the United States was committed to providing most of the invasion resources.

While planners worked on logistics and training, Allied intelligence hatched Bodyguard, a series of plots to send the Germans on wild goose chases, spreading their forces across Europe. Among other places, the Allies were supposed to invade the Balkans, Southern France and Norway. In early 1944, the story was that Lt. Gen. George Patton would lead an army against the enemy at the Pas de Calais, or Strait of Dover.

The Calais myth, or Operation Fortitude, is perhaps the best known of D-Day stories. Just 22 miles from England, the Pas de Calais area in France was the closest site the Allies could have attacked in a seaborne in-



U.S. troops wade ashore at Utah Beach in Normandy, France, on June 7, 1944. The 4th Infantry Division had easily captured the beach on June 6 — the first assault wave landed nearly two miles off course in a poorly defended area. Utah was the biggest U.S. success on D-Day.

vasion. The area had good beaches and a port, Boulogne, which would have been vital to sustaining invasion supply lines.

The Germans believed the Allies would attack Calais for three reasons: It was suitable, and it was close. And Adolf Hitler said Calais was the place, end of discussion.

The Allies set up dummy armies in southern England and tried everything else they could to convince the Germans they were right. The fiction held; the Normandy invasion would be well under way before Hitler finally realized he'd been snookered.

The Germans weren't totally unprepared, however. They'd always thought the Normandy coast to be a possible invasion site. The beaches were suitable, the seas were relatively safe and sheltered, the land behind the beaches was flat and would allow a fast breakout, and the area was in range of Allied air cover. But there was no major port immediately nearby and Normandy was about as far away as the Allies would or could dare to attack.

Just in case, though, the Germans flooded the lowlands behind the beaches near the town of Sainte-Mere-Eglise, and fortified the coast. The battle-hardened 352nd Division was pulled from Russia for a little rest and was given a sector east of Carentan between two green, undermanned and underequipped divisions, the 709th and 716th.

German intelligence thought the Allies might try a Channel crossing in early June, but the weather and forecasts were bad. The Allies had never attacked in bad weather, and the common German wisdom was Eisenhower was too cautious to change habits.

The Allied web of deceit and the June weather reports meshed so well that key German staff officers in Northern France left their posts early to attend scheduled June 6 war games in Rennes, 80 miles south of Normandy. Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, commanding the defenses, took leave on June 5 to visit his wife in Germany.

As Rommel headed home, Allied forces were marshalling. A June 3 assault had been canceled owing to bad weather. If the weather didn't clear by June 7, any invasion would have to be postponed two weeks because of the tides.

Late June 4, Eisenhower's weather officer reported there was a chance of marginal-to-good weather at Normandy on June 6.

Eisenhower had a choice: Wait two weeks with no promise of better weather, or try for June 6 with marginal conditions. Troops had boarded their ships for the earlier, aborted attack. If the invasion were postponed, the troops would have to disembark. That would create a massive security problem. They couldn't be held on the ships much longer. Any decision would have to be made quickly.

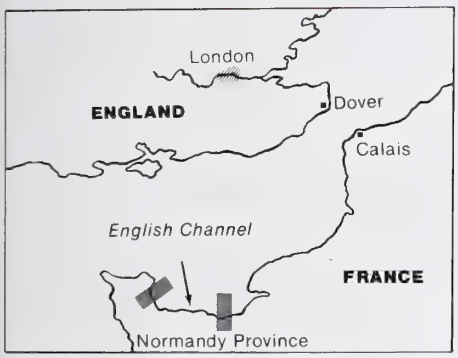
Eisenhower gave the order early on June 5: Go. June 6.

The Allied assault plan was to establish a 40-mile-long beachhead on the eastern shore of Normandy's Cotentin Peninsula. The coast would be divided into five general beach zones, called Utah, Omaha, Gold, Juno and Sword. The Americans took the first two, to the west. The British, Canadians and French had the others.

The June 6 goals were simple: Take the beaches, fight inland about five miles to the national highway paralleling the coast, and secure all the towns and land in between. Gold, Juno and Sword fell to relatively light resistance, and Allied forces there were able to capture most of the ground they'd been assigned.



The arrow between the marks in the lower left inset points to the entire Allied beachhead in Normandy. The Germans had expected the invasion at Calais, across the narrow Dover Strait. • Below are the U.S. beach zones, Utah and Omaha. Glider and paratroop attacks were in the area around Sainte-Mere-Eglise, inland from Utah.



U.S. forces had a rougher go. First Army, commanded by Gen. Omar Bradley, was divided into V and VII Corps. The 4th Infantry and 82nd and 101st Airborne divisions were controlled by Lt. Gen. Joseph Collins' VII Corps and assigned to take Utah, the westernmost zone.

The 13,000 paratroopers would drop behind the lines on either end of the zone during the predawn hours of June 6. The 101st was to capture causeways that crossed known flooded areas near Carentan.

The 82nd was to capture Ste.-Mere-Eglise, thus cutting the road to Cherbourg, on the tip of the peninsula. It also was to capture bridges over the Merderet River to prevent German reinforcement from the west and south. U.S. access to the bridges and the causeways would speed the invasion drive from Utah.

The Omaha operation was commanded by Lt. Gen. Leonard Gerow's V Corps. The 1st Infantry Division was the spearhead. For the initial assault, it would be reinforced by the 29th Infantry Division's 116th Infantry Regiment.

Also in the V Corps area was a mission by the 2nd Ranger Battalion, which was to attack the Pointe du Hoc, a steep, rocky cliff that jutted out between the two beaches. Intelligence said it bristled with heavy artillery. The Germans could rake both beaches unless the point was taken.

Those were the missions. . . .

At 1:30 a.m., more than 900 C-47 transports unleashed U.S. paratroopers and glider-borne forces over Normandy. Unfortunately, heavy cloud cover and anti-aircraft fire had broken up many of the formations. Planes were off-course and didn't know it.

The 82nd and 101st were accidentally scattered over an area 15 miles wide by 25 miles long. Some reports had soldiers landing as much as 35 miles off target. Instead of being able to fight as battalions and regiments, the two divisions were reduced to squads in some areas.

Making matters worse, the Germans' flooding of the area was far more extensive than Allied photo-recon indicated. Glider forces cracked up or sank when they hit the hidden swamps and pools. The airborne units lost 60 percent of their artillery weapons, supplies, equipment and communications in glider crashes and bad parachute drops.

"We were supposed to knock out a coastal gun, but we were 'way off course.' We landed near Ste.-Mere-Eglise, which was 82nd Airborne territory," said Schuyler Jackson, a demolition man of the 502nd Parachute Infantry Regiment, 101st Abn. Div. "The demo platoon had been divvied up among the planes in the first wave, so we were all scattered. . . . Took us three days to regroup."

D-Day was a hair-raiser for Jackson. Lugging 60 extra pounds of explosives and other gear, he estimates he jumped from about 500 feet.

"There was a gun emplacement off to the side of the field lighting up the sky. I used all my grenades — three of them — to disable the gun," Jackson said. "I sat there in the dark wishing I'd brought more." The 23-year-old corporal linked up with a group that included his regimental commander, who'd broken his leg in the drop.

"Just as I met the old man, we were fired at by a sniper," he said. "He ran away into a hedgerow, so I chased him and opened up with my carbine. I just kept on spraying until a white flag went up. And geezus, that's when I found out how stupid and lucky I'd been. I'd killed 10 Germans, wounded eight and captured another eight. If they'd been any good, I wouldn't be here." Jackson received the Bronze Star for valor.

At the time, the paratroopers



The Germans discounted the Normandy Coast as an attack site because it had no major harbor. The Allies turned Utah Beach into an instant port on D-Day.

might have been confused, but they weren't the only ones. The small, scattered groups started raising hell. To the Germans, Americans seemed to be everywhere. And that was true.

Pvt. Elvin "Andy" Anderson was a 19-year-old jeepless driver that day. The only mission he remembers having was to steal some wheels once he hit the ground. But he was wounded in the back as he jumped and was easy prey for the Germans.

"They slapped me around, wanting to know how many we were and where everyone was. Hell, I didn't know beans. And nobody tells privates nothin' anyway," Anderson said. "It was clear to me they didn't know what was going on. By morning, they'd caught four of us — the highest a corporal. The Germans couldn't figure out where all our officers were.

"I remember thinking, 'What a hell of a place to be,' " he said. "You talk about 'The Longest Day.' It sure as hell was, especially in a prison camp with nothing to eat." Anderson, of the 377th Parachute Field Artillery Battalion, 101st Airborne, would spend 11 months as a prisoner.

John H. Backer saw a different side of the enemy on D-Day. Fluent in French, German and Russian, he'd gone along with the 101st's glider troops to interrogate prisoners and gather intelligence. Then a 41-year-old master sergeant, he was among the oldest soldiers making the night assault.

"We lucked out," Backer said. "The glider broke up on landing, as so many others did, but only one man out of the 10 aboard was injured. Our jeep and trailer were all right. There was no one else in sight."

He went on a one-man patrol at daybreak and found a farm that Germans had been using. The farmer said the Germans ran away after "beaucoup, beaucoup" paratroopers landed in the night.

If Backer questioned the enemy's fighting spirit from this incident, he found a partial answer later when he met his first prisoner. The man didn't speak any of the four languages Backer did.

"He was Eastern European, or something, but definitely not German," Backer said. "That confirmed reports that the Germans were enlisting Eastern Front deserters and turncoats, and filling the ranks in the West with them."

In the big picture by dawn, the 101st commander knew the whereabouts of only 1,000 of his 6,000 men. The 82nd could muster only a third of its 7,000 or so, but most of these had luckily landed in one spot — outside Ste.-Mere-Eglise. The town was quickly captured, the first in France to be liberated.

"We set up mortars in an orchard outside town and milled around," said James Rodier, a radioman in the 505th Parachute Infantry that day. For a great adventure, and supposedly the biggest of his three combat jumps so far, D-Day was a bust, he thought. And then a glider dropped in on him.

"My lieutenant and I were in a foxhole watching that thing come in. It was beautiful, and we just kept watching. And then it came to me, 'Cripes, that sucker's coming this way!' " Rodier said. He shot out of the hole and ran for safety, but the lieutenant only had time to duck. The skidding wooden craft came up to the hole and broke up in a deafening crash. Bad as the sight and sound were, no one was hurt.

"And as close as I was to town, I never got to see it until I went back in 1969," Rodier remarked.

The 82nd was unable to capture its assigned bridges that day, but the Americans held their halves in pitched battles with dwindling ammo and supplies. The Germans were desperate, but flustered; their attention in the Utah zone was pulled from the beaches. Although just as scattered, the 101st captured its causeways.

The cost of the airborne actions was high, however. Hundreds of soldiers were injured or drowned when they landed in the swamps, or died when they jumped into the sea or too close to the ground. Some 82nd Airborne troopers were gunned down while they descended helplessly straight into German defenses in Ste.-Mere-Eglise.

Despite these errors and tricks of fate, the airborne soldiers would give a good account of themselves against fierce counterattacks. About 2,500 would be killed, captured or wounded — a third of all American losses on D-Day.

At 4 a.m., the Rangers hit the Pointe du Hoc. Naval gunfire plastered German defenses, but the Rangers were still met by continuous small-arms fire and grenades as they scaled the 100-foot cliff. The Germans fell back as the Rangers reached the crest and began clearing bunkers and gun positions.

The enemy had been tricky, too — "gun barrels" picked up in aerial photos were logs. Convinced they hadn't wasted their time and blood, however, the Rangers fanned out to find the battery that was supposed to be on the point. The search paid off. The guns were found a few hundred yards inland and were destroyed. They had been aimed at Utah Beach.

The Rangers began to settle in when the Germans counterattacked.

Guns or no, the Pointe du Hoc was strategically valuable high ground. The Rangers would suffer more than 50 percent casualties in the two days of fighting that followed, but they held their chunk of France.

At 6:30 a.m., the 4th Division dashed ashore at Utah Beach and met so little resistance that U.S. commanders thought the Germans might have set a trap. The initial wave was led by Brig. Gen. Theodore Roosevelt Jr., who sized up the situation quickly and correctly — that the Germans had been caught flat-footed — and snatched the lucky break.

Roosevelt rallied his soldiers, took control of the beach, and directed all possible corps traffic ashore before the Germans could react. By evening, VII Corps had 23,000 men and 1,700 vehicles ashore and was streaming inland to link up with the airborne. About 200 U.S. soldiers were killed or wounded in the attack. The Utah operation would be the biggest American success of the day.

While the 4th headed for Utah, the 1st Division sailed for Omaha. Things didn't go right from the start.

A massive air raid to clear the beach of mines and obstacles went awry in bad weather. The B-17 bombers dropped their bombs behind the German defense lines.

Because Omaha wasn't cleared, soldiers of The Big Red One were dropped off farther out than planned. They waded in amid mines and obstacles. Too, those "green troops" they'd been told to expect put up a curtain a murderously effective defensive fire. Those German "rookies" were actually the veteran 352nd Division.

The first assault wave was cut to ribbons. Succeeding waves foundered in unexpectedly rough water, an incoming tide, and enemy mortar and artillery fire. Landing craft created traffic jams as they tried to maneuver in the obstacle course offshore. But Americans fought their way in to protective bluffs along the sands.

For hours, the division had only a toehold on Omaha. The situation was such that Bradley considered retreat. The decision couldn't be taken lightly — a retreat would split the Allied forces in two, thereby crippling and perhaps dooming the entire invasion. Losses would no doubt be heavy if soldiers had to retreat into the sea.

But the situation never came to that. Bradley trusted in the fighting spirit of the division's men, and they didn't let him down.

"Two kinds of people are staying on this beach, the dead and those who are going to die. Now let's get the hell out of here!" said Col. George A. Taylor, commander of the 16th Infantry Regiment. Backed by this kind of personal, front-line leadership, and a touch of fear and plenty of anger, pockets of infantrymen, combat engineers and armor began punching holes in the German wall.

"I'd seen the photos and all. I knew what the Germans had," said Capt. Edward F. Wozenski, who commanded Company E, 2nd Battalion, 16th Infantry Regiment, on D-Day. "We didn't know about the German 352nd Division, and that wouldn't have mattered anyway. We'd fought the Germans before and knew they were tough. We had no illusions." They expected a bad time.

"I threatened to shoot the coxswain because he was obviously steering the landing craft off course," he said. "By the time he dropped the gate, we were about a half mile from where we were supposed to be." The Germans opened up with machine guns, mortars and artillery. To stay alive, Company E had to cross 200 yards of exposed surf and beach.

"When I reached cover, I took a nose count — there were 13 men and one officer with me," Wozenski said. "The rest were scattered. You bet we were scared. Anybody who tells you he wasn't is either a damned liar or too stupid to know what was going on." Small groups of soldiers began to probe the bluffs and draws along the beach. After about two hours, yellow smoke rose from a draw, signalling a path had been cleared of enemy defenses.

"We were off the beach by about 9, knocked out a pillbox and began making our way toward Colleville-sur-Mer. We leapfrogged through the hedgerows the rest of the day trading fire with the Germans," he re-





Left, paratroopers of the 101st Airborne Division liberate Ste.-Marie-du-Mont in the Utah Beach sector. • 1st Division soldiers guard German troops and workmen on Omaha Beach.

marked. "I started out with 188 men and officers. When I did the morning report the next day, I had 52 dead and 54 wounded."

The 3rd Battalion, 16th Infantry, was to Wozenski's left. It captured the easternmost sector of Omaha on D-Day and fought to the outskirts of Port en Bessin, a small harbor town that marked the boundary between the British and American zones. But the Germans and the elements exacted a heavy toll.

"It had been stormy and there were high seas. L, K and I companies lost a lot of boats — they used British craft that rode low in the water. They swamped," said Lt. Col. Charles T. Horner Jr., 3rd Battalion commander on D-Day. Those same waves sank 13 of the 15 floating Sherman tanks which were supposed to support Horner's men. Nine of the 12 artillery pieces being landed in amphibious crafts went under.

"My boat made it through the obstacles and dropped us off on shore. From that moment, I didn't look back. The Germans opened up with everything they had, and cover was 75 yards away," Horner said. "The doctor told me later he'd looked back and saw our boat blow up. It had hit a Teller mine while backing out."

Soldiers probed for safe passage under savage fire that had killed or wounded two of the three company commanders and several platoon leaders. The Navy knocked out several pillboxes on the battalion's left flank, making the assault a bit easier. It was late afternoon before the unit was clear of the beach.

"I didn't have control of the entire battalion that day. We didn't reorganize until that night," he continued. "I went in with 1,000 men — 2,000 if you count the attached tankers, engineers and artillery crews. All I remember is, we had heavy casualties.

"Some boats crossed paths coming in, others went off course, and some were swamped or went down from enemy fire. By the time we reached the beach, things were pretty confused. Guys from three companies might be fighting together in little groups.

"What saved us was individual leadership and fighting spirit," Horner asserted. "The officers and NCOs led these small groups in scattered fighting all day long — they saw what had to be done, and they took the initiative and did it. We wouldn't have gotten off the beach if it hadn't been for their experience."



Looking haggard after a fight, U.S. soldiers proudly display a captured German flag. Note the soldier third from the left, who appears to have a large bullet hole in his helmet.

The Omaha defenders, meanwhile, weren't having a good go of it either. The 352nd fought well on the beach, but its defense had no depth. Allied air and naval forces plastered bunkers and other emplacements, French resistance fighters had cut communication lines during the night and Allied air cover was harassing supply and reinforcement routes. Those Allied bombs dropped earlier created their share of chaos, too.

Even as 1st Division troops outflanked German bunkers and weapons crews in growing numbers, the Allies could still have lost.

The Germans had a trump, and wasted it. They still thought the main attack would be at Calais. At 4 a.m., when Allied paratroopers were raising cain, Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt, Rommel's boss, decided the Normandy invaders, diversionary or not, had to be thrown back.

He had two armored divisions within easy striking distance of the Cotentin Peninsula. He ordered them into position, but was then reminded that Hitler reserved the right to deploy those forces. And Hitler was asleep; his staff refused to wake him.

British intelligence knew the Germans' intent before Hitler did and had a counterstroke ready. When Hitler awoke and gave his permission to deploy, the British leaked a false message through a turned German spy: Forget Normandy; the Calais invasion is imminent. Hitler canceled his order, and with that doomed his regime.

By evening, the Allies held all five beaches, but were miles short of where they had hoped to be. The battle of Normandy had only just begun, and the end was by no means sure. The Americans suffered about 6,600 casualties while the British and Canadians had another 4,200.

No one knows exactly how many soldiers the Germans lost on D-Day, although some historians estimate about 9,000. What is certain is that the Allied drive was unstoppable by the end of the month. By mid-July the Germans would lose 28 generals, 354 senior unit commanders and a quarter of a million troops. The fall of Hitler and Nazi Germany was only a matter of time. □

EDITOR'S NOTE: Schuyler Jackson lives in Bethesda, Md., and is a trucking company president. Andy Anderson lives in Berwyn Heights, Md., and is a retired government analyst. John H. Backer, 81, is a retired foreign service officer. James Rodier lives in Vienna, Va., and is a phone company engineer. Edward F. Wozenski lives in Bristol, Conn., and retired from the National Guard in 1972 as a brigadier general and assistant division commander of the 26th Infantry Division. Charles T. Horner Jr. commanded the 16th Infantry later in the war and retired to Arlington, Va., in the rank of major general.

FORTY YEARS LATER

Story and Photos by Thomas M. Williams

FORTY years after the greatest amphibious assault in history, Normandy appears much as it did in the summer of 1944. The rural villages and farms are still bound by hedgerows and green pastures. And with the exception of the larger towns — Saint-Lo, Caen, Carentan — the war left few permanent marks. Most of the Normandy countryside is unchanged from the day of the invasion — June 6, 1944.

The smaller villages and farms, however, tell a different story. On nearly every farmhouse, in nearly every village, and along every road in the beachhead area, signs of the Normandy invasion remain. Stone walls reveal bullet and shrapnel marks. Many of the countryside houses still have bullet marks around upper-story windows. These are memories of the infantryman's war, where snipers constantly menaced the advance from the beaches.

The French government has devoted much attention to making Normandy a region of historical importance. Roads are well-marked and signs indicate directions to the invasion beaches, monuments, museums and cemeteries in the region.

The most vivid reminders of the D-Day landings exist in the Omaha Beach area, especially at the narrow jut of land called Pointe du Hoc. Here, early on the morning of D-Day, companies of the 2nd Ranger Battalion assaulted artillery gun batteries on top of the cliffs near Omaha Beach.

Today the Pointe is a graveyard of broken concrete bunkers and gun emplacements. The entire area is blanketed with huge bomb craters, making it necessary to stick to prepared pathways through the bunkers and holes. At the point of land giving the place its name, a simple stone monument commemorates the Rangers who captured the position.

When the dust stirs among the rubble of the bunkers and craters, one can imagine the Rangers scaling the cliffs and fighting from crater to crater in one of the most heroic actions of the war.

Eight miles east of the Ranger memorial is the Normandy American Cemetery, overlooking the Easy Red and Fox Green sectors of Omaha Beach. The 172-acre site contains the remains of 9,386 Americans, most of whom died during the landings and in the beachhead area. "Unknowns" mark 307 of the graves. Brothers rest side by side in 33 instances; in one case, a father and son are side by side.

At the time of the invasion the site of this cemetery was a heavily defended strongpoint overlooking Omaha Beach. At the overlook of the cemetery, an orientation table shows the various landing beaches of D-Day. From this point it is possible to descend to the beach and walk among the same dunes and rocks that confronted the invasion troops. This particular stretch of beach is exactly as it was at the time of the landings. Farther west, the beaches have changed quite a bit with the construction of summer homes on the dunes and along the slopes rising above the beach.

Several monuments stand in the area of the American cemetery. Just outside the cemetery, on the bluffs overlooking the beaches, are two special monuments dedicated to those who fought on Omaha. One is dedicated to the 5th Engineer Special Brigade, which cleared the beach of obstacles in the assault. Farther back from the bluffs is a monument to the men of the 1st Division who died on D-Day. The name of each man who died is chisel-

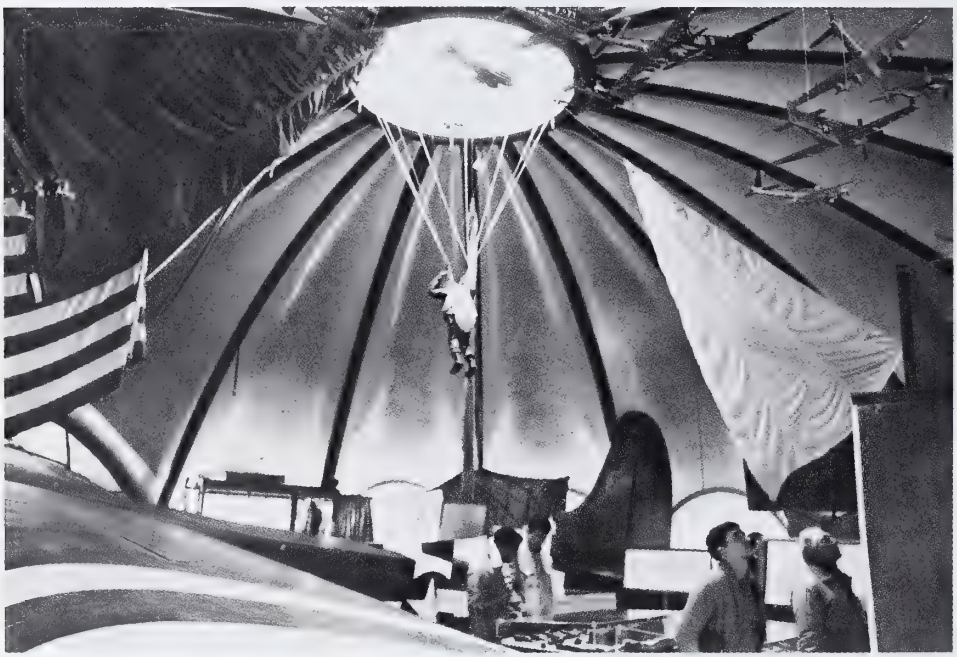


The French city of St. Lo barely survived the Normandy invasion. However, this monument to French soldiers who died in World War I withstood the siege of the city in the summer of 1944.

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Clockwise from the right: It's quiet today, but the sector called Dog Green Omaha was chaos on D-Day. • When 82nd Airborne Division paratroopers dropped into Ste.-Mere-Eglise, one soldier hung for hours when his chute snagged on the church steeple. • An Omaha Beach bunker is now a monument to the U.S. National Guard. • More than 21,000 soldiers are buried in the German cemetery at La Cambe. • The original Ste.-Mere-Eglise cemetery contained the remains of 5,000 Americans. • Ste.-Mere-Eglise's Airborne Museum was built in the shape of a parachute.















ed into the monument, including the inscription: "The officers and men of the 1st United States Infantry Division who were killed in this period while fighting for the liberty of the world."

More memorials to the invasion dot the beach area between the cemetery and the road linking Vierville sur Mer to the western end of Omaha. A special monument to the National Guard is built on top of a German gun emplacement. Farther down the beach, back toward the American cemetery, is a monument to the first American cemetery at Omaha (the remains were later moved). Still farther is a monument erected by the French, which says: "The allied forces landing on this shore which they call Omaha Beach liberate Europe, June 6th, 1944." To the east, past numerous new beach houses built in recent years, is a monument to the 2nd Infantry Division built atop a bunker. The bunker still contains a beach defense gun. This blockhouse is also a monument to the Provisional Engineers Special Brigade that used the site for a temporary headquarters during beach-clearing operations.

In Normandy there are two major American cemeteries, two Canadian, one Polish, sixteen British, and six German — in all, too many tombstones to see, too many names to remember, too much sorrow to imagine. The German cemetery at La Cambe, between Isigny sur Mer and Bayeux, contains the remains of 21,160 soldiers. In the center of the plot is a mass grave containing the remains of 296 men. Unlike the tombstones at the American cemetery, the German grave markers show the ages of the fallen. Many at La Cambe were 18 and 19 when they fell. But like the date on the markers over the American graves, June 6, 1944, was their final day of life.

Utah Beach is much different from Omaha Beach. The terrain as well as the atmosphere is different. There are no commanding hilltop perches as there are at Omaha. At Utah, the highest point is a sand dune overlooking the long flat beach. In this area is a monument to the 4th Infantry Division, which landed there, and the Utah Beach museum. Nearby is a monument dedicated to the special units of the D-Day landings. This monument lists the units in the 1st Engineer Special Brigade and is dedicated to their combat dead. Also in the Utah Beach sector are numerous roads dedicated to individual soldiers who died on D-Day or in the beachhead.

In the region behind Utah Beach, little has changed since the war. In Sainte-Mere-Eglise — perhaps the most famous of all towns liberated by Americans in the wee hours of the invasion — time has marched slowly. The biggest change in the town has been the addition of the airborne museum. Nearly everything else is just as it was on June 6, 1944.

Just after midnight, paratroopers of the 505th Parachute Infantry Regiment, 82nd Airborne, abruptly dropped into the town square. The regiment suffered heavy casualties as landing troopers were gunned down by a German garrison already awakened by a town fire alarm.

Today, former soldiers returning to the town recall how they witnessed the trooper who hung from the church steeple during the firefight. The church bears many scars of the D-Day combat. Even inside, there are bullet marks on walls and columns.

A striking feature of the town's 15th century church is two modern stained glass windows, both commemorating the airborne landings in and around the town. Each portrays parachutists and symbols of the invasion. Veterans of the airdrop donated the second window on the 25th anniversary of the invasion.

The airborne museum's honorary curator, Philippe Jutras, is an American who was at Utah Beach during the invasion. The museum contains a rare Waco glider, many artifacts from veterans who served in the airborne units at Normandy, and a C-47 troop carrier from the invasion. Jutras, a stickler for accuracy, is dedicated to making the museum the finest of its kind.

The museums, cemeteries and monuments today make Normandy a memorial to freedom and to the men who made the ultimate sacrifice. In the 40 years since D-Day, the spirit of remembrance has steadily increased among local inhabitants and historians. World War II did not really touch Normandy until the liberation began in the summer of 1944. The stones of the ancient Norman farmhouses, townhalls and churches will bear D-Day scars for countless generations. In time, even the scars will wash from the stone. But the memories will remain.

To returning veterans in 1984, much remains to remind them of the great achievement of which they were a part. For many, it will be a return to the very places where the boys they were became men. □



Pete Souza, The White House

OUR COMMANDER IN CHIEF

Sgt. Cecil Stack

EDITOR'S NOTE: This interview combines remarks of the president in a Feb. 27, 1984, meeting with representatives of military service journals.

MR. President, we understand that you served in the Army during World War II, and we were wondering if you see any fundamental difference between the military of today vs. the military of World War II.

I think it would be hard to make a direct comparison because World War II was a wartime situation, with draftees pouring in and all. Today is entirely different. But I think there is a great difference between now and the last few years, when there was justifiably low morale. Today, my pride in the all-volunteer military is — I think — shared by most other Americans.

But let me try to describe a very fundamental difference. As you know, we went from peacetime to war on a Sunday morning, without much time in between. There were those in Washington who didn't think it was necessary to do anything for the military. That's always stuck with me and has guided my thinking about the military ever since. Prior to World War II, they were having their way more than they are today, but some of that thinking is still around. During the Louisiana Maneuvers, just prior to Pearl Harbor, many of the soldiers had to carry wooden guns and use cardboard tanks to simulate armored warfare.

After the war, when some of our top officers met with the Japanese and talked about the war that they'd been fighting against each other, one of the questions was: Why Pearl Harbor? The Japanese answer was just what I've said about Louisiana. They said, "Why *not* Pearl Harbor? — We didn't think you'd fight."

"Americans are very proud of their military, and it's richly deserved."

That's a clear message. Weakness increases the danger of war. Today, we're making sure that our military can protect the peace.

Sir, what is your reading of the American people's attitude toward today's military?

Americans are very proud of their military, and it's richly deserved. When our administration began, just a little over three years ago, everyone said that we would have to reinstitute the draft, that the volunteer military would never work. But it has worked. The esprit de corps is there, and young men and women are proud to wear the uniform.

If we had gone to a draft back in 1981, we wouldn't have had enough non-commissioned officers to train the draftees. That's all changed. I tell you, I get letters like the one from a group of service members stationed overseas who wrote, "If giving us a pay cut will help our country, cut our pay." I wouldn't cut their pay if I bled to death. The response from our ser-

Michael Evans, The White House



Facing page, Sgt. Cecil Stack of *SOLDIERS* magazine meets President Reagan. • Above, the president has lunch with 2nd Infantry Division soldiers at Camp Liberty Bell, South Korea, during his 1983 visit to the Far East.

vice members, all of them, is just so remarkable. And the families — I've made a lot of telephone calls as president, tragic calls, to families of those who lost loved ones. I've never heard such pride, such willingness to accept the fact that sacrifice was necessary.

And I've learned the hardest thing that a president will ever have to do, as far as I'm concerned, is issue an order that requires some of our uniformed personnel to go into an area where there is a possibility of harm. That's the only problem that ever causes me to lose sleep.

I wish that you could have been on the South Lawn when about 500 of those students from Grenada and 40 of the military just back from Grenada came to the White House at our invitation. The medical students and the military were all roughly the same age. The students couldn't keep away from those young men in uniform. Every one of the students wanted to tell them personally that they had saved their lives.

"I'm proud of you, and so is your country."

Some of the students came up to me and told me that when they were escorted to the helicopters — and there had been gunfire all around — our men in uniform placed themselves in such a position that if there was firing on them, the military fellas would have been hit, not the students. They shielded the students.

It was a wonderful thing to see. I've got a great deal of hope and optimism about the future of this country, thanks to the quality of our young people and their dedication. I believe that's the way our entire country feels.

Sir, there is constant discussion that the country needs a stronger . . . or smarter Army, or a combination of these attributes. How do you perceive the requisites for a viable Army? . . . How do you spell strength?

For America to be strong, it has to invest in a strong and intelligent Army. I have faith in the leadership of today's Army to keep us on course, and I'm going to give my full support in that effort. You know, if you visit the 2nd Division at Camp Liberty Bell in Korea, as I did last November — and I'm sure it's the same elsewhere with other units — most Americans don't realize that our Army isn't just sitting around doing some kind of garrison duty. The fact is, we have a viable Army now. It's serving our country well, and we have to keep its strength up.

Mr. President, do you believe that military pay and allowances are now sufficient or will you recommend any additional improvements?

There have been significant improvements in military compensation over the past three years. Large, "catch-up" military pay raises in FY 81 and 82, and improvements in special and incentive pays and travel reimbursements have produced compensation levels that I believe are fair and equitable. I intend to maintain equitable and competitive rates of pay for our military personnel.

Sir, should military members expect changes in their retirement benefits?

I believe that military personnel are willing to share equally with other members of our society in bringing federal spending under control. They just don't want to share unequally — and they won't. A sure way to hurt morale and lose experienced people is to ask our military forces to make disproportionate financial sacrifices. Obviously, I don't want that, and the American people don't want that either. Our servicemen and women are defending our country and preserving our peace and freedom. And I'm so very proud of what they're doing. Each time our nation has called upon our citizens to serve, the best have come forward. Today, America's best are serving America, and we're going to keep it that way.

Sir, speaking as our commander in chief and, as such, our ultimate retention officer, why do you think a person should opt for a military career today? And what advice or guidance would you offer a potential careerist?

A military career offers one of the most promising ways for young Americans to serve their country. And they'll serve with pride. A military career offers the training, travel and opportunity that those recruiters tell you about. That's a hard combination to beat, and the pay is competitive.

"I wouldn't cut their pay if I bled to death."

As to my advice for a potential careerist — I'd say hurry.

Mr. President, what would you tell a soldier why his or her job is important?

Something tells me that today's soldier does not have to be told why his or her job is important. Our servicemen and women are defending our country and preserving peace and freedom. I'm very proud of what they are doing, and each of them should take time to be proud, too.

Sir, if you could meet, personally, every soldier in the Army, what is the one thing you would say to each?

Soldier, I'm proud of you, and so is your country. Keep up the good work, and we'll be able to sustain the peace. God bless you, and God bless America. □



LEARNING TO LEAD

Story and Photos by Maj. Keith Schneider

The instructors really worked with their students. Without encouragement, which often resembled a fatherly chat, many would not have mustered the nerve, for example, to take those first steps down the rappelling tower. The students were ROTC cadets going through advanced camp. Their instructors were soldiers tasked with the job of developing these future leaders.

LAST summer 2,987 students from 16 states and 107 colleges converged on Fort Riley, Kan. While there, they may have encountered some fun and a lot of adventure. The purpose of their trip, however, was not to vacation.

The students were ROTC cadets attending advanced camp. They spent six fast-paced weeks putting into practice the military skills they had been taught in school. Most of them were between their junior and senior years. A few had graduated and were commissioned as second lieutenants at the end of the camp.

ROTC advanced camp supplements campus instruction by providing practical experience and training in military subjects. Leadership training, problem solving and decision making are emphasized. The training is performance-oriented, and cadets are constantly evaluated while serving in leadership positions.

The challenges posed to cadets are rigorous and demanding. They are placed in mentally and physically tough situations daily to test their intelligence, ingenuity and stamina. The intent is to give them a better understanding of their abilities to perform exacting tasks and make difficult decisions.

"We want to enhance self-discipline. That has real relevance to the officer corps," said Brig. Gen. H. Glenn Watson, Third ROTC Region and advanced camp commander. "To enhance self-discipline, standards have to be set and cadets have to know what is required of them. This is the last threshold prior to them being commissioned. We hope we have created a professional and disciplined environment. We have tried to completely submerge cadets in this type of setting to make a positive impression on them."

The advanced camp is staffed by personnel from the Third ROTC Region headquarters, also at Fort Riley, and college and university ROTC detachments. Major training and logistical support is provided by 1st Infantry Division and Fort Riley units, and only through their time and effort can the advanced camp function smoothly. In addition to training, various units control barracks, run dining facilities, and provide supply

and administrative services.

The support personnel also play another important role during advanced camp. For many cadets, camp is their first exposure to soldiers assigned to an active unit. As such, these soldiers must display that professionalism Watson talked about. "The support elements from Fort Riley and the 1st Infantry Division have been outstanding," said Cadet John Simmons of Pittsburg State University. "They have shown us perfect demonstrations of every exercise."

"I found a great bunch of people here, both cadre and students alike," said Cadet Pascale Miller of the University of Tennessee at Martin. "I think it's that unique spirit in both of them that makes camp worthwhile. It's going to turn out a fine bunch of officers."

During the camp, cadets receive training in 23 subject areas. Most of the training is hands-on where cadets refine the skills taught by the military science departments of their schools. The subjects range from physical training, weapons and fire support to patrolling and combat assault. Cadets also observe a combined arms tactical exercise. This demonstration shows the wide range of fire support available to an infantry unit.

Much of the training promotes leadership skills and builds self-confidence. Mountaineering is one of those confidence builders. Cadets learn knot tying, how to construct a Swiss seat and the proper use of rappelling equipment. The first rappelling attempt is on 15-foot inclined and vertical walls. This helps to convince the fainthearted that they can control their descent.

Cadets then move to the 60-foot tower. Equipped with snaplink, Swiss seat and gloves, cadets can walk or bound down the vertical wall. Instructors located on the tower and belay or safety personnel on the ground ensure the descent is controlled. The 60-foot rappel is one of the requirements for a recondo badge.

Rappelling is one of the most adrenalin-producing types of training cadets receive. For many first-time rappellers, those first steps do not come easy. It is definitely a case of mind over matter. "Once you get those first steps down, it's smooth sailing," said Cadet Barbara Richardson of the University of Alabama. "I felt really good about this. I was determined to make it, and I did."

That first step looms even larger on the 60-foot helicopter rappel platform. Many cadets hesitate once they are positioned on the skids of the platform. However, by this time most are bubbling with confidence. That, combined with the encouragement from peers, usually dispels any second thoughts and makes that first step a reality.

Another area filled with excitement and adventure is water training. Cadets spend four hours learning to construct a poncho raft and rope bridges and how to cross a water obstacle. They can also pursue a recondo badge by completing the suspension traverse and a 40-foot rope drop.

The water-crossing phase familiarizes cadets with stream and river crossing techniques. This is done with simple equipment such as ropes, snaplinks and ponchos. Cadets observe the construction of a poncho raft and learn the basic knots used in water crossing. Cadets then construct a one-rope bridge and use it to cross the water. They also cross on previously constructed two- and three-rope bridges.

The excitement picks up as the cadets move on to the next two phases, the rope drop and suspension traverse. The rope drop is a confidence builder — dropping 40 feet into a lake requires a little daring. Cadets cross a catwalk 20 feet above the water and negotiate a 15-foot balance walk before climbing to the 40-foot level. Once there, they climb out on the rope, then hang and wait for the command to drop. Cadets wear a safety line so they can be pulled from the water quickly if necessary. Cadets must go through a simulated rope drop before trying the real thing. This is to ensure they have the strength to climb out on the rope and hang from it without falling.

The suspension traverse, more commonly known as the 'slide for life,' is the granddaddy of confidence building training. Cadets climb an 87-foot tower to begin this exciting ride. They grasp a T-bar trolley assembly, push off from the tower and descend the 590-foot cable over the water. The ride takes about 19 seconds and reaches a speed of about 20 miles per hour. Both voice and flag commands tell the cadets when to raise their feet and drop. Various acrobatic landings occur, but the cadets emerge from the water sporting a look of accomplishment. Lifeguards are positioned along the route and a boat stands by in case a cadet needs help or



Working as a team, cadets construct and then cross a one-rope bridge. This, along with other water training events, helps to instill self-confidence in the Army's future leaders.

releases the T-bar too soon.

"Overcoming my fears on the slide of life was the toughest part of the entire camp," said Cadet Patrick Melancon of McNeese State University. "I was terrified when I was up there. Now I am glad I did it. It was a case of being prepared to do something that your body says you can't but your mind says you can."

As in the rope drop, cadets must go through a simulated session before trying the slide for life. They must be able to hang from a T-bar for 30 seconds and then raise their feet. This is to ensure they can hold on long enough to make a safe entry into the water. Both events are optional, but very few cadets elect not to attempt them.

While water training might be scary at first, most cadets look back on it with a sense of pride. "I enjoyed the slide for life," said Cadet Tim Joseph of the University of Texas at El Paso. "Being a non-swimmer, it really gave me a lot of confidence. I learned something about myself and enjoyed it at the same time. I had a lot of second thoughts as I was sitting up there, but once I started it was all right."

"The main thing with the rappelling and water training was for you to gain confidence," said Cadet Kenneth McDowell of Rose Hulman Institute of Technology. "To gain confidence in your ability and overcome your fears."

Another popular training event with cadets is the leadership reaction course. In addition to building self-confidence, it tests the leadership skills of the cadets. The course consists of 16 stations, 10 of which include water obstacles. Each station presents a task that requires the cadets to display leadership and teamwork to achieve a solution.

Instructors present the task to the group leader along with physical restrictions and time constraints. The leader must develop a plan, brief the group and achieve an acceptable solution before time expires. The leader and group are then critiqued before moving on to the next station. Groups rotate through all stations and each cadet must serve as a leader.

The tasks are quite challenging and can be very frustrating. "The leadership reaction course was the most challenging part of camp," Joseph said. "You were put into a situation where you had to make a decision then watch it work or fail. Even if the decision was wrong, you learned from it. I felt it was really good."



Cadets negotiate an obstacle in the leadership reaction course. The course requires cadets to display leadership and teamwork.

"I really enjoyed the course," said Cadet Cheryl Conway of Indiana University. "I appreciated the chance to figure something out for myself and then see if it worked."

"I enjoyed the opportunity to look at a problem, think about it quickly and do it," Melancon said. "The excitement of knowing you accomplished something as a team was really rewarding."

Confidence and teamwork are not the only rewards. The ultimate reward is being prepared to lead. Developing leadership skills is the overall goal of advanced camp.

"The cadets are really enthusiastic and are willing to learn," said Sgt. Maurice Simmons of Company A, 1st Engineer Battalion. Simmons is the NCOIC of the water crossing phase of water training. "There are strong and weak cadets, but they all have the initiative to try. In the long run I think they will be good leaders."

"The cadets have a lot of enthusiasm," said PFC Joseph Alayra, also from Co. A. "Some may need a little more leadership training. But I think they all have the potential and will be qualified to be my platoon leader."

As the end of camp approached, most cadets expressed confidence in being prepared to assume the responsibility of leadership. "It has pointed me in the right direction," Conway said. "I now know what my strong and weak points are. It hasn't been the most fun I have ever had, but I am really glad I came. I feel a lot better about myself and have a lot more confidence in my abilities. I know where I have to go from here."

"I really feel prepared to be an officer now," Melancon said. "The camp has really helped me with time management and self-discipline. I believe that whatever you do in practice, you will do in combat. I also believe that your people will follow you and do exactly as you do. That is why discipline is so important. It should be stressed more in the future to aid the cadets."

"Start with a good attitude," Conway added. "Things can get you down at times but the proper attitude will get you through it."

"Prepare yourself mentally for the problems the cadre will present to you," McDowell added. "Realize that it is done to see how you react. Learn from it and don't forget that it is only a training situation."

On the final day a parade and commissioning ceremony was held. Gen. William R. Richardson, commander of the Training and Doctrine Command, administered the oath of office to 101 cadets receiving their commissions. Richardson reminded all cadets of the importance of that oath. "It is not an oath to be taken lightly. As those who have sworn to it before will tell you, it is an oath of office remarkable in its brevity but enormous in its consequences."

The training cadets had completed was also brief, but enormous in consequence. Watson congratulated the cadets and issued a final challenge: "Our soldiers deserve the best possible leadership and that is exactly what they will be looking to you for — to lead them. Continue to do your best and to set the example."

Six weeks after their arrival, those 2,600-plus students departed Fort Riley. Most left walking a little taller. It may not have been their most enjoyable summer, but it is certainly one they will remember proudly. □

TEACHERS, TRAINERS, LEADERS

Story by Lt. Col. Charles G. Cavanaugh Jr. and Faith Faircloth



Faith Faircloth

Lt. Col. Raymond R. Goodhart teaches ethics to ROTC cadets at his alma mater, The College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va. He says ROTC duty provides him an opportunity to impart a system of values cadets can carry with them throughout their military careers.

MORE than 70 percent of the Army's leadership is shaped in the Reserve Officer Training Corps programs conducted at numerous colleges and universities. Much of the Army's future is dependent on the skills, intelligence and leadership abilities of the men and women who tackle the difficult job of training these future leaders. ROTC duty is a challenge. It has rewards and frustrations. It is critically important.

"We send only high quality officers to ROTC assignments," said Capt. Bill Heilman, an assignment officer at MILPERCEN. "We nominate them and the ROTC region and the school have to approve their selection." Enlisted personnel are not subject to school approval. However, career branches select only the best personnel, who must meet strict assignment criteria.

ROTC instructors teach at 420 colleges and universities nationwide, conducting programs ranging from fewer than 50 students to others with cadets numbering in the hundreds. Their goals are the same in every instance: producing high quality leaders who possess soldierly skills and the maturity to accept responsibility. They are leaders training leaders.

Lt. Col. Raymond R. Goodhart is the Professor of Military Science at The College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, Va., and nearby Christopher Newport College. "It's the same challenge that any good commander in the Army should feel," he said. "It's taking our most precious resource, the human resource, and making it work to the optimum."

The PMS at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor is a former cadet commander at the same school. Lt. Col. John P. Courte has come full circle in his career, and he's proud of the job his faculty is doing. "I never thought that when I graduated from Michigan more than 20 years ago that I would come back as the PMS. I am pleased that it worked out this way. I sought the job and was lucky enough to get it."

Courte is a field artillery officer with a background in line and staff assignments. He feels that experience is an absolute requirement for officers assigned to ROTC duty. "Without a doubt the most important qualities of an instructor are that he be well grounded in his branch and have had as wide a selection of duty assignments as possible. We are a sole source of information to some very bright, inquisitive young minds. There is no room for guesswork. They expect to be led by professionals."

Goodhart also graduated from the school where he is now assigned. "I fell in love with teaching about 12 years ago when I was assigned to ROTC at Penn State," he said. "I decided then that I wanted to be a PMS, specifically at William and Mary."

Goodhart went to graduate school, earned two master's degrees and gained teaching experience at the University of Maryland. "I developed the credentials, attained the rank and was in the right area when the position became available. So it all worked out, much to my surprise."

Sgt. Maj. Charlie T. Lowery is the senior enlisted instructor at Michigan. He sought ROTC duty for different reasons. "I like change," he said. "I like to see and experience everything the Army has to offer. I spent a lot of time as an infantry first sergeant at Knox, Hood and in Germany. I decided it was time to find out about



Faith Faircloth

Sgt. Maj. Robert Hale organizes William and Mary's leadership lab, where ROTC cadets learn military skills. Here he assists one of the cadets during a session on the M-16 rifle.

how our officers were educated. So here I am and I love it."

Lowery and a fellow NCO, MSgt. Phillip A. Sharpe, believe that many NCOs avoid ROTC duty because they don't understand it. "I was afraid at first because I didn't know exactly what I would be doing or how well I was trained for it," Sharpe said. "As it turns out I am doing all the things I love to do in a rather unique environment.

"I am teaching the hands-on soldier skills that I know and love. I coach the rifle team and spend a lot of time with the cadets. These are motivated young people who really want to learn about the Army. They look up to the NCOs because they know we have mastered our profession. I think that is important."

Lowery agrees. "These young people are the most challenging soldiers I have worked with. They are sharp and they ask sharp questions. I get a tremendous amount of satisfaction out of explaining the NCO corps and the relationship between the various ranks. The cadets ask for advice on how to work with NCOs and how to understand chain of command. Those are real questions, and I feel that I am doing a real service when I answer them."

The top stripe at William and Mary is Sgt. Maj. Robert Hale. He wanted the assignment and hasn't regretted a minute of the duty. "It has changed my thinking about 'schoolhouse lieutenants,' " he said. "They do a terrific job here."

While the officers are the primary instructors responsible for training and guiding young people through two- and four-year programs, NCOs offer valuable expertise and experiences to the cadets.

"The officers are the cadets' role models, Hale continued. "I represent the enlisted ranks. But it is hard to be like the sergeant major they will meet in the TO&E units. I'm dealing with them in a different setting, an academic environment. So I tell them not to expect every sergeant major in the field to be just like me."

Goodhart sees ROTC duty as an investment in the future — the Army's future. "I think that it is important that the people who are chosen for ROTC duty are professionals and have absolute integrity. We must take the time to teach these future leaders ethics and a system of values that they can apply throughout their military careers.

Capt. Jeffery Burton, freshman instructor and enrollment and retention officer at William and Mary, is one such professional. He's been at the college for three years now, is a military intelligence officer and has a master's degree. He received his commission through Officer Candidate School.

Burton is the first ROTC instructor freshmen meet. "More often than not the kids are a little apprehensive about someone dressed in green," he said. "I make a special effort to extend the first hello. And I think it is important to know my students. I enjoy talking with them and think they feel comfortable talking with me."

Students feel the same way. Cadet Lt. Col. Mary Pacholski is the battalion commander at Michigan. "The most important thing that the ROTC instructors can do is communicate with the students. We are all a little apprehensive and it really helps when they take the time to talk to us. ROTC has become one of the most important things in my life and a lot of it is because the officers and NCOs listened to my problems and helped me mature. I feel that I owe them a lot."

Cadet Terri Watson, a junior at William and Mary, feels the same. "Our instructors are phenomenal people. If all officers were like them, the whole country would be in the military.

"They are always willing to lend an ear, and they have such a practical approach to things. Other instructors might say, 'If you want, just drop a course or change a subject.' But the ROTC cadre will talk it over. They show you how to budget your time and manage yourself. You can go to them for anything, even if it's outside ROTC," she concluded.

Involvement outside ROTC duties is a challenge to the instructors as well. "We must always remember that we are not an entity unto ourselves," Courte said. "We are an academic department of the university and as such are very involved in faculty matters. We represent the Army and we represent the reputation of the institution. We must be careful to do both jobs well."

He added that Michigan has been good about it. "I won't pretend that there are not pockets of resistance to the military on campus. There are, but they are far diminished from what was happening 10 years ago. We tell the cadets that they will face people who don't agree with their values and life choices. We use it as a teaching point. Today's students are mature; they are confident in their own judgments."

Involvement in the community is another benefit of ROTC duty. Maj. James H. Dent is the enrollment and recruiting officer at Michigan. He spends a lot of his time in the community and the school systems.

"A big part of my job is to sell ROTC to the community," Dent said. "My responsibility is to present the benefits of ROTC to prospective candidates.

"I try to get out frequently to all

the high schools and talk with students," he continued. "I tell them how they can benefit from being in the ROTC program. And not every candidate will go on to be an officer. Some join for the first two years and drop the program. We want them too. We want a chance to show them how good the Army is and then let them make up their own minds."

Courte commented on the role model to the community that the ROTC instructors play. "In many instances we are the only military presence in the community. People are interested in us and come to us to understand the military. I give numerous speeches to civic groups each year. I love it because it gives me a chance to spike rumors and misunderstandings. The civilian population really respects the military, but often they don't know enough about the facts of our lives and careers to make decisions regarding their children, for instance."

Lowery has had similar experiences. "You would be amazed at what people don't know about our Army. There aren't many sergeants major here in Ann Arbor, and I answer some very interesting questions about my rank. It pleases me to do so because that is one of the reasons I wanted ROTC duty. The more the civilian community learns from me, the better I feel I have done my job. The other side is, I'm learning all the time from them. It is very stimulating."

But the main job of these professionals is teaching cadets to become Army officers. It is no longer a curriculum confined to drill and ceremonies, and weapons skills. ROTC instruction is more professional now, according to Goodhart. "When I was a student," he said, "there was a lot of emphasis on just military skills. Now we teach ethics, leadership, management, military history, military law, national defense and security policies."

"An ROTC instructor must be intelligent and educated," Courte continued. "We present serious intellectual material that brings about discussion and comment. When we discuss the ethics of our profession and try to instill the values of honor and loyalty, we have to be on our toes. The challenge of facing the inquisitive mind must be one of the most rewarding parts of this job."

Maj. Bob Herzog, commandant of cadets at Michigan, feels the same way. "I was a regular Army officer for eight years and then I resigned my commission to further my education. I was out for six years and accomplished the academic things I wanted to do. I stayed in the Reserves and when this opportunity for extended active service came up, I took it. I've seen education from both sides of the fence, and I am very confident that the program of instruction we give in ROTC can stack up with any."

Capt. Amelia Nutt is the operations officer and teaches ethics at Christopher Newport College. She is a military intelligence officer and received a direct commission. "I came here because I always wanted to have a direct impact on people coming into the military," she said. "I have found that they have beliefs and feelings that I didn't know this generation had. They feel good about family. They have religious convictions and beliefs. They feel they have something to offer society."

Sharpe feels challenged by the duty with cadets. "They expect you to know your business and know it well," he said. "I think that's great. I wouldn't have it any other way. They challenge me and that keeps me sharp. They want to talk about current events. They want to understand military philosophy. I've never felt this challenged. It's tough duty, but it sure is satisfying.'

Michigan senior cadet Scott Sovereign thinks the ROTC instructors he's met have lived up to his expectations. "Right from the start you knew you were with professionals. Their uniforms were sharp and they were right out there doing the PT with us." Sovereign, a little older than the average cadet, was a transfer to Michigan from a much smaller college. ROTC helped with the transition.

"Colonel Courte and the instructors always made me feel that my ambitions were important and that they would help me achieve them. I don't think I was immature when I got here, but I know that I've grown. A lot of that was because of the help received in ROTC. I think I will enter the Army with confidence. I think I am ready," he concluded.

But ROTC duty, like all duty, is not perfect. The hours are long. Rarely is there the chance to fully enjoy the benefits of a nearby PX and commissary. And sometimes community living can be expensive.

Capt. Theodore Lombard stands ready to advise and assist William and Mary ROTC cadets during leadership lab. Lombard is preparing juniors to attend advanced summer camp.



Faith Faircloth



MSgt. Philip A. Sharpe

Maj. Bob Herzog, commandant of cadets at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, meets with cadet officers. Satisfying school and Army demands means regular 12-hour workdays.

"You have to learn how to budget," Courte said. "Living in Ann Arbor is every bit as expensive as living in Washington, D.C. Things cost more when you're not getting the commissary discount or using the PX barber shop and dry cleaners. But it can be done. I am not aware of anyone suffering tremendous hardships because of an ROTC assignment."

And the hours are tough. Goodhart told an anecdote about his first ROTC duty at Penn State. "When I checked in, my PMS said I was welcome to get an advanced degree. 'But remember,' he said, 'I want you in the office from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. and available to the students for counseling. You will be the rifle team coach, the drill team coach and assist me with the cadet rangers. The rifle team meets two times a week, the drill team meets three times a week and the rangers meet on Fridays and Saturdays. You can expect to be on campus until about 10 at night. The rest of the time is yours.' I didn't get the advanced degree," he noted.

Herzog echoed Goodhart's comments. "There is no time for advanced study — not if you want to do the job right. My time is the cadets' time. I want them to have all the time they need.

"We work a long week around here. I am always in at seven and I rarely get home before eight in the evening. I'm not complaining, I'm just telling you the way it is. We are involved with extracurricular activities, counseling and just getting to know the cadets. You add that to lesson preparation, military duties and social responsibilities, and it adds up to a pretty full plate."

An important part of that time is spent at cadet summer camp. PMSs, instructors and enlisted cadre were unanimous in their evaluation of the importance of summer camp.

"That is where they really get a taste of soldiering," said Courte. "It gives us a chance to see them operate in a structured military environment, and it gives them a chance to see the reality of military life."

Lowery will attend his first camp this year. "I've been in the infantry all my life. I want to get to summer camp and share those skills with these cadets. We can talk about it on campus and give classes, but there is no substitute for doing it in the field. I think they will love it — I am sure I will. It's a chance to get back doing mainstream things, and that's important to me."

Being away from the mainstream worries some of the instructors. It's difficult to stay current with branch developments and Army changes while in ROTC. "It isn't easy to stay fully current," Courte commented. "We rely on periodicals and manuals and a careful scrutiny of major media. But because it isn't easy doesn't mean it isn't important.

"We're expected to know what's going on," he added. "One good way we accomplish this is through the PMS conferences. This year we had presentations by the top leadership of the Army. They told what the trends and philosophies were.

"Things like the conference are critical. We don't want to be left out, but we are realistic about it. I don't expect an assistant PMS who happens to be an artilleryman to be as current about his branch as a major serving in a howitzer battalion at Fort Sill. It just isn't going to happen."

Lowery feels that NCOs face the same problem. "We have to work to stay current. It's too easy to say 'I have my job and that is all I have to know.' That's the easy way out. Information is available if people seek it out. I don't want any cadet asking me a question that I can't answer. I'm proud to be an NCO and I want these future officers to see that pride. That means knowing what I'm supposed to know."

It's not only the military instructors who feel pride in the ROTC mission. Joseph W. Moore is the files record clerk for the Michigan detachment. He's a retired Air Force master sergeant and has been at the university for four years. "I like these young people," he said. "They have esprit and stick together. I missed that when I left the Air Force, and I guess that's why I looked for a job with the military.

"They know I'm retired and that they can talk to me to feel out a problem. Sometimes they just need a sounding board before they go to an officer or one of the NCOs. I'm glad to be able to do it for them. This is a tight unit and we all care about each other."

When all is said and done, the proof of the product is the new second lieutenant.

"The best part of the job is the day we commission the cadets," said William and Mary's Hale. "I shake hands and salute each one of them. It's a touching time — some of them really get choked up. I have all the confidence in the world in these cadets. I know they will do what they have to do."

Helping young people develop pleases Dent too. "I've had jobs that I liked as well as this, but I have never had a job that made me feel prouder. Having the chance to help a bright young mind develop has been tremendously rewarding for me."

Courte sums up his appreciation of duty in ROTC. "We have the privilege of assisting at a rite of passage. We are making young professionals out of young people. I can't think of any more satisfying thing to do."

Cadet Company Commander Kevin Corning of William and Mary offers a last thought. "I don't know what the consensus is in the Army about ROTC duty, but it is a tremendous opportunity to influence young lives. Maybe some of them would rather be back at their branch doing what they consider to be their primary job. But the kind of officers we will be is largely influenced by the officers we see in ROTC." □

POSTMARKS

Compiled by SSgt. Victoria Mouze

News Stories from Army Posts Around the World

Soldiers Aid Flood Relief

HERBORN, West Germany — Soldiers pitched in after heavy rains caused a river to flood Herborn and Bicken in central Germany.

Members of the 96th Ordnance Company and Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 557th U.S. Army Artillery Group, both part of the 59th Ordnance Brigade, helped stabilize a viaduct, bail out homes and serve hot food.

The U.S. Army moved in soon after water from the Dill River rose high enough to cause concern that a bridge might be swept away. Soldiers started stabilizing the viaduct with 13,000 sandbags. They also helped bail out homes in Bicken.

After the water receded, the unit moved back to Herborn and provided hot food and coffee to the public as clean-up operations began. Setting up in a local restaurant and city hall, the eight cooks from the 570th prepared food for more than 300 people.

"The Germans will bend over backward for the Americans here and we know it," said 1st Sgt. Daniel Jarmond, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment. "This was our chance to repay some of the kindness we've been given."

Herborn officials said the rains caused the worst flooding in the region since 1909. The water, measuring up to six feet in some places, gushed into the town's business district, causing extensive damage. German soldiers, along with the Red Cross and the Herborn volunteer fire department, helped merchants and residents mop up.

Five-Minute Bridge Builders

EDINBURGH, Scotland — The giant-sized Erector set pieces were scattered on the ground in front of an international audience. Competition was keen for the 516th Engineer Company's team as they used their ingenuity to shave seconds off their time in assembling a girder bridge.

The 516th, part of the 130th Engineer Brigade, Hanau, West Germany, was invited by the Royal Engineers to compete during the 37th annual Edinburgh Tattoo.

The 516th competed against the 11th Field Squadron Royal Engineers, the British army from Ripon and the 104th Field Squadron Engineers from Scotland.

Each night during the three-week-long tattoo, teams constructed a four-bay single story bridge on asphalt in an arena. The 20-foot gap was simulated for the show. Teams formed up after trucks drove the bridge parts into the arena. On the command of "go," parts were dumped. Soldiers scurried to assemble the bridge. Eleven minutes were allotted for each demonstration. Each team put the bridge together in less than five minutes at least once. The 516th's best time was 4:47. They won five out of 17 competitions.

It takes about 30 minutes under normal conditions to construct a medium girder bridge. "This was more of a show," said 1st Lt. Margaret Williams, the team's OIC. "We made a lot of modifications. There's no way you could build a bridge under tactical conditions in five minutes." — *Sp5 M. Cholly Covert*



SFC Wayne Iha

Super Kids, Super Guard

HILO, Hawaii — When 300 children competed in the Superkids Plus fund-raiser sponsored by the American Lung Association of Hawaii, the state Army National Guard volunteered its services.

About 100 soldiers from the Guard's 2nd Battalion, 299th Infantry, prepared the field where entrants competed in a 50-yard dash, potato sack race and a softball throw. The soldiers also ran the events.

Amy Hamane, American Lung Association, praised the Guard's support. "Over and over again, parents said that the soldiers were so loving and kind to their children as they took them through each event. They were so organized. The one outstanding feature of our past events was parents expressing how impressed they were with the organization. We couldn't have done it without the support of the Hawaii Army National Guard."

Proceeds of the competition and a bazaar held on the same day will help the Hilo chapter in its fight against lung disease. — *2nd Lt. Angela Gibson*

Family Gym Dandy

FORT JACKSON, S.C. — Soldiers and their family members can soon work out in an on-post gym similar to off-post fitness centers.

The post's recreation division is spending $50,000 to purchase Nautilus equipment and upgrade a former basic training brigade's gym. The brigade gym was relocated to Lee Field House and will retain its equipment.

Included in the upgrade will be repairs to basketball courts, installation of a sauna in the women's locker room, and an open exercise room.

"We want to offer soldiers and families the opportunity to work out on first-class weight equipment," said Lt. Col. Donald Gibson, recreation officer. "We're spending 25 percent of our total sports budget this year on the new center because we know it's going toward something which will last a long time. It's our first step at looking at a total fitness plan for the entire post." — *Sp4 Michael Fine*

THE TAE KWON DO KIDS

Story and Photos by SSgt. Victoria Mouze

SITTING in the coach's office in one of the gyms at Fort Hood, Texas, Michalynn Kidd and Patrick McCaffrey looked out of place in their martial arts uniforms. The two 13-year-olds seemed shy as they sat with their hands clasped on their laps, talking quietly and politely to the instructor.

The pair began to take on a different appearance, however, as they walked out of the office to put on a brief tae kwon do demonstration. They exuded a quiet confidence as they walked, shoulders back, heads held high. Though barefoot, neither seemed to notice the prickly, stubby dry grass and stickers they walked across. Not once did they wince or step gingerly. When they turned to face each other, all illusions of shyness were shattered by banshee-like yells.

As the yells pierced the air, they assumed fighting positions. A moment later, they punched and kicked at one another and parried one another's blows with unblinking concentration.

That concentration is the heart of tae kwon do, explained instructor James McMurray. "I teach discipline, control and concentration," he said. "My students learn that all those things come from within themselves. They build self-confidence. They learn that they are good, they are somebody." McMurray remarked he has seen that confidence flower in Kidd and McCaffrey during the 18 months they have been taking lessons.

McCaffrey admitted he has changed. Before signing up for classes, he became frustrated when he couldn't do something right. He takes his time now. "I tell myself that I can do something, and I can."

McMurray added that McCaffrey has improved in another way. "When Patrick started class, he was skinny. He has since built up his body. He has all kinds of muscles now."

McCaffrey's attitude also has changed. "Mr. McMurray tells us to respect people and they'll respect us. It works." Kidd added that students also must respect their teacher.

"If your teacher tells you to do something, you must do it," she said. "That shows respect. He is teaching you. It's not the other way around. You learn more that way. You learn you can't always have your way."

"My students strive to do what I tell them to do," McMurray said. "They don't want me to get upset. When I'm mad at students, they do a hundred push-ups. When I'm really mad, they do a thousand. And when I can't stand them, they do a million. We all know that kids can't do a hundred push-ups, a thousand or a million, but that lets them know just how upset I am." He remarked that he has left students standing at parade rest while he went home and ate dinner. When he returned, they would still be in that position.

Though McMurray's methods may seem harsh, he sees them as a growing experience. "Life isn't a bed of roses," he said. "People are going to be hurt, disappointed and have fears. That is normal. They have to learn to deal with it."

He added that students who once cast their eyes downward start looking people straight in the eye. "They square their shoulders back and raise their chins," he said. Kidd doesn't think she has changed, but her teacher does. "She's more confident now. She changed from a shy, young lady to one who is more outgoing."

During one national meet that Kidd entered, boys and girls were pitted against one another. "A lot of girls refused to compete," McMurray said. "Not Michalynn. She went out there and fought. At one point, she was hit in the throat. The judges wanted to stop the fight. They thought she would get hurt. I said she would be OK. She won that fight and took third place."

She has entered nine meets and returned with eight trophies. McCaffrey has just started competing. In October of last year, he attended two meets, but didn't win any trophies. Both times he remarked that there was always next time. Last December's regional meet of entrants from Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana



proved to be that next time. He took fourth place in his age group.

McMurray explained that judges grade entrants on balance, speed, power and concentration. "A lot of people think that martial artists knock peoples' heads off," he said. "That isn't how it is. It's controlled techniques and how fast and close you get to your opponent without really touching him."

While he feels that Kidd and McCaffrey need competition to help them grow, he plays down its importance. "I'm not teaching tae kwon do as a sport, but as self-defense and a way of life. My teaching centers around becoming a better person.

"Many people can't grasp just what tae kwon do is all about," McMurray continued. "Tae kwon do, or any martial art, focuses on the same result: self-defense. In karate, you destroy an opponent from the outside in. You abuse the skin and break bones. In kung fu, you destroy from the inside out, causing internal damage. Tae kwon do balances the two. We can go through skin and bones to really hurt an opponent. Or we can push an opponent and make him hurt himself. Even though I teach self-defense, damaging an opponent is the last resort."



He added that a tae kwon do artist may protect himself only after calling for help or pleading with an attacker. "That is, only when other methods fail," he cautioned. "I better never hear about my students starting a fight using the techniques they've learned. Like I said, the physical part is the last resort."

When his students enter meets, however, they go with confidence. "Their conduct tells the judges that 'I am here and I am good.' That pays off. They win. But when they do lose, they lose with grace. They shake the winners' hands and say, 'That was a good fight. We'll see you next time.' "

Competition is just a small part of tae kwon do. Twice a week McMurray puts his students through stretching exercises, sparring, self-defense, breaking boards and concrete blocks, and practicing forms.

"Forms are prearranged moves students go through," McMurray explained. "These moves are the same in all tae kwon do schools. Forms range from basic moves, like kicking and punching, to complex moves of jumping, spinning and flipping."

Before class, students stretch their muscles so they won't cramp. "Then, we'll work on regular stuff like punches and kicks," McCaffrey said.

"Also, our teacher puts us through certain self-defense moves," Kidd added. "Like, if someone comes at you with a knife, you can use certain moves to protect yourself. You can turn your arm or break the attacker's arm: simple stuff like that. You don't need to be strong. Moves depend on speed."

As students master techniques, they can test for a series of different colored belts. Tae kwon do students start with white belts. As they progress, they can earn yellow, orange, green, blue, brown and red belts. Right now, Kidd has a blue belt while McCaffrey holds a green belt. Once they earn their red belts, they could start working for their black belts.

"Students must be tested to earn their first through fifth degrees of black belts," McMurray said. "First degree means that students have learned the basics. They're not worried about how they're going to move or kick. They know they're moving their hands right and kicking with the right part of their foot. As they work toward the next four degrees, they focus on the inner strength of tae kwon do."

The remaining five degrees are honorary. "Martial artists so honored present themselves well in public and spread tae kwon do to as many people as possible," McMurray said.

Tae kwon do artists reaching ninth and tenth degree black belts are grand masters. "They can walk through buildings," McMurray said. "Their knowledge and skill aren't questioned. Their word is accepted."

McMurray holds a fourth degree black belt in tae kwon do and second degree black belts in hapkido and hwarangdo. "Hapkido is similar to judo and aikido," McMurray explained. "Hwarangdo once was taught only to Korean palace guards. That art, like Japanese ninjitsu, was a very secretive and spiritual martial art."

While he is proud of the belts he has earned, he would rather teach than work for higher degrees. Until last February, he was an Army photographer who devoted his off-duty time to his students. After ETS, he remained at Hood as a full-time civilian teacher with recreation services.

McMurray calls Kidd and McCaffrey "very dedicated." "They still have time for other activities," he pointed out. "There is nothing different about their lifestyle. I'm not taking their childhood away. I'm just helping them become better people. They devote two nights a week to martial arts. But I also try to teach them that even when not in class, tae kwon do is still a part of them. They must always take responsibility for their decisions and actions.

"Some students don't last a month," he continued. "The ones that really devote themselves are the ones that stay." Students like Kidd and McCaffrey. □

FOCUS ON PEOPLE

Compiled by Faith Faircloth

SSgt. Gary Winkler



SSgt. Gary Winkler



Lasher: Grenada Skydive

SSgt. Jeanne A. Lasher of the Golden Knights is the first woman to parachute over the tiny island of Grenada since the U.S. mission there in October 1983.

Her jumps, one practice and one demonstration jump, took place in February as part of the observance of Grenada's 10th anniversary of independence. The Knights are the Army's parachute demonstration team.

"It wasn't one of the easiest demonstrations we've performed," she said. "We had the ocean and high winds on one side of the landing site and two big mountains and thick jungle on the other. But the view from up there was just spectacular. I was surprised at how friendly the Grenadians were. They were very supportive of America and our soldiers down there." — *Sp4 Shawn Weed*

On March 12, **Leon O. Beck** of Honolulu, Hawaii, donated a World War II document to the Army which lists 598 American and Allied prisoners of war who were held by the Japanese.

The document, signed in 1942 by most of those listed, includes the name and signature of Lt. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright, commander of U.S. forces in the Philippines at the time of surrender to the Japanese.

Beck, an Army private during World War II, said he was taken prisoner in the Philippines but later escaped and fought as a guerrilla. He said the document was compiled by another enlisted prisoner.

The entries in most cases include names, signatures, home addresses and dates of capture and liberation. Some entries also contain dates of death in the prison camps. Beck presented the document to retired Brig. Gen. Douglas Kinnard, chief of military history, Department of the Army. The document is in Washington, D.C., for study and preservation. — *Tom Kiddoo*

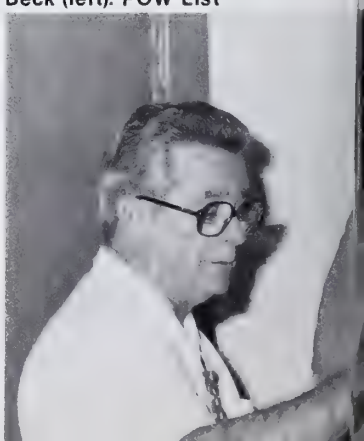
Since the mid-1970s **SFC Michael Nagy**, Company A, 2nd Battalion, 66th Armor, Garlstedt, West Germany, has painstakingly fashioned body armor, elaborate helmets and weapons from old wall lockers, 55-gallon drums, brass locks and other assorted scrap.

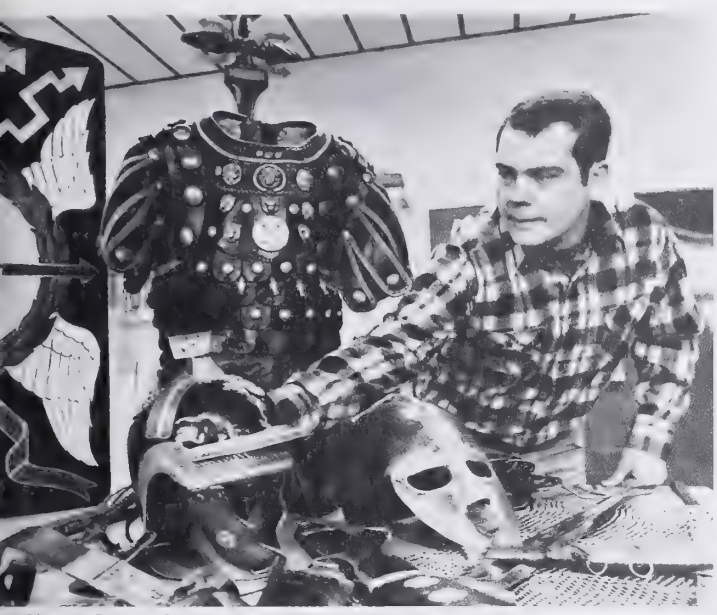
A former arts and crafts specialist, Nagy, whose name means "blacksmith" in Hungarian, spent three years making a 35-pound, 50,000-link chain mail shirt from 80 door springs. He created a sword nearly four feet long from a broken truck load spring. A tank hatch spring and a piece of driftwood became a Scottish dagger.

During the U.S. Bicentennial, Nagy saw a display of uniform reproductions and said he could do a better job. A friend called him on his boast, so Nagy started making uniforms. In one of his early efforts, he fashioned a rifleman's costume of buckskins, complete with a powder horn and rifle. Civil War and Revolutionary War uniforms followed.

"A lot of people have the fantasy of seeing what it was like in the old days,"

Beck (left): POW List





SSgt. Linda Kozaryn

Nagy: Scrap Art

Nagy said. "I do it through crafts. I'm fascinated by how things were made and how they were worn and worked in." — *SSgt. Linda Kozaryn*

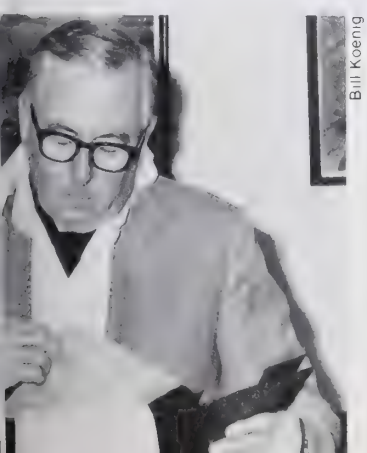
For 23 soldiers of the **101st Military Police Company** at Fort Campbell, Ky., six months of Multinational Force and Observer duty on the Sinai Peninsula might have been lonely.

But thanks to 40 3rd, 4th and 5th graders at Saint Peter and Paul Catholic School in Hopkinsville, Ky., lack of mail wasn't a problem.

"My first letter was a real surprise," said Sgt. Gregory Foresman. "It was full of jokes, poems and questions that really cheered me up. It was fun to have a pen pal to write to."

In February some of the soldiers who returned from the Sinai visited the school to show the students how much their letters were appreciated. First Lt. Michael Stricklin gave a brief talk on what the soldiers did while on MFO duty, showed pictures they had taken and answered questions.

"The letters we received definitely brightened our stay," Stricklin said. "These children did more good than I think they realize." — *PFC Alfred F. Muzer*



Bill Koenig

From the limelight to barracks life was quite a switch for **PFC Kimerli J. Pring**. But the graduate of Delta Company, 1st Battalion, 5th Brigade, Fort Dix, N.J., has no regrets.

Pring, a former Miss Wyoming, winner of the talent portion of the 1978 Miss America Pageant and the 1978 U.S. Baton Twirling Championship, was named Soldier of the Cycle on Feb. 24. Pring graduated from the University of Wyoming with a bachelor's degree in general business management and owned a baton twirling school in Wyoming before joining the Army.

"I wanted to do something that would be a career," she said. "My students were advancing and developing, but I wasn't."

After talking with recruiters from all the services, Pring decided on the Army. "The Army has made me high-spirited and given me inner peace," Pring said. "I'm no longer Miss This or That. I have a healthier attitude about myself." She's at Chaplains Assistant School at Fort Monmouth, N.J., now. — *Sp4 Cynthia Banner*



Sgt. Pat Franklin

101st MPs: Pen Pals



Sp4 Cynthia Banner

Pring: Beauty Queen

A RECORD OF LOVE

MSgt. Norman J. Oliver



"IN the military community all the houses look alike. If a child wanders just over three blocks, he's lost," said 1st Lt. Angela M. Squier, crime prevention officer for Fort Hood, Texas. "You ride him around for hours, and he's saying 'That's my house. That's my house. Oh, gosh!' "

Military and civilian police know the frustration of trying to reunite a lost child with his parents. Only parents know the desperation of searching for a lost child. When police look for a lost child, they often wish they had a better description than that given by a hysterical parent.

The Army has two major programs available worldwide that are aimed specifically at the missing children problem: First, MPs at posts throughout the world can give parents a fingerprint record of their children. Second, MPs can put information on a lost child into the FBI's computerized missing person file.

In general, crime prevention programs educate parents and children, make Army posts safer and help prevent the problem in the first place. Fingerprinting is where such a program can start.

MPs at the Fort Myer, Va., PX fingerprinted and photographed 7-



MSgt. Norman J. Oliver

year-old Kevin McEwen earlier this year. "If somebody takes me away, the police can look at my fingerprints. I've never been kidnapped," he said with a touch of bravado in his voice.

But Kevin's mother has no desire to see her son turn into the young hero of a Robert Louis Stevenson novel. "I feel a lot safer now having his fingerprints," said his mother, SSgt. Brenda McEwen. "We talk to him all the time about not talking to strangers and coming straight home."

McEwen read about the fingerprinting in the post newspaper. "I marked it on my calendar," she said. "It's hard for me to get out on the weekends, but I said I was going to get out and get it done."

When Kevin and his mother arrived at the MP display, they received a friendly greeting. McEwen filled out a permission slip and gave it to the MPs. They in turn gave her the fingerprint card with an instant ID photo on it. The card has space for McEwen to record vital data about Kevin, such as his age, height, weight and color of hair and eyes. The only thing the MPs kept was the permission slip. Only the McEwens have a copy of Kevin's fingerprints. Neither school nor police officials get a copy.

No matter how long a child is missing, a fingerprint card with an up-to-date photo and physical data gives police their best description. Additionally, prints can be entered into the FBI's missing person file.

A lost child is usually found wandering in the neighborhood or staying too late at a friend's or the video arcade. According to police, most missing children are found or return home within 48 hours. Police divide the more serious cases of missing children into three categories: kidnappings, those abducted by parents in custody fights and runaways.

The Fingerprint Program

THE fear of kidnapping motivated Maj. Claiborne W. Davis III and his wife, Judy, to take their children to the Fort Myer PX, where MPs fingerprinted them.

"I'd been home to Oklahoma last summer," Mrs. Davis recalled. "Two teen-aged girls vanished from a carnival there. They asked both sets of parents if they had fingerprints or anything on file. Nothing. And they have not heard from these girls for a year."

The Davises said that media coverage of missing children brought the subject to their attention. "This is a good thing to have," said Mrs. Davis of the fingerprinting. "Better safe than sorry, as they always say."

The Davises, like McEwen, had read about the program in the post newspaper. Often police will set up stations in shopping areas to fingerprint as many children as they can. Since the parents are there with the children, the police can have them sign a consent form on the spot. Police need parental consent before they fingerprint minors.

At other times the police will do the fingerprinting through a school or club. In that case, a letter explaining the program is sent home to the parents along with a consent form.

"We fingerprint in mass groups," Squier said. "We mail flyers to everybody's home and lay them out all over post. We try to do it around payday activities. We set up a tent between the PX and commissary. We get mass participation by doing that."

In addition, she said, Fort Hood will fingerprint by unit, in the civilian communities with the local police departments, and through the PTAs and school systems.

On a payday weekend when the Fort Hood MPs set up their tent, they fingerprint between 450 and 500 children, said Capt. Lawrence R. Piwko, who plays McGruff, the well-known crime prevention dog. "We have people in line from when we start to when we finish. It's just physically impossible to do more than 500." Fort Hood has two fingerprint kits and also provides a photo ID of each child.

"We tell the parents they should update the photograph at least once a year," Squier said. "If they are school-age children, we simply suggest they buy and use the school picture. The card has a place for the photo as well as the fingerprints. For the things that change, such as height, weight and age, we suggest they use pencil. We suggest they update that when they update the photograph. An easy way to remember that is to do it on their birthdays."

Fingerprints don't change, so they only have to be taken once. The program, MPs said, isn't just for young children. It's more important for older children who are more on the move. They may, however, protest.

"At first I thought it was really dumb," said 13-year-old Kelley Davis. "Then my parents convinced me if somebody takes me, they'll be able to

Capt. Larry Piwko



find me faster. I didn't want to come down here and get my fingers dirty with ink and everything. Now they're clean." The MPs have hand cleaner that removes the ink easily. "It was all right. I didn't mind it," she added.

Her 12-year-old brother, Clay, registered a "pretty strong" protest when his parents suggested the fingerprinting. It didn't take them long to convince him, however. "They said, 'You're going to go.' I didn't have a choice," he said. "I was the only big kid there. The rest were all little kids. I was hoping there would be someone else as old as I am." Apparently his sister doesn't count.

The FBI has traditionally helped in kidnappings. Now the Missing Children Act of 1982 unleashes the computerized power of the FBI's missing person file even when kidnapping isn't suspected. Parents can ask if their child's record is in the file or ask to have a description of the missing child put in the file. Beginning last year, the FBI started accepting fingerprint cards on missing children.

Military and civilian police are able to enter missing person records into the FBI's file and make queries against it with immediate answers.

Descriptions and fingerprints are removed from the file if any missing person is found. Juvenile records are kept until the persons are found, reported safe by parents or until they are no longer minors as defined by their states. Records on persons who are taken against their wills are kept until the persons are located.

Army families living on post in the United States can ask the MPs for help in looking for a lost child. Those who live off post should first seek help from the civilian police. Army members stationed overseas can give the information about the missing child to the local provost marshal office. The PMO will then send the information to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., which has the equipment for making the entry into the FBI's file.

The MPs can make an entry into the FBI file or see if a record is already there, but they will need facts about the disappearance, a description of the child and a written request for help. If local police don't support a request from an Army famiily living off post, the MPs can make the FBI entry.

The FBI receives more than 10,000 reports of missing persons every month. Three-quarters of these concern juveniles. At any one time, there are about 30,000 records in the file. Two-thirds of the juvenile records are on girls. Missing boys outnumber girls through age 12, when the percentage of missing girls jumps. About 3 percent are 10 or younger. Those 11 to 13 are 10 percent of the records while more than 85 percent are 14 to 18. Those older than 19 are a little over 1 percent. Whites make up 82 percent of the records, followed by blacks with 16 percent.

So far about two dozen of those records have been identified as children of soldiers. In 1983 there were no reported kidnappings of children from Army families.

"Missing children cases, as all missing person cases, almost always fall within the jurisdiction of local and state authorities," said FBI Special Agent Demery R. Bishop.

The two major aids to local police, Bishop said, are the missing person file and the addition of prints on missing or abducted children to the repository of fingerprint cards in the FBI's Identification Division.

Sp4 Brad Mosher



Unfortunately, according to Bishop, the Missing Children Act has caused several misconceptions. The act doesn't give the FBI any new investigative powers. The act doesn't allow the FBI to investigate every missing child case in America.

"The FBI can initiate a prelimi-



Capt. Larry Piwko

Page 28, Sgt. Delores Hoeflich of Fort Myer, Va., fingerprints Kevin McEwen as McGruff and SSgt. Brenda McEwen watch. • Top left and above, military police at Fort Hood, Texas, fingerprint and photograph children. • Below, at Fort Riley, Kan., Kim Carter, fingerprints Shannon Dalton.

nary inquiry," he said, "only when there is an indication a crime has been committed which falls within its jurisdiction, such as kidnapping. Even so, the federal kidnapping statute specifically excludes the kidnapping of a minor by a parent. Cases of this nature are more appropriately handled by state and local authorities."

Cases of parental kidnapping are a jurisdictional nightmare, according to officials at the Military Police Operating Agency in Falls Church, Va. Most occur as a result of custody disputes in divorce cases. Most local police and prosecutors regard it as a family or social problem, not a criminal problem.

Eighty-five percent of abducted children are taken by one of their parents, according to Gloria Yerkovich. To help parents of missing children, she began Child Find, a nonprofit agency that helps locate missing children. It charges $60 for reproduction of a missing child's photograph and distribution of information about the child. Child Find, P.O. Box 277, New Paltz, N.Y. 12561, runs a free hotline at (800) 431-5005.

Crime Prevention

NEITHER the Army nor the FBI can guarantee a missing child can be found. While children can't be locked in a cage, some common sense steps will reduce the chance of a child being abducted and ease the job of police trying to return a lost child.

Some of these Army programs promoted on posts throughout the world include:

—Neighborhood watch.

—Awareness training for children on security.

—Block parent and helping hand.

—Law enforcement Explorers.

—Officer Friendly and McGruff.

—Activity books for youths.

"We teach the typical 'stranger danger,' " said Fort Hood's Squier. "We direct a lot to the 'latchkey' child. In the military there are many children who go home alone. Many parents tie the key around their children's necks, which is probably the worst thing they could do. What they should do is pin the key inside the pocket or inside the sock. Now, if I were in the schoolyard looking for a child and saw one with a key around his neck, I'd know he's going to be at home alone. We teach them little things like that, which are no big secrets. They're just so common you don't think about them.

"How many children have been taught their last name? Very few, I assure you. How many children know their address? How many children know their parents' names?" she asked. "We've picked up children walking around who have just wandered off. They can't tell you where they live. They can't tell you their parents' name, where they work, nothing. They don't know anything. I'm talking about first- and second-graders. Even younger children can learn this."

"What we do is give them Junior MP cards, and we'll fill out that information and tell them they should always carry it. If they get lost or a policeman asks their names and where they live, they've got it.

Little things like that add up, she said. "Do they know how to answer the telephone? Do they know they're not supposed to tell a caller that Mommy and Daddy aren't home? Do they know not to answer the door? Is the fire department's number by the phone? Do they know how to dial the phone? Some parents won't let their children touch the telephone. We've had incidents where things like that have come up, and the children didn't know what to do. They were just totally dumbfounded. One, we don't give children enough credit for the intelligence that they do have. And, two, we hurt them instead of help them by isolating them. You don't want to scare them, because it's been proven that scare tactics don't work. You need to have them know they can survive without you."

The military and civilian police, the FBI and parents of missing children have the same goal — the swift reunion of parents and children. But the first steps are always taken at home.

THE ALABAMA PANZER

Story and Photos by John Reichley

THE Normandy invasion of 40 years ago, as historic as it was, was not the only important military event of 1944. Nor was it the first time American soldiers faced German soldiers on European soil.

One German soldier, a member of an elite tank unit, had already met Americans in Italy a few months earlier. He was aware of D-Day, however. He heard about it in a series of hospitals from fellow Germans who had been wounded at Normandy.

Heinrich Mueller's longest day had taken place at Salerno, Italy, earlier in 1944. Today he and his wife, Ingeborg, live in Alabama, and he enjoys reminiscing about events of 40 years ago.

Mueller was born in the mountains of Silesia in the eastern part of Germany. In 1941, at age 18, he was drafted into the Luftwaffe, the German air force. After training he was sent to Russia to take part in the air war against the Soviets.

In 1942 a strange thing happened to Mueller — he was drafted again. "We needed men in the German army," he said. "Hermann Goering, the Luftwaffe commander, agreed to supply the manpower for an armored division. He insisted it be called the 'Hermann Goering Division,' and it was. We wore air force insignia and distinctive uniforms. Army panzer insignia was bordered by pink; ours was bordered by white."

Asked if he volunteered for tank duty he quickly answered, "No. I was double-drafted — first into the Luftwaffe, then into the army. In Germany at that time, you went where you were told to go." He was told to go to Utrecht, Holland, for training.

"It wasn't so much fun," he recalled. "It was basic training all over again. I had learned all about an airplane. Now I had to learn all about a tank. I had some mechanical ability so they made me a driver."

The new panzer division traveled widely and quickly through Holland and Germany to Bordeaux, France, southern Italy, then Sicily. It was scheduled to join Rommel in North Africa, but was held in Sicily when the Afrika Korps surrendered in April 1943.



Above, Heinrich Mueller today with his pet dachshund, Snoopy. • Right, Ingeborg and Heinrich Mueller at home. • Mueller (right) in 1943, with a wartime buddy in Sicily.

Mueller first fought Americans at Gela, Sicily, and was impressed by their firepower and fighting savvy. "In our first engagement we lost 36 tanks. Most of our damage came from naval gunfire. It was the first time I had been exposed to it, and it was terrible. Our unit lost most of its equipment and materiel."

His first impression of Amer-

JOHN A. REICHLEY, a retired Army public affairs officer, works at the Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

ican soldiers was that they were "very tough." "They just kept coming at us. We were fighting defensive battles and were forced to keep pulling back."

The Hermann Goering Division was chopped up pretty badly in Sicily and withdrawn to Naples to refit. It returned to the front at Salerno. There, in heavy street fighting, Mueller said he made "quite a mistake for a tanker."

"I got out of my tank. When I did that, I was as vulnerable as any infantryman. In fact, an infantryman threw a grenade that exploded and broke my leg. I hurt all over, and later they dug 60 pieces of shrapnel out of me. I was also weakened by malaria."

But the tough little tanker wasn't taken prisoner. He made it to the safety of the German lines and was evacuated to Innsbruck, Austria. The resort hotel Maria Teresa was made into a hospital.

"We were sure the Americans would not bomb the resort area because they would want to go skiing there after the war. We were wrong. They bombed us for sure, and we were evacuated again.

"I ended up months later on the outskirts of Berlin. They gave me a rifle and said that just beause I couldn't walk didn't mean I couldn't shoot. We patients were joined by Latvian and Estonian SS units. They told us what the Russians had been doing in towns they captured. There were also wounded soldiers there from Normandy, so I heard all about their 'longest day.' "

The patients fought back when the Russians attacked Berlin. "Only six men were left from my hospital unit," Mueller said. "We knew the end was near, and didn't want to be taken by the Russians. We hobbled over to the British lines and surrendered. The date was May 8, 1945, the same day my country surrendered, but I didn't know that at the time."

He spent several months in a British POW camp and was released in late 1945. The Russians occupied his former part of Germany, and he didn't want to return there. He knew his wife wasn't in Silesia, but he had no idea where she was. A few months later, quite by accident, they were reunited, and lived subsequently in France, Germany, Canada and the United States.

Mueller said it was pretty simple how he found his way to the southern end of the Appalachians. "My wife's cousin married a Russian who became a college professor. He was teaching in Alabama and advised me to go to Anniston, near Fort McClellan, and find work in a steel mill. I worked there for a while, then got a job at Jacksonville (Ala.) State University. I've been here 22 years now."

Although the "air force soldier" left the military many years ago, an interest in weapons and uniforms is still in his blood. Several years ago he heard an announcement offering ROTC cadets a ride in a National Guard tank at a Fort McClellan range. Mueller was the first person at the ROTC building that Saturday morning, accompanied by a huge basket of fried chicken.

"When you are on the tanks, you get hungry. I know," he said. He volunteered for the first ride, "to show the cadets how it's done."

At an ROTC graduation ceremony he had an unusual reunion. The father of one of the cadets was a veteran of the 3rd Infantry Division, a unit that had fought Mueller's in Italy.

"It was quite interesting for me to at last meet one of those tough GIs from 1944," Mueller said. The two old soldiers warmed up even more after they determined the former Marneman was not the one who had wounded Mueller with the hand grenade. "Now if I ever run across that fellow. . . " he trailed off.

Mueller recently had a more meaningful reunion. His brother, Helmut, who had been interned in a French POW camp, visited from West Germany. A third brother, Martin, was a POW of the Americans and lives in East Germany today. Heinrich hasn't seen him since 1947 but the two have kept in touch by mail.

The Muellers have grown to love Alabama. Mueller is the supervisor of heating and air conditioning at the university and his wife works at the Fort McClellan hospital.

The ex-Hermann Goering Division soldier has not forgotten the events he was part of 40 years ago, nor does he want to forget. "It's nice to think back, but it's more important to think ahead. Thinking ahead, I think we'll stay in our adopted homeland forever." □





courtesy Heinrich Mueller

SHOOT FOR THE BEST

Story and Photo by Capt. Peter Martin



IN its colonial days, the United States was a nation of riflemen because marksmanship was a vital part of everyday living. That fact paid military dividends in the fight for independence.

Since those times, the world has seen many changes — more complex and destructive weapons. Tanks. Planes. Missiles. And yet, what was true in 1776 still holds today: The infantryman is the ultimate weapon.

The ability to shoot well is a basic measure of a good soldier. And precisely because marksmanship is primarily a martial art today, it is one thing the average Army recruit knows nothing about. Marksmanship is a learned art.

With this in mind, the Army Marksmanship Unit was formed in 1956. AMU, at Fort Benning, Ga., is the headquarters for the Army team and for regional Marksmanship Training units at Fort George G. Meade, Md.; Fort Riley, Kan.; and Fort Ord, Calif. These units raise Army marksmanship proficiency and represent the Army in national and international competitions.

Each MTU has two officers and 21 enlisted and civilian personnel. From September to February each year MTUs train soldiers at installations for which they are responsible. From March through August the units' ranks swell to more than 100 as they prepare for the All-Army, interservice and national competitions.

MTUs select soldiers from posts in April for advanced marksmanship training leading up to the All-Army championships. Selections are based on soldiers' scores in post championships. After the All-Army championships, the top shooters form the National Trophy Group that represents the Army at interservice and national levels. Standards are high. Soldiers must have shooting potential and also must show that they are totally professional.

In August, after the Nationals, soldiers return to home posts to share their marksmanship training. As they share their skills, they discover other soldiers who show a high level of marksmanship and an ability to teach. These shooters are considered for an MTU assignment.

Sp4 Charles Buck, 27, a wire/switchboard operator from Albuquerque, N.M., is a typical selectee. A promising shooter, Buck was selected two years ago to his battalion's rifle team. He made the post team and shot well enough at the Forces Command regional matches to earn a place on the Eastern Region team. He trained with veteran shooters, went to the All-Army championships, and qualified for the National Trophy Group.

After his return from the Nationals, Buck was assigned to the post MTU and helped run the division and corps matches and trained new shooters. The following year he again represented the Army and his performance earned him an MTU assign-

CAPTAIN PETER MARTIN is commander of Marksmanship Training Unit 1, Fort George G. Meade, Md.

ment. His scores continue to climb, and he hopes to join the elite ranks of competitors who earn the Distinguished Riflemans Badge and become members of the President's One Hundred.

"I'm proud to wear the Army shooting team patch," Buck said, giving this advice to hopefuls: "Do everything you can to shoot in the post matches, because that's where it all starts."

Sgt. Jon E. Lone, a 28-year-old mortarman from Brighton, Mich., started shooting at the battalion level five years ago. He worked his way up that year to division, post and finally to the Eastern Region teams.

"I was able to hold my own that year, but was not selected to the National Trophy Group," Lone said. "I returned to my company, where I used my experience to teach unit marksmanship classes." The next year he worked his way up again and this time made it to the National Trophy Group.

"I did very well that year and was assigned to an MTU that fall," he said. "The following year I earned the Distinguished Rifleman designation and became a member of the President's One Hundred." Lone went on to shoot well enough to compete on the Army team which won the national championships. His advice: "New shooters must have a desire to be good, must have goals and must want to help improve Army marksmanship."

While the number of Army women involved in competitive shooting is small, those who have pursued advanced marksmanship have quickly risen to national standing. SSgt. Al Sylvia Procter, a 29-year-old MP from Newport News, Va., is NCOIC of the MTU 1 pistol section at Fort Meade.

"My unit at Fort Bragg (N.C.) was looking for pistol shooters," she said. "I signed up, was selected, and we took second place in the corps matches. I've been involved in shooting since that time. My goal is to make the 1988 U.S. Olympic team." Procter feels that more women are not involved because marksmanship isn't a priority with women.

"They haven't been conditioned to shooting and some are dissuaded because there are so many men involved," she said. "Women can compete with men in the shooting game because the emphasis is on concentration. Women can handle the mental discipline as well as men. The field is wide open for women. If they are really interested, they should go for it."

Being able to shoot well is important for the soldiers assigned to the MTUs. Being able to teach others is just as important. The MTU instructors spend a great deal of time on the road giving clinics. The largest part of their training mission is with rifle marksmanship, both on posts and at ROTC detachments.

A recent clinic at Fort Jackson, S.C., is typical of those MTUs offered at a post. MTU 1 evaluated marksmanship instruction provided to trainees and conducted a train-the-trainer clinic for drill instructors.

Train-the-trainer clinics are aimed at creating a cadre that can train soldiers at the unit level and can train others to be instructors. Marksmanship clinics have also proved very popular when conducted prior to post championships and have given many soldiers the basics needed to compete at this level.

Both small-bore rifle and pistol clinics are popular in ROTC units. These sessions introduce cadets to marksmanship and offer them the chance to meet some of the nation's best shooters. The techniques ROTC instructors and cadets learn can influence a school's shooting program for many years and give future Army leaders a sound background in marksmanship skills.

MTU 1 last year introduced a one-week small arms training course to teach basic pistol marksmanship to Army, Defense Department and civilian law enforcement personnel.

The first class was given to agents of the Defense Criminal Investigative Service, Office of the DOD Inspector General. A student in that first course was Joseph Sherick, the inspector general, who attended to ensure his agents received the best marksmanship instruction available.

"The course met my fondest expectations in every way," Sherick said. "I was especially impressed with the competence and professionalism of all the instructors. I couldn't ask for better." All new DCIS agents now attend the course.

Sniper and countersniper instruction using the M-21 sniper rifle is available from all marksmanship units. USAMU provides a two-week course in the fall of each year while MTU 1 provides a three-week course May through November.

Other assistance provided includes M-60 machine gun clinics, referee support for all post championships, junior programs and help in various adult safety and educational programs. MTU instructors teach both military and civilian groups. MTUs adapt training to a unit's requirements. If there is a special need, MTUs develop special training.

To obtain support from an MTU, call first to discuss requirements and training dates (see list). Next, send a formal request to the MTU on unit letterhead, signed by the unit commander. Once this is received, training will be confirmed and final arrangements made. Training is provided at no cost to the unit.

MTUs have a lot to offer, but units have to take advantage. Teddy Roosevelt once said, "The only bullets that count are those that hit. A soldier who cannot shoot is a soldier who counts for little in battle." Is your unit ready? □

Marksmanship Units

U.S. Army Marksmanship Unit
Fort Benning, Ga. 31905
AUTOVON 835-7174

Marksmanship Training Unit 1
Fort George G. Meade, Md. 20755
AUTOVON 923-2286

Marksmanship Training Unit 5
Fort Riley, Kan. 66442
AUTOVON 856-3211

Marksmanship Training Unit 6
Fort Ord, Calif. 93941
AUTOVON 929-2601

Reserve Marksmanship
HQDA, DAAR-TRU
Washington, D.C. 20310
AUTOVON 225-0877

National Guard MTU
P.O. Box 17267
Nashville, Tenn. 37217
AUTOVON 446-6300

WHITE SANDS: ON THE EDGE OF TOMORROW

Story and Photos by Sgt. Maj. Mike Mason

AT 5:29:45 a.m., Mountain War Time, July 16, 1945, the world was thrust into the Atomic Age with a blinding flash and a bang the likes of which had never been seen or heard before.

The event was the test of the world's first atomic bomb. The site was a remote area of a former bombing and gunnery range, which only seven days before had been designated White Sands Proving Ground.

A little more than two months later, on Sept. 26, a Tiny Tim sounding rocket was fired at White Sands. Compared to the first test, the rocket firing might seem insignificant. The firing, however, was the first in a series of Army rocket tests and experiments at White Sands. Those tests led to the development of the Jupiter-C rocket. That rocket blasted the first U.S. satellite, Explorer I, into orbit and launched the United States into space age.

The proving ground, located in southern New Mexico, was renamed White Sands Missile Range in 1958. WSMR is still involved in the space program. Space shuttle pilots train at White Sands' Northrup air strip, and the strip serves as a back-up landing site for shuttle missions. The Army also provides a communications link for space shuttle missions. WSMR's primary mission, however, remains testing. As the range's name implies, most test projects involve missiles. Short-range missiles are fired within the 100-by-40-mile confines of WSMR. Long-range missiles can be fired into WSMR from launch sites as far away as Utah.

In addition to firing missiles, WSMR people can subject equipment to a variety of tests. A 45-foot-high, 100-foot-long solar furnace, one of the world's largest, can expose an object to 5,000 degrees Fahrenheit. WSMR testers can take an item and freeze it, subject it to nuclear radiation, dip it in salt water and use it and abuse it in any way needed to see whether it will stand up as it should.

"Our whole operation is a quality assurance test," explained Capt. Helmut Hass. Hass, assigned to WSMR's Army Materiel Test and Evaluation Directorate, is the OIC of the Roland Air Defense System test team. His team was wrapping up the first phase of the Roland missile deployment readiness verification test last summer.

"Hughes Aircraft and Boeing Aerospace make the Roland for the United States," Hass continued. "We have already verified that the missile does what it is supposed to do. We are now trying to verify that the firing unit does what it is supposed to do. And we found a lot of things that it does not do that it should. Now it is Missile Command's decision, the project management, to decide whether or not to improve it or to modify it or leave it as it is."

In addition to their regularly scheduled tests, Hass' group ran an operations demonstration. The opdemo was a group of tracking and firing missions run in a field environment.

"We were asked to do an opdemo," Hass explained, "because we're the only people who are familiar with the Roland system. Normally, we do not do field-type exercises. That created big problems for us because White Sands doesn't have sleeping bags, tents and a lot of other things that TO&E Army units have.

"But with help from the New Mexico National Guard and Fort Bliss we were able to get our equipment. We went out and did it, and it was successful all the way. The maintenance guys and operators worked day and night.

"We ended it on the third day with a live-fire exercise. We had some problems. The crews reacted by disengaging part of the fire unit, clearing the problem and, in a degraded mode, engaging our three drones. We had three hits.

"We're used to firing off the launch pad here. We have safety people, 20 different communications nets. We have commo with the whole world. We have all these things. We're not used to going to the field."

By going to the field, though, the team found out some things they wouldn't have noticed on a launch pad.

"We found a lot of little things," said 1st Lt. Dale Doxtater. "We learned about the radios that were in it. We weren't real familiar with them because, back here, we don't work with them day in and day out. It was a good shakedown. We found out little things that, no matter how many times you fire from the pad, you won't find about."

The team recommended some changes to the Roland, based on their field experiences.

"The seats for the commander and gunner should have a little more padding in them," explained test team member SSgt. James Armstrong. "With the weight configuration in this particular vehicle, you get more bounce on the back end. At five miles an hour on a smooth road, it is like a car going 35 or 40 down a gravel road. It's that drastic. So you have to be real careful how you drive.

"We also recommended a knee restraint for the gunner's cage. When you're sitting in there, you're kind of scrunched up in about a 30-inch-square place. There's no place for your legs to go, so your circulation gets bad. You have a tendency to let your knee hang out — if the turret rotates, you could lose a knee."

Despite a few shortcomings, the team members agreed the Roland is a good system. The Roland will be going to the New Mexico National Guard and will be part of the rapid deployment force.

"It's going to be a very good weapon for the RDF," Doxtater said. "You can put it in place with a minimum of support. It's something the RDF can put down and, within three minutes of landing, be ready to fight the battle. That's assuming they haven't jiggled a wire loose somewhere."

"After what we put it through up there," added Armstrong, "I don't think that's going to be a problem."

During an air-mobility test, the team took the Roland to Fort Bliss, Texas, loaded it onto a C-130 and flew with it to a dirt strip. They put the firing unit into operation immediately.

"You might have a big variance between the time your prime mover and the firing unit arrive, because they come in separate aircraft," Armstrong continued. "We proved the fire unit could operate off the tac-loader



Above, the missile park on main post reflects some White Sands Missile Range history. • Below, clearing the 4,000-square-mile range and recovering missiles keeps aviation crews busy.

the Air Force uses to load the equipment. Once we off-loaded the fire unit we had to clear the strip for the next aircraft to come in, and we left it on the tac-loader and provided radar coverage and protection for the other aircraft coming in."

Test teams like Hass' need support. Meteorological specialists make ground observations and launch weather balloons night and day. Other people provide support ranging from communications, to documentation, to roadblocks.

"Roadblocks are a big thing here," said SFC Donald Thomas, MP operations sergeant. "Highway 70 runs through the range, and Highway 54 runs parallel with it. So, for example, when we tested the Pershing II we had somewhere in the vicinity of 25 roadblocks. We have some type of missile going off here at White Sands that requires us to block the roads almost daily."

"There are also people who get upset because you're stopping traffic," MP PFC Warren Caskey said. "All you can do is say, 'I'm sorry,' and try to be as polite as possible. You have to explain to them that they are being stopped for their own safety. These are test missiles and if something does go wrong when they are in the middle of a hot area it could be dangerous. So far there's never been any problem with that — anybody getting hurt — as far as I know.

"Nine out of 10 people you get on a highway block are very friendly. They kind of get excited about seeing a missile firing. They ask questions like where it's coming from and you try to point it out as best you can. And they ask if they can see it. Sometimes you can see it and sometimes you can't."

The MPs are also responsible for making sure that, when needed, civilians are evacuated from either or both of two extension areas outside the north and west limits of the range. Three civilian range riders notify those people when a firing dictates that they leave their home for the day. MPs also have to check danger areas within the range before a firing.

"My job," PFC Trent McRath said, "is what they call evac. I go to the sites in the hot areas, the areas that the missiles fly over, to make sure that no one is there. I'm all over



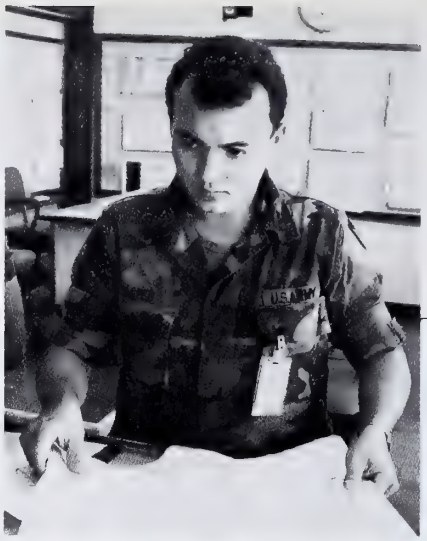
the southern part of the range. Range control gives us a list of sites where people may be."

WSMR's size requires aircraft to evacuate range areas before a firing. That air support comes from WSMR's Army Air Operation directorate, based at nearby Holloman Air Force Base.

"We fly all types of missions," said 1st Lt. Joseph T. Baker, flight platoon leader. "We fly search and recovery for all the different missile systems they fire out here and we support almost every project on the range. We fly people to remote sites and we fly VIP missions for the range. There are so many different kinds of missions, tracking missions, you name it."

"Our bread and butter could be demonstrated by the Pershing missile mission we flew yesterday," said Maj.





Left, an MP sergeant at range control checks with his people on roadblocks. Many White Sands missile firings require roadblocks on highways that run next to and through the range. • An Army Atmospheric Sciences Laboratory meteorologist checks weather data for a test.

Lee Carter, the directorate operations officer. "We were out well before daylight, clearing the range, making sure the range was safe to shoot on. We used mostly scout helicopters, OH-58s.

"Clearing the ranges is basically running a scout mission with an MP on board. If there are people on the range we let the MP out to go over and talk to them and make sure that they depart the range."

"Yesterday morning," Baker added, "we went down Highway 54. They had roadblocks up but needed somebody to fly up and down the road. We removed some people who had set up their own little shooting range about 50 meters off the road out there. If it hadn't been for the helicopter, they never would have been seen and would have been in a danger area for the missile firing."

"Then as it got close to the shooting time," Carter continued, "we moved people into position with the Hueys, including both VIP and worker flights. Once the missile was shot, we went with the scouts to locate the various components on the range. This morning they're out there with the Hueys to bring the various booster sections and things back to civilization, where project people can work on them."

"Search and recovery missions can be difficult," Baker explained. "It depends upon what they're firing. Some things are easier to find than others. Sometimes you'll be out there all day looking for it. Then again, it depends on what kind of plotting information we get from headquarters if we don't actually see an impact.

"I think it's a great assignment," Baker added. "I really enjoy it. There are plenty of opportunities for a lot of good flying — just different types of flying in an environment where you have a high-density altitude year-round. And you get some pretty rough winds and you've got the mountains. We've got a lot of sites we go to up in the mountains, so you get a lot of tricky mountain flying. It's a challenge. It's a good job, a good assignment."

"It's completely different from any other place I've worked," said SSgt. Nancy Palmer. Palmer is NCOIC of the communications section in range control. She and her unit make sure people involved in tests can talk to one another and get whatever data they need from radar and range instrumentation. "There's no other place like White Sands, no other tech control, no other circuit configuration like White Sands. It's all its own world, so it's been a challenge.

"If you pull the wrong plug, then the drones can land on Highway 70, things like that. Normally tech controllers work on data communications strictly or board communications strictly and now I've got radars and computers. It's a whole different ball of wax to get used to."

SSgt. Ted Gomes also finds his WSMR job unique. Gomes is a photographer and shoots documentation photos for a variety of test projects.

"This is a research and development post and a lot of the stuff that comes out here isn't up to snuff yet," Gomes said. "So we shoot pictures that they can send back to the home office and say, 'This is what's wrong, see what you guys can do about it.'

"We work with 70mm high-speed sequential cameras. They can be set for 10 frames per second, 25, 40, up to 75. We normally shoot about 45 frames (about 5½ feet) per second around 1,000th of a second shutter speed. A lot of people ask what the difference is between this and a motion picture camera. The difference is this gives us a straight negative, and it stops action.

Gomes explained that the average mission requires two high-speed cameras. Each gets through about 55 to 60 feet of film before the missile is too far away to see.

"I think this is the greatest opportunity for a photographer in the Army. You get to work with equipment you'll never see anywhere else. And we still shoot the regular military stuff too, like promotions and awards ceremonies, so we don't lose touch with that.

"The civilians are the project photographers. The military are transient, so we're never really assigned to a project per se. We just work on all of them, which I think is pretty good, because we get experience with all the projects. We get familiar with all the missile systems."

First Lt. Daryl Spiewak and the members of his explosive ordnance disposal team also get familiar with the various missile systems tested on WSMR. In addition to handling normal EOD duties, the team develops render-safe procedures for many of the items tested.

Working in EOD at White Sands has hazards beyond those found in the average EOD unit, Spiewak explained. When checking out unexploded ordnance, the specialists have to be wary of not only rattlesnakes, but ordnance markings.

"Just because something is painted blue doesn't mean it's a practice or dummy round," Spiewak pointed out. "Color codes are for project purposes rather than to indicate filler.

"EOD work here is really rewarding. It's constantly changing because of the new items. There is no other unit in the world like the one here at White Sands," said Spiewak, echoing the feelings of so many other WSMR people.

There may well be no other place in the world like White Sands. Since it played host to the dawning of the Atomic Age, White Sands has been on the edge of tomorrow, testing missiles and other systems that will carry the Army, Navy and Air Force through the 1990s. □

THE RANGE RIDER

Sgt. Maj. Mike Mason

BILL Bates is a range rider. And he looks the role. The broad brim of his Stetson-style straw hat shades a face slightly lined by the years and weathered by a lifetime of working outdoors.

A pack of unfiltered cigarettes bulges the pocket of his Western shirt and a wide belt with large rectangular buckle cinches his faded bluejeans. Scuff marks show through the polish on his brown pointed-toed, high-heeled cowboy boots.

He speaks in a soft Southwestern drawl that makes the word "help" sound like "hep." Bates is certainly not a drug store cowboy.

Nor is he like the range rider of the early TV series with that name. He doesn't ride the plains, shooting up desperadoes, making the Old West safe for decent folk.

Bates rides White Sands Missile Range, an expanse of mountainous desert in southern New Mexico, keeping it safe for missile firing. He has been riding the White Sands range for 21 years. Before that he rode a range of a different sort. Bates had been a rancher near Cloudcroft, N. M., just east of White Sands in the Sacramento Mountains. Ranching is a tough business, though. Too many dry years can empty a man's pockets. When Bates found himself in need of a salary, he went to work for the Army.

Now Bates lives with two other range riders at Hardin Ranch, in the rugged San Andres mountains which border the western edge and then angle across through the center of the northern part of the missile range.

Their main job is to keep two- and four-legged trespassers from wandering into areas where they could be hurt during missile firings.

"We patrol all of White Sands Missile Range," Bates said. "That is a very large area — 100 miles long, 40 miles wide, and extensions on the northern and western sides of White Sands that are inhabited by ranchers."

The extension areas, although off the range, are sometimes needed as a safety buffer during missile firings. When that happens, the range riders notify the people living in those areas.

"In this (north) extension area, probably 60 or 70 families have to be contacted and given notice, as per agreement with White Sands that they will evacuate the area for one of these firings," he explained. At other times the riders have to evacuate another extension area on the range's western boundary. Thirty to 40 families live there.

"That is one of our main duties," explained Bates. "That, along with patrolling the perimeter of White Sands and areas to see if there are trespassers. At times we have quite a problem with livestock, especially in a wet year when the rainfall causes so many surface plants to build and grow. The livestock sense it and follow the places where the rain falls, for the feed and so forth.

"There is very little fencing to distinguish White Sands proper from adjoining ranch property. There is some fencing, but not a great amount. At times when this (wet years) prevails we take our horses and trailers, go to a particular area, contact the owners and ask him to join us and move those livestock off White Sands."

The remainder of the range riders' time is spent patrolling the range, checking for fence breaks, searching for the occasional lost person and human trespassers.

"One thing that we don't have any more that we had up until 1975, 1976," Bates said, "was rumors of an immense treasure about mid-range area on the west side. Sometimes it took the whole military police company, all five of the range riders we had then and a little borrowed help to try to keep everybody out of there.

"It was quite a controversial deal. It (the treasure rumor) was a good selling job of an old fella. His name was Doc Noss. He supposedly had knowledge of $300 million worth of gold buried in Victorio Peak. It was Maximilian's treasure and some of Bonaparte's and I don't know who-all. It was a dandy," Bates said, chuckling. "It was a hoax to sell stock by this old doc. He wasn't a doc really, but everybody called him doc. He was killed because he didn't have what he said he had."

The federal government, New Mexico State government and several interested groups became embroiled in a court battle over ownership of the treasure, according to Bates.

"There was one group trying to sue another group, saying they'd been allowed to enter because of improper security and had removed $27 million worth of that gold, see. Well, here we go again. They finally put a little vacation-type trailer there and we made that home for about three years, guarding it, trying to keep people from making these claims."

Finally a team from the Stanford Research Institute, Calif., was brought in to map underground features with ground radar. No gold was found, but the researchers said that the possibility of an underground cavern did exist.

"We don't have the problems as much any more. But there are a few who insist that it's there. Every once in a while we find another one there. I guess they figure the 'other fella' didn't know where to dig."

Bates says he enjoys his job, but he doesn't want to spend the rest of his days rounding up stray fortune hunters and other people's cattle. He hopes soon to have enough put aside to be able to go back to Cloudcroft and ranching. □



EDITOR'S NOTE: Bill Bates' nest egg was apparently big enough—he retired recently.

THE SPECIAL PRIDE

Story and Photos by Maj. Tom Williams

IN 1934, Anthony J. Dimond, Alaska's delegate to Congress, attempted to have military bases built in his territory, not only for Alaska's protection but for the country's. "Establish bases at Anchorage or Fairbanks, also the Aleutians. I say to you, defend the United States by defending Alaska." His plea for help fell on deaf ears.

Eight years later, when Japan occupied the Aleutian islands of Kiska and Attu, Congress finally acted. The military built posts and airfields, and for the first time, connected many Alaskan cities together with roads and rail lines.

From that point on, Alaska has not stopped growing — in population, wealth and importance. The task, the challenge, of protecting America's Last Frontier belongs to the arctic soldiers of the 172nd Infantry Brigade (Alaska).

"Our mission," said Brig. Gen. Gerald H. Bethke, brigade commander, "is to defend Alaska's territorial integrity. That means we have to have a combat effective brigade that can conduct sustained operations in an arctic environment." In order to be combat-effective, the 172nd focuses on training, maintenance, fitness, discipline, conduct and teamwork.

Probably the most important of the "Big 6" is fitness. "In a harsh environment such as Alaska's," Bethke said, "soldiers have to be both mentally and physically fit to sustain the stress. And they must possess the individual soldier skills. It's up to our leaders to ensure that their soldiers are trained and taken care of. This is the greatest test of leadership in any climate of the world."

"The critical element is that it is so damn demanding," echoed Lt. Col. David R. E. Hale. "You have much less left over as a leader here than you would in a normal environment." Hale commands the 6th Battalion, 327th Infantry, at Fort Wainwright, the northernmost infantry battalion in the Army. Hale explained that a leader has to survive in the environment first, and then lead with whatever is left over.



Far left, left, Sp5 Jon M. Chelgren

Top, a soldier waits for the word to move out during a live-fire exercise. • Left, soldiers of the 172nd Infantry try ice climbing at Sheridan Glacier, Alaska.

"Another thing is that some traditional leadership elements, where you set the example, and how hard you push yourself and your men, can be dangerous up here," Hale continued. "If you get on a macho kick — 'I'll stay out there longer than anyone else,' or 'I'll do this, and that better' — the next thing you know, you're a cold weather casualty.

"It's very hard to tell aggressive young soldiers and officers that they don't prove how good a leader they are by being the guy who stays out in the stuff the longest. All they end up doing is denying their squad or platoon the leadership that they have to offer."

Luckily, the brigade has leaders like SFC Bruce Wendler. "The hardest thing is taking care of my men," he said. "This is a real situation in the winter and people can get hurt. But if you keep them motivated and take care of them, they won't mind the conditions much and will do their job. And it's sometimes the little things that count.

"I try to get their rucksacks, tents and equipment up to them fast — or even truck them in rather than have them carry them. If you treat them right, train them in the areas that they need, they'll do what you want and their job."

Wendler and the other leaders in the 172nd have an advantage. They have the same soldiers found in any other unit in the Army, with the same needs, wants and desires. But their soldiers have special pride.

"I guess what sets them apart," Wendler continued, "is their pride in being arctic soldiers, arctic infantrymen. We can run farther, dig deeper, walk farther, suffer more and fight harder. That's the motivating factor because no one up here really enjoys the winter. It's pretty miser-



Members of the 172nd Infantry are proud to be arctic soldiers because Alaska is perhaps the most challenging assignment in the Army. Foxholes still have to be dug, range cards prepared and supplies moved — but the harsh environment makes every job harder.







able this far north."

Alaskan winters are miserable and it usually takes one winter to get used to conditions. Besides that, the missions arctic soldiers' perform are really the same there as anywhere else.

"We still have the mission-essential ARTEP tasks," Bethke said, "like movement-to-contact, defense, airborne and air assault operations. The only difference in Alaska is how you do it. The basic fundamentals of soldiering — dig a foxhole, place out security, those types of things — are the same whether here or in Europe. The difference is the environment."

Because of the weather and environment, most units divide their training into two periods of the year. From April to September, the emphasis is on individual and small unit training such as SQTs, Expert Infantryman Badge, and glacier and mountain training. During the coldest months — September to April — units conduct the majority of their tactical training and participate in exercises like Brim Frost.

"We place the most emphasis on the defense, the night attack and airmobile operations," said Maj. Dan Nichols, battalion executive officer. "If we do those right, everything else falls in."

Knowing individual skills and being able to conduct an attack may sound easy, but that's not always the case in Alaska.

"We had one exercise," Nichols added, "where it took almost 18 hours to march three clicks (kilometers). Sometimes you have to stop, set up the tents and regroup. The mission may be to survive first, then attack."

"No matter what type of training we do," Hale continued, "an integral part is cold weather training. We talk about it and practice proper cold weather injury prevention. We're not afraid of extreme weather, but we do respect it."

Alaska offers the extremes. Temperatures are below zero in the



winter and the ground is frozen two and three feet down. During the summer, temperatures climb to 70 or 80 degrees and the ground turns to mush. Because of the weather, ground movements can be difficult — and different.

Besides the reliable LPCs — leather personnel carriers — soldiers in Alaska learn to use vapor-barrier boots and snow shoes, and skis as alternate means of transportation. These help the soldier move. Moving his equipment is different too.

Although soldiers carry their rucksacks — 50 to 60 pounds' worth — while marching, they drop them off before attacking an objective. Once the attack is completed soldiers need not only their rucksacks, but shelter against the 30, 40 or 50 degrees below zero.

Shelters and equipment are carried on *ahkios*, or sleds. Normally, each squad has an ahkio that is pulled by a snow machine. Inside are the squad's tent, food, stove and fuel. Getting soldiers and their equipment to the same place at the same time is difficult. According to Hale, in theory this works great. In reality, it doesn't always.

"It just takes training," he said, "to gain the confidence that you can survive, operate and do all the things an infantry unit is supposed to do — maybe a lot slower and with more difficulty, but you can do them.

"It's cold, you're moving four or five clicks and getting tired and sweaty. When you stop, your shirt and socks are wet. You don't have your rucksack and tent because they're following you. We go places that the ahkios can't get to — blown-down trees or it's too high. Then it takes time to get the soldiers' equipment to them.

"Knowing the conditions will not always be favorable, we train to prevent cold weather injuries. Things like marching with parkas open and closing them when we stop moving. Surviving and accomplishing the mission is hard, but it can be done."

Learning to cope with a harsh environment isn't all work. A lot of it is play. That's where off-duty recreation and facilities are important. In addition to indoor pools, gyms and rec centers, many units continue outdoor sports during the winter with hockey or broom ball — hockey played with a basketball and brooms.

"It becomes important," Hale continued, "to emphasize recreational activities. The human tendency is to say, 'Oh, God, it's 40 below. Let's just sit here and not do anything."

But not doing anything in Alaska is difficult. If gyms and organized sports won't do, there are sports like hunting moose or Dall's sheep and fishing for salmon. Each post has its own ski lodge, and for the prospector, there's gold panning along rivers and streams.

"The outdoors gets a hold of you," Bethke said. "When I walk through the barracks, I don't see expensive stereos, but commercial backpacks, fishing, ski and camping gear. Being assigned here is the first time many soldiers are offered an opportunity to do those kinds of things. And those types of outdoor activities encourage soldiers to live outdoors. It becomes easier for them. They gain the confidence that they can survive out there."

The challenge. Always the challenge.

"We do some unique and challenging things here," Hale said. "We climb glaciers and cross arctic tundra and streams. We train above the Arctic Circle, where everything is frozen. And that's a challenge — it's not the same as going out to the field and pushing over the same hills of say, Fort Benning, all the time."

From a soldier's point of view, Bethke added, Alaska is the most challenging assignment in the Army. "We have good facilities, a good training program and room to train in. When soldiers leave here they can say, 'I'm an arctic soldier. I can cross-country ski. I can walk on snow shoes and climb a glacier. I met the challenge of Alaska.' "

America's Last Frontier is a challenge not only because of its harsh conditions, but also because of the state's importance. The Alaskan Pipeline runs 800 miles through the state, supplying about 30 percent of this country's oil. Add to that Alaska's size and location. From Point Barrow, the northernmost town in the United States, south over the Wrangell Mountains to Juneau, Alaska is 586,412 square miles. At its nearest point, the Soviet Union's Big Diomede Island is only 1½ miles away.

Defend the United States by defending Alaska remains true today.

"Defending the United States by defending Alaska is the job of the arctic soldiers. It's not a problem," Bethke said, "just a challenge." □



With Alaska's fields and pipeline supplying 30 percent of the nation's oil, the 172nd Infantry Brigade's defense readiness is critical.

THE INFANTRY MOVES INTO THE 21ST CENTURY

Story and Photos by SSgt. Victoria Mouze

SOLDIERS have a lot to say when it comes to their combat vehicles. If a vehicle rates as combat-worthy, the crews will let you know. And if the vehicle rates as "OK, but . . . " well, the crews will let you know that too. After all, their lives depend on what that vehicle can or can't do.

They become even more vocal when the vehicle is a new system. Those who love it are instantly struck by Cupid's arrow. For them, there will never be another. For others, a period of adjustment has to pass before they come around, if they ever do.

When Company C, 1st Battalion (Mechanized), 41st Infantry, 2nd Armored Division, Fort Hood, Texas, took its M-2 Bradley infantry fighting vehicles out for an ARTEP last October, squads and crews were still going through the "getting-to-know-each-other" phase. The unit had received the M-2s, which replace the M-113 armored personnel carriers, in April 1983.

Soldiers had already had the chance to compare the M-2 with the M-113. There was the M-2's improved mobility and firepower, better armor protection, and better day- and night-fighting capabilities — all adding up to an increased squad survival rate.

Now Co. C's soldiers were preparing to move out with the 1st Bn., 67th Armor's M-1 tanks. They made last-minute checks in the assembly area. Those finished with their tasks stood by their tracks. Tension hung in the air as everyone waited for the word to move out.

PFCs David Baartmans and James Barrie stood in the shade cast by Baartmans' M-2. Both drivers, who became friends during 11M (fighting vehicle infantryman) training, discussed their vehicles in the same way sports car enthusiasts discuss performance. The two were psyched up about going out with the tanks. Barrie noted the M-1 has deluxe seats, but the M-2 had one feature over the tanks: "I hear they can't swim as good as we can."

But they weren't sure what they would encounter during the ARTEP with the M-1 unit. They knew that after their road march, they would move into another assembly area. Beyond that, they were taking a "wait and see" attitude. "We just have to wait," Baartmans said. Barrie replied, "I hear one-six-seven really likes long road marches."

Barrie's statement prompted memories. "We road-marched all



night long," Baartmans said.

Later that day, Baartmans and Barrie moved out to the field with their unit. M-2s cut across Fort Hood's training area. One, then two, then three, then a series zipped over well-traveled dirt roads. By the time dust clouds settled, the M-2s had disappeared. Soldiers would go through three days of movement-to-contact, attack, delay, defense, river crossings and simulated NBC attacks before the ARTEP was over.

During the final day, PFC Ronald Felix, an M-2 driver, helped his crew camouflage their track. PFC Bruce Neyens, a gunner, talked as Felix set up poles for the net. "We really haven't seen that many M-1s," Neyens said. "Our driver said he saw one today. I guess the tanks are moving around us."

"We're behind them," Felix replied. "I know that we can stay up with the M-1s cross-country," Neyens said. He felt that the M-2 drivers weren't allowed to go fast enough.

"We can keep up with the M-1s," said Capt. Thomas Bottom, Co. C commander. "We don't have the problem of the M-1s running away from us. When we used M-113s, there was just no way we could keep up with the M-1s. Those tanks move out fast." While the M-113 has a 212-horsepower diesel engine, the M-2 packs a 500-horsepower turbo-charged diesel.

Bottom remarked that the older soldiers used to the M-113 had problems adjusting to the newer vehicle. "They could open up the M-113 and get lots of air and sunshine. The M-2 usually rides buttoned up, so the guys sometimes get motion sickness. They're adjusting. It's a mind-set."

Neyens said that since the M-2 is buttoned up, it gets hot inside. "If I pop open the cargo hatch, we get too much dust. We would rather sit in there and sweat." He said that even though there are fans inside, they sometimes don't work. "Also, one of the fans is blocked by the water tank. It would be real nice if that fan could be moved."

While Neyens feels he won't be ready for combat until he gets more training on the M-2, he's been with the vehicle long enough to know it's better than the M-113. "It's more comfortable and definitely has more firepower."

Co. C got its first experience with the M-2's firepower last July. After completing new equipment training, the company went through gunnery. "The 25mm automatic cannon punches out up to 200 rounds a minute," Bottom said. "The infantry has lacked that awesome firepower until now. The M-2 has moved us into the 21st century."

Besides the 25mm cannon, the M-2 has a 7.62mm machine gun and a TOW missile launcher. Since the vehicle has a stabilized turret, the cannon and machine gun can be fired on the move and remain on target. An integrated day and night sight includes a thermal-imaging device. Crews can also fire during the day through dust, haze and smoke screens. Besides the turret weapons, six firing-post weapons — modified 5.56mm M-16 rifles — are positioned around the vehicle's sides and rear.

Bottom also feels safer in the M-2 than the M-113. Its armor prevents penetration of up to 14.5mm armor-piercing rounds, 155mm overhead artillery bursts and various mines. He said if a round did pierce the armor, a fire extinguisher system would discharge, putting out the fire within a 10th of a second.

"That system is very, very sensitive," he remarked. "We tell our soldiers not to 'flick their Bic' when they're inside. Some people have gotten some very nasty surprises." One soldier who was loading ammunition somehow set off the system. He got covered in the system's white powder.

Bottom is impressed, too, with the ease of maintaining the vehicles. "They're holding up well," he said, noting that his unit had put a lot of miles on its M-2s. "But if something does go out, say, the stabilization system, all the mechanics have to do is find the bad module and replace it." He added that a generator would burn out now and then, "but that is nothing new."

Neyens said that he had problems with the M-2's day and night sight. "Sometimes a pin falls out. When that happens, the mirrors inside the sight can't be moved."

"We used to have problems with those pins falling out," added PFC Christopher Bullock, a turret mechanic. "Before, the crews didn't know what to do when that happened. They do now."

He said that while the mechanics don't pull as much maintenance now compared to when the M-2s first arrived, they still had some problems. "Our PCUs keep blowing," he said.

PCUs, or power converter units, send power to the sights and TOW. "We had four go last week. Other than that, the problems are minimal."

He did note, however, that finding and correcting problems with the M-2 is easy. When he checks a turret part, he removes a metal floor plate and plugs in the simplified test equipment. He then does what the STE tells



When soldiers at Fort Hood, Texas, traded their M-113 personnel carriers for M-2 Bradleys last May, they increased their mobility, firepower and armor protection.



The M-2 offers equipment that includes a stabilized turret and an integrated day and night sight. Crews can shoot the turret weapons on the move and remain on target. At night, they can switch on the night sight and continue firing. They can also use the sight during the day to shoot through haze, dust or smoke screens.

him to do. "Say the cannon is riding too low. The STE tells me to loosen the screw, how much to raise the gun and when to tighten the screw."

When the M-2s go to the field, Bullock follows in an M-113. He carries the STE, parts and tools. "When the M-2s move out, we move out. If an M-2 breaks down, I can fix it right then if I have the right tools and parts." He takes only the parts and tools that are used the most. Those used less frequently are kept in company trains. "If I can't fix the M-2 out in the field, it's sent back to battalion trains and repaired."

He likes working on the M-2, finding the advanced electronics more interesting than just screwing a bolt onto the improved TOW vehicle. "I had a chance to go back to the ITV, but turned it down."

"How quickly a mechanic picks up on the M-2 depends on how long he's been around," said CWO 2 Franklin Villagomez, battalion maintenance technician. "Younger soldiers adapt quicker than the ones who've been around a while."

While Villagomez praised the M-2's speed and 500-horsepower engine, he remarked that M-2 parts were in short supply. "Getting enough replacement parts is the only bad thing about the M-2," he said. "Given the parts, our mechanics can keep the M-2s at a 90 percent operational rate during any combat operation."

"The crews spend more time in tactical situations with the M-2 than they did with the M-113," said 1st Lt. Steven McKnight, battalion maintenance officer. "The M-113 spent a lot of time back in the rear for repairs. With the M-2s' improved maintainability, we can repair them faster. There is just no comparison between the M-113 and the M-2. It's like comparing the Stone Age with the Space Age."

McKnight feels that soldiers who prefer the M-113 will change their minds after they spend more time with the M-2. "There are a lot of guys around here who worked and rode in the M-113s a long time. They like the older vehicles; they're more comfortable with them. They're slowly changing their minds, though. It's just a matter of time." □

TCATA: WHERE THE FUTURE IS NOW

SSgt. Victoria Mouze

PEOPLE at TCATA are getting a glimpse at the Army of the future. They test new equipment and concepts that some day will be introduced into the Army. TCATA is the Training and Doctrine Command's Combined Arms Test Activity at Fort Hood, Texas. What TCATA tests today will benefit soldiers of tomorrow.

TCATA works on a number of tests at a time. While one test is being planned, another is being completed. By August 1985, 32 field tests will have been completed since August 1983. Though TCATA conducts many tests at Fort Hood, it also conducts them at other posts and in Europe and Korea.

One recent Fort Hood test was the operational testing of the M-1E1 Abrams tank, an improved version of the current M-1. The M-1E1 has a 120mm main gun, bigger and more powerful than the M-1's current 105mm.

The platoon that took part in the test received the tanks last November and went through new equipment training developed by TCATA and the Armor Center, Fort Knox, Ky. After that training, the guns were fired to test the weapon's effectiveness. TCATA next put the crews and tanks into a tactical environment.

Putting the tank into the field gave TCATA a chance to test things like mileage and parts usage. "Results from this test will be compared with the results from the M-1 operational test," Col. Lynn Fleming said. "From the data we gathered the Operational Test and Evaluation Agency (Falls Church, Va.) can determine just what those differences are." Fleming is the test director, Combined Arms Test Directorate, TCATA.

While TCATA normally decides how a unit will test a new piece of equipment, team members were silent observers during the M-2 and M-3 vehicles' tactics, doctrine and organization test. When soldiers pulled maintenance on, or trained, ate and slept in their tracks, TCATA data collectors watched without interfering.

"We wanted to test the Bradley's reliability and maintenance in a field environment with minimal TCATA interference," said Maj. Michael Carouthers, operations officer, Combined Arms Test Directorate. "Being silent observers was hard for us. We're used to telling the units what we want them to do. But this time, we didn't dictate the unit's activities. We wanted to see how a normal unit reacted under normal conditions."





TCATA's mission includes testing equipment such as the M-1E1 Abrams tank, top, and • the Bradley fighting vehicles. Future tests are planned for the M-9 armored combat earthmover, a smoke generator and the AH-64 Apache helicopter. While these tests will take place at Fort Hood, Texas, others will be conducted at various posts.

The test was held during the unit's regular training cycle. The data collectors watched how the vehicles performed in a tactical situation, how they were maintained, and talked to the crews and mechanics.

"You get the best information when you get out there with the soldiers," Carouthers said. "We got a good idea of what they really thought about the Bradleys. We asked if they were too hot inside or if they had enough room to store their gear." Carouthers added that once soldiers got used to the TCATA team being around, they spoke very freely. "They came up with some good ideas. After all, they're the ones who live with the Bradleys and know exactly what the vehicles can and can't do."

Not only does TCATA get ideas from soldiers during tests, TCATA sometimes tests soldier-designed equipment. Soldiers in the 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, were using smoke generators that dated back to World War II. They knew there had to be a better way. So, they designed and built a smoke-generating system for their M-113s. Their idea worked and caught the interest of the Chemical Corps. An industrial contractor has since refined the design, and the soldiers will test it in November.

Starting in December, TCATA will look at the mission performance of the M-9 armored combat earthmover and its role in supporting the combined arms team. Test results will be used to refine ACE use and training concepts. Combat engineers in the 2nd Armored Division, Fort Hood, will test the vehicle in the field.

In 1985, TCATA will conduct an operational development test evaluation of the AH-64 Apache at Fort Hood. Evaluators will look at attack helicopter doctrine, training, organization, and the Apache itself. Then, in 1986, TCATA will develop and evaluate offensive attack helicopter missions and alternative tactics in a realistic environment. Test results will be used to draw conclusions on offensive attack helicopter capability and to make recommendations on supplements or revisions of how to fight manuals in training programs.

Once TCATA members finish one test, they are assigned to another. After all, if they expect to stay on track with the future, they have to keep at least one step ahead. □

SPORTS STOP

Compiled by MSgt. Norman J. Oliver

McCLELLAN AIR FORCE BASE, Calif. — The Air Force foiled an Army bid for the 1984 Men's Interservice Basketball Championship, clipping the soldiers 69-64 in the if-necessary game of the double-elimination tournament.



Army overpowered the winless Marines 129-88 and held off Navy 98-90. However, the Air Force pummeled Army 97-79 in their first match-up. In the championship the soldiers forced the Air Force into its only defeat of the tournament, an 83-80 victory for Army. The upset bid failed when Air Force snagged the final game.

Soldiers selected to the interservice team were Sp4 Matthew C. Simpkins, Fort Meade, Md.; Sp4 James B. Smith, Fort Riley, Kan.; and PFC Julius M. Thomas, PFC David K. Williams and Sp4 Roderick Underwood, Fort Hood, Texas.

Other members of the Army team were Sp4 James J. Beachum, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii; Capt. Ronald Foster (head coach), Fort Hood; PFC Herman Harris, Fort Stewart, Ga.; Sp4 Tommy L. Houston, Fort Riley; Sp4 Donahue Kinsey and Sp4 Darryl A. Martin, Fort Hood; PFC Clovis McDowell, Fort Jackson, S.C.; and Capt. Gary Winton, Fort McClellan, Ala.

Army Wins Women's Basketball

CAMP LEJEUNE, N.C. — The Army women's team proved too hot to handle at the 1984 Interservice Women's Basketball Championship. Sparked by the "Twin Towers" of 6-foot-1 Sgt. Gail V. Sturrup, Europe, and 6-foot-1 Sgt. Cynthia A. Brown, Fort Gordon, Ga., the Army's entire starting squad was selected to the Armed Forces All-Star Team.

The soldiers mauled the Marines 84-49 in the double-elimination tournament opener. In its second game, Army easily defeated Air Force 89-61. The Army walked over the Marines 86-55 in the championship and walked away with the gold.

In addition to Brown and Sturrup, soldiers named to the interservice team were: Capt. Ronald C. Foster (assistant coach), Fort Hood, Texas; Sp4 Connie M. Hodge, Fort Ord, Calif.; SSgt. William Lewis (team trainer), Fort Bragg, N.C.; Sp4 Brenda G. Myers, Fort Bliss, Texas; and Sp4 Karen A. Powell and SFC Willie J. Stephens (head coach), Fort Bragg.

Selected as alternates to the interservice team were PFC Cassandra J. Bean, 1st Lt. Jacqueline E. Cumbo and PFC Darlene Johnson, all of Fort Hood.

Other members of the championship Army team were PFC Gwendolyn D. Diggs, Fort Benning, Ga.; Sp4 Reba E. Harris, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington; Sgt. Joe Ann Jefferson, Europe; and PFC Tracy M. Taylor, White Sands Missile Range, N.M. — *Claudia Berwager*

Water Is Best

WASHINGTON — Plain water is the best fluid replacement for athletes and runners, according to Maj. Jim Emerson, nutrition staff officer on the Surgeon General's Task Force on Fitness. Sweat is the No. 1 way the body cools itself, Emerson remarked. When humidity is low, sweat evaporates and cools the body.

When summer humidity rises, however, sweat won't evaporate as rapidly. Without this cooling, the body sweats even more as it tries to cool down.

"During the summer," Emerson said, "runners and other athletes become concerned about replacing fluid and salt lost through sweating. A common misconception is that the athlete needs to concentrate on replacing salt."

Advertising for several glucose and electrolyte drinks that claim to provide energy and restore fluid and salt balance reinforces the misconception, according to Emerson.

There is less sodium in sweat than in blood. Thus, as an individual sweats, the concentration of sodium in the blood actually increases.

Blood samples from marathon runners show a higher concentration of sodium after a race. "This was true even for runners who drank plain water during the race. Consuming an electrolyte or salt solution during the race would cause the concentration of sodium in the blood to increase even more." That, he said, could impair performance.

To replace lost fluid, Emerson recommends drinking one pint of water for each pound of body weight lost during an exercise session.

WEST POINT, N.Y. — Soldiers qualifying for the 1984 Olympics trials in Greco-Roman wrestling are Capt. Gary Barber, Fort Rucker, Ala.; Sgt. Mike Gatling, Fort Knox, Ky.; and 1st Lt. Romey Pelletier and SSgt. Floyd Winter (assistant coach), West Point.

Soldiers qualifying for the freestyle wrestling trials are Pvt. Brad Anderson and 2nd Lt. Lou Banach, West Point; 1st Lt. Ray Broughman, Fort Lewis, Wash.; 1st Lt. Bill Francis, Fort Hood, Texas; Sp4 Pat Griel, Fort Bragg, N.C.; and Pelletier. — *Carol Wright*

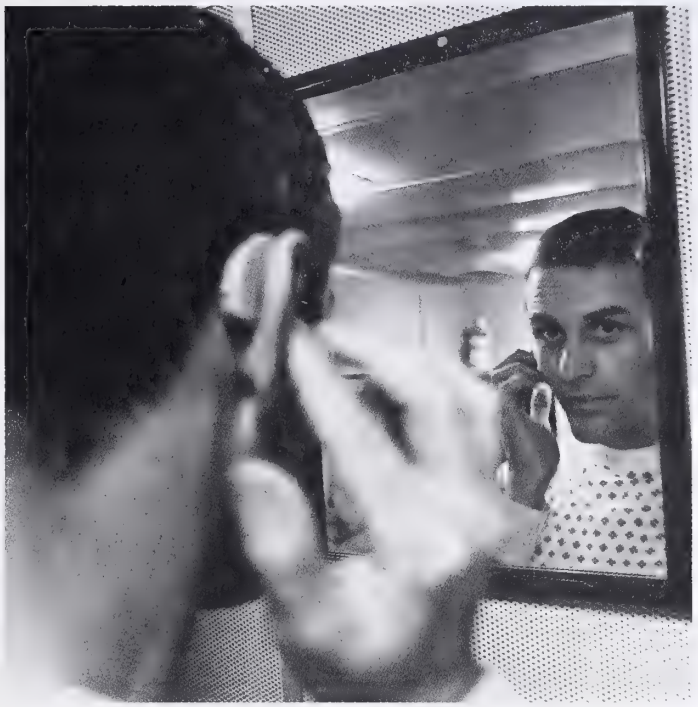
OVERCOMING THE INVISIBLE HANDICAP

Story and Photos by Gene Harper

THE group of men was seated at desks arranged in a U-shape in a small classroom of Walter Reed Army Medical Center. No one appeared to be in pain. There were no bandages or casts visible. No telltale signs showed any hints of some incurable, exotic disease. Nothing about them seemed to warrant any need for medical attention.

The men all knew why they were in Washington, D.C., though. And now they were finding out how they would spend the next several days.

You could say the men were together to work out some pretty small details on the small devices behind and in their ears. For the next 1½ weeks, these men would learn about their new hearing aids in the Audiology and Speech Center's aural rehabilitation program.



SFC Foster Blakley of Fort Campbell, Ky., gets an eyeful of an earful. The Aural Rehabilitation Program at Walter Reed Army Medical Center prepares new hearing aid wearers to face a new world.

Each member of the group had an injury or condition that he would have to live with for the rest of his life. Each had a medical profile — an H-2 or H-3 — to note the severity of his hearing loss. A hearing aid would restore some of the sound he had been missing.

The 12 men — nine soldiers, two sailors and a Marine — tweaked and pulled on their new possessions. A few talked, even joked about their new devices.

"I don't know if I'm going to like this or not," Col. Eugene McDowell said. "Now I'll be able to hear my neighbors next door." McDowell is assigned to Training and Doctrine Command, Fort Monroe, Va. He also joked about growing his hair long enough to hide his hearing aids once he retired. "But by then, I won't have any to grow," he said.

Across the room, the atmosphere was more somber. Maj. Rod Spears, from Forces Command, Fort McPherson, Ga., was preoccupied with his workbook.

Meanwhile, McDowell realized another intrusion. "I'll tell you what — this rustling of papers is driving me crazy," he said, as others went about carefully arranging their paperwork. This time, everyone laughed in agreement. Later on, though, when a briefcase on the floor fell on its side, a minor "bang" sent shockwaves through the classroom.

Aside from the general activity, the only other noises were the random, shrill feedback beeps from several hearing aids as the new wearers adjusted the volume and fit. Adjust the volume setting on the hearing aids and turn them off before insertion or removal, advised program coordinator Charlene Scherr. The men had received their hearing aids earlier in the day and were in their first class.

"When we start these classes," Scherr said to them, "feelings range from great enthusiasm to the other extremes — hostility at being away from home, job and family, and at having to wear a hearing aid. I also see skepticism: 'Why do I have to come here for a week and a half just to stick a hearing aid in my ear? Just give it to me and let me go.'

"Well," she emphasized, "we want to make sure you have the best possible amplification system for you. You'll hear some things you don't want to hear while you're here. But you'll also hear everything you always wanted to know about hearing aids." With that, she had the patients introduce themselves to one another and began offering them insight to their hearing losses.

The road to the center started many years ago for most of the men. SSgt. Michael Young was an infantryman in Panama 10 years ago. He attributed the beginning of his hearing loss to firing an M-60 machine gun without wearing ear plugs.

"After that, I had a ringing in the ears and a severe headache for three or four days. I ended up with three temporary profiles before getting a permanent one." Young is now a unit supply specialist at Cameron Station, Alexandria, Va.

MSgt. Tom Holder's problem also started when he was around guns — the Army's big guns — as a field artillery surveyor. "My hearing loss was first diagnosed after five or six years of service," he said. "It was no major problem then, so I put it on the back burner." Finally, he was told, "You definitely need help." Holder, a 16-year veteran, is assigned to Army Mobilization and Readiness Region VI, Fort Knox, Ky.

Young's and Holder's hearing had been tested that morning, first without, then with their new hearing aids.

"Patients find out what hearing aid they will need before they get here," said Maj. Richard Dennis, assistant center director. "They come to us with the ear mold part of the hearing aid already fabricated." Once they receive their hearing aids, the rehabilitation process starts."

"We are probably the only center in the United States that offers this unusual residential program,"

Faith Faircloth



Fort Knox, Ky., has a specially outfitted trailer to test soldiers' hearing. Called the mobile audiometric test facility, the unit is moved to 20 locations on post.

said Lt. Col. Roy Sedge, center director. "You don't see this in civilian life. The fitting of the hearing aid is just the beginning. We have found that, in cases where a hearing aid is just hung on a person's ear and they're given an orientation on its use, only about 50 percent wind up being used. When they go through the program, the chances go up to about 80 to 90 percent," he said.

Although the aids are issued to soldiers at other Army medical facilities, Walter Reed has the most intensive and extensive program. Sedge estimated that the Army issues 10,000 hearing aids to active duty and retired soldiers a year — 3,000 a year through Walter Reed alone.

In order for active duty soldiers to get a hearing aid from Walter Reed, they must attend the aural rehab program. They are referred to the center only after audiologists and doctors at the post level recommend hearing aids. Most soldiers come from posts east of the Mississippi River, but medical facilities Armywide can refer to Walter Reed. (Retirees and the other services sometimes make up a small percentage of the classes.)

The most common hearing losses in the Army are the mild, high frequency sensorineural type, or nerve damage in the inner ear. In this type loss, the person has a hard time distinguishing consonant sounds; for example, whether the right word was "cat," "hat," "bat," or "sat." This type loss is commonly caused by exposure to loud noises over several years.

"Infantry, armor and the field artillery are the three main culprits," said Capt. Brian Hill, chief of hearing conservation and clinical audiology at Fort Knox. "They have the most amount of hearing loss after 10 years of service. The equipment and weapons are so loud, and it's difficult for soldiers to get ear protection on in time, all the time, because of the training environment."

Hill used the example of a fairly common vehicle in the field. "An armored personnel carrier going 30 miles per hour produces a steady 119 decibels. The safe cutoff level is 85," he said. Decibels are a measure of loudness. A normal conversation level is 55 decibels. Hill's worst noise hazards list includes the motor pool, $2\frac{1}{2}$- and 5-ton trucks, tanks, tracked vehicles and artillery pieces.

In 1975, a study of soldiers in infantry, armor and field artillery units concluded that 20 to 30 percent of all soldiers in the combat arms have significant hearing losses. "Significant" means they have an H-2, -3 or -4 profile. For senior NCOs, the figure goes above 50 percent. In comparison, the study noted that 97 percent of recruits had normal hearing.

Occupational hearing loss is the No. 1 health-related problem in the military. "The Army is acutely aware of the problems and is trying every method to have the best program to prevent hearing loss," Hill said. "But sometimes the best still is not good enough."

"Some weapons are so loud that ear protection will help only up to a certain point," Sedge added. "Some sound will go right through the skull to the ear nerve."

The Fort Knox population includes 6,000 soldiers in the 194th Armored Brigade. "Some of them have been in the Army for a long time," Hill said, "when there wasn't such an effective conservation program. Some could become lazy. The troops have so many other pressures on them," he offered as reasons ear plugs or muffs aren't worn. "I would be lying if I said they wear ear protection 100 percent of the time.

"It's a constant education process to get soldiers to wear hearing protection. My job is to be visible and to get officers and NCOs to set the example."

Holder held a senior NCO position at Fort Knox when he was referred to Walter Reed. He was slated to go through the rehab program about a year ago, at about the same time he took over as first sergeant in the Knox reception station. "I wanted to come then, but didn't want to take time away from a demanding job," he said.

His hearing loss was obvious both on and off the job. "There were a few times when I was listening to someone that I had to say, 'Beg your pardon, sir. Would you say that again?' " If the repeat would be at the same volume, he still didn't understand. Then he would turn around to a peer and ask, "What was that?"

"I noticed my hearing loss most while I was watching TV," Holder said. "I would constantly ask my wife what was being said."

Holder, for a while, even chose not to admit his hearing loss. "I'm very active in sports. And here I was, 35 years old, about to wear a hearing aid. I thought the only way to have a physical disability was to get run over by a truck. My problem caused my family more problems than they should have to bear. They were putting up with something that only I could do something about," he added.

Holder's fellow patients shared similar experiences. SFC Foster Blakley, a platoon sergeant from Fort Campbell, Ky., commented that he came across to others as angry and disgruntled. Also, his children said that he didn't pay attention to them. "I was just ignoring my surroundings to concentrate on hearing," he said.

Lt. Col. C.H. Dunn, a student

and research associate at the Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., used his hearing loss to tune out those noises he barely heard anyway so that he could concentrate on his work. He explained that his main problem was one of perception. "I'm a pretty quiet guy. I'm known as a person who thinks all the time. But when I talked, it was so loud that people thought I was aggressive and an agitator."

While this was everyone's first time in the program, some of the men had worn hearing aids before. Chief Petty Officer Richard Mills, a Navy fireman, traveled from Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, to attend. He received his first hearing aids in 1967, but had rarely used them, and had even loaned them out on occasion.

While most of Spears' fellow patients had high frequency losses, Spears couldn't hear the lower frequencies where conversation takes place. He had unsuccessful surgery for an ear bone disorder to restore his hearing.

Afterward, he was twice issued an aid for his left ear, where his hearing was worse. Each time he refused to wear it after a few days.

"I'm not excited about being here at all," Spears announced on the program's first day. "I just can't picture myself wearing hearing aids. I'm apprehensive. Glasses are in vogue, but not hearing aids.

"There's a heavy premium in the Army on being physically fit. All my life I've been fit. I've played all the sports. I've always been a high achiever. And now, having to wear a hearing aid just makes me feel terrible," he said. Spears also revealed what finally had brought him to the program.

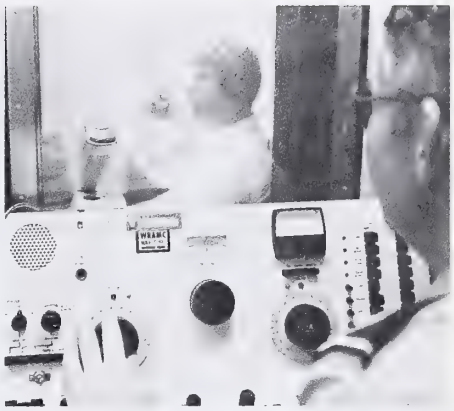
"My boss had been doing all the morning briefings for the three- and four-star generals. One morning, he called and said he wouldn't be able to make it in. He said, 'How about you, Rod, doing the morning briefing?'

"I knew the information, but I just couldn't hear questions from the audience in that conference room. I started working on the briefing, but I was petrified. The colonel came in about 15 minutes before the briefing. I took him aside and said I couldn't do it. I told him about my hearing loss. That was the first time I'd ever told him anything about it. I told him, 'It's not that I can't or don't want to do it. I just can't hear in that room.'

"He said he understood and went ahead and did the briefing. I told him I was scheduled to come here and from then on was locked in. I said, 'I can't do my job, boss, but I'm going to take care of my problem.' "

"There's not one person who comes here wanting to wear a hearing aid," Sedge said, "just as there's no one who really wants to wear glasses. They come because they know they need it."

Sedge's staff spends the week preparing the patients to meet the world head-on and heads-up with their new devices. "Your background hearing faded gradually," Scherr told the group. "These hearing aids are giving it back to you all at one time."



Maj. Richard Dennis, audiologist, tests MSgt. Tom Holder of Fort Knox, Ky., before and after he receives his hearing aid.

The aural rehab program is built around helping patients adjust to the sudden change. They are taught to observe hand gestures, facial expressions and other visual cues, as well as pick up as much lip movement and sound as possible.

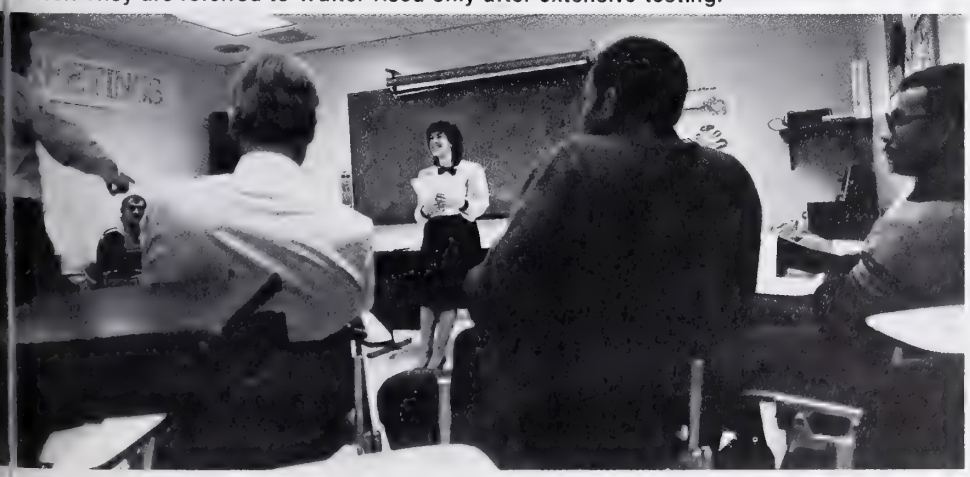
Patients also receive a detailed orientation on the care and use of their hearing aid. Human ear anatomy and a review of their own hearing ability are covered to give patients more insight to their conditions.

A lot of time is also spent on assertive communication. "We look at situations in which the hearing impaired have been and point out what else was going around then," said staff audiologist Sue Erdman. "We teach them to identify less than ideal situations, such as background noises, sitting too far from a speaker, not admitting to having a hearing loss, pretending not to hear others and blaming others for mumbling."

One of her points was to tell the group to make others aware that they have a hearing problem. "Hearing loss is an invisible handicap. The average individual doesn't know another person has a hearing loss. People will make other assumptions. You come off as rude, standoffish or as a space cadet."

Erdman described an actual case. An officer who was receiving a demonstration from a computer salesman had trouble hearing the sales-

Most soldiers in the aural rehabilitation program come from posts east of the Mississippi River. They are referred to Walter Reed only after extensive testing.



At the Sound of the Tone . . .

MAJ. Richard Dennis, assistant director of the Audiology and Speech Center at Walter Reed Army Medical Center, offered to test my hearing. I eagerly agreed for several reasons: I've wondered if my own hearing is what it should be. I mean, I've asked my share of "huhs" and "whaddayasays." And I've done my share of playing Russian roulette with my ear drum as I thrust a pencil point deep down in my ear for the good feeling it gives.

Also, my 11-year-old has been wearing hearing aids for a year and a half now and has been taking it in stride. Maybe, just maybe, this test would help me to appreciate a portion of the testing she and these soldier-patients have experienced.

So into the sound booth I went — they call it a test suite at Walter Reed. It was a simple set-up — a room so soundtight that you could almost *hear* yourself think. Inside were a couple of nondescript chairs; a table that held, among other things, a plastic case with drawers full of color-keyed ear plugs; a wall-mounted mirror and speaker; and a window through which the tester and patient could see one another.

Once I was seated, Dennis handed me a cord with a button on the end and instructed me to respond to the tones I would hear by pushing the button.

The first tone came through loud and clear, and like the others I would — and wouldn't — hear that morning, it wavered. The last time I had heard a similar sound was whenever the martian on the TV series "My Favorite Martian" would levitate objects.

Piece of cake, I said to myself as I depressed the button. The volume became lower and lower until the sound was too faint for me to react. The next round began on a new tone that was higher-pitched than the first series. Even higher pitches followed. Dennis, as he told me later, was trying to find the lowest volume at which I could clearly hear each tone, or threshold. So far, so good.

Then he threw me a curve. He repeated the rounds of tones. Only this time, he put background noise behind them. It resembled what you get between FM radio stations with a rushing wind thrown in for added effect. The tones I was supposed to be hearing were barely audible, especially the higher pitches.

I thought I was hearing the right sound, but I wasn't sure. I found myself pushing the button erratically, just as I had seen some of the patients do on their tests. Finally, I gave up and listened to the monotonous, distracting "sssshhhh," wondering what I was missing. Dennis later pointed out that hearing-impaired persons have the same difficulty every day in trying to pick up what they should be hearing amid background noises.

My test results showed that my hearing was normal. But according to Dennis and other staff members at the center, I'd better give up my probing pencil ventures and find another pleasure.

More important, though, I had received a taste of the invisible handicap. My daughter and I had one of those heart-to-heart talks that night. — *Gene Harper*

man's pitch. When the colonel had asked too many questions, the salesman assumed he was being too technical and dropped the conversation to a fourth grade level. The colonel became infuriated. Erdman had made her teaching point.

She also discussed the mumbling wife syndrome. The average female voice is in the high frequency range. Men can't hear their wives because they miss many of the consonant sounds in that range. What's more, background noises can further mask the high frequencies. The resulting frustration and stress between husband and wife can lead to serious marital problems. For these reasons, wives are encouraged to attend the rehab sessions to better understand their husbands' hearing problems.

Scherr brought out another point on the husband's problem: "Hearing loss is fatiguing. He has to work twice as hard as his counterpart, and uses up his energy trying to listen. When he gets home, he has nothing left to give."

Time is given in the class schedule for attendees to seek individual counseling with a staff member to discuss other physical and emotional problems associated with their hearing aids.

Patients also work individually during the program, practicing listening and other skills. The days, likewise, are filled with pre- and post-exercise testing to show the soldiers how they can improve their hearing performance.

They also receive real-world practice outside classroom sessions. They are encouraged to sightsee around the Washington area during evenings and weekends. Holder and Blakley, for example, went to a pro basketball game during their stay. Blakley noticed a big difference.

"I heard a lot of announcers, and I understood what they were saying. Before, I couldn't hear them if there was a lot of noise," he said. "I spent so much time listening to what the speaker was saying that I missed the game. It's a good improvement."

But Blakley might not transfer that improvement to his duty. He said he didn't think he could wear his hearing aids in the field based on the recommendations of audiologists due to excessive noise levels.

"In the field, I really need a hearing aid. In my mission, I and those around me have to use a low-toned voice, a whisper. I can't hear that without a hearing aid," he said. Blakley has applied for an MOS reclassification.

As the week progressed, and class was approaching its end, the group became more and more eager to return to home and duty.

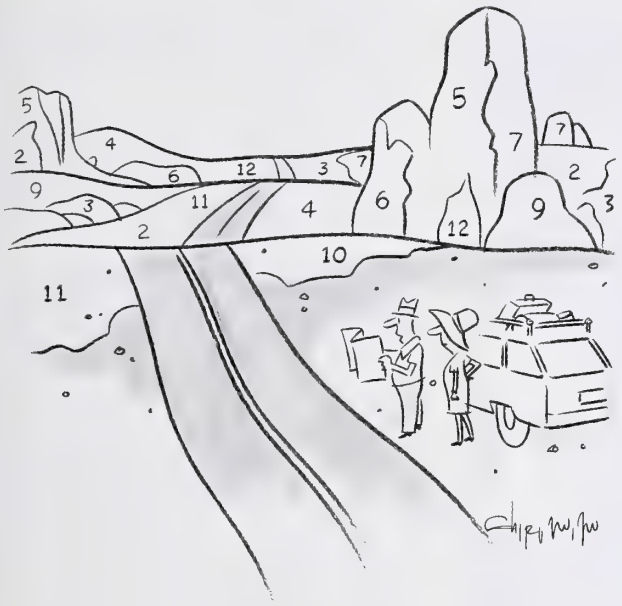
One of the last sessions dealth with the hearing conservation program and was an indirect appeal for the soldiers to help educate others back home. But Blakley wasn't sure how he would handle this role.

"I know one guy who has a hearing aid, and he never wears it," he said. "I don't think I'll say anything to him. I'm going to worry about me for right now. If others ask me about mine, I'll tell them the way I feel. But I won't go tell them they need to go get a hearing aid.

Holder, meanwhile, had worn his aids long enough to overcome any self-conscious feelings. Although he had earlier lamented the loss of his self-image as a jock, he beamed the sentiment shared by his fellow soldier-patients: "It's nice to hear again — really nice." □

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Compiled by Steve Hara



"Here it is on the map — the Unpainted Desert."

HIDDEN in the letter grid are 24 battlefields and arenas of conflict dating from the Revolutionary War. They may appear forward, backward, vertically, horizontally or diagonally, but always in a straight line.

Z	U	T	P	O	O	M	A	L	A	J	H	S
E	G	R	U	B	S	Y	T	T	E	G	S	D
N	N	D	S	I	A	J	T	H	S	A	R	O
I	U	N	A	Z	D	U	N	F	P	R	H	O
H	R	O	N	O	A	H	A	E	O	G	C	W
R	L	H	O	Q	N	P	N	U	S	O	A	U
E	L	C	H	A	E	I	Z	A	I	N	E	A
B	U	N	K	E	R	H	I	L	L	N	B	E
D	B	I	I	E	G	G	O	H	U	E	A	L
S	B	A	S	T	O	G	N	E	I	S	H	L
A	L	S	K	N	P	E	N	R	A	M	A	E
B	A	T	A	A	N	B	U	R	M	A	M	B
K	A	T	N	A	L	T	A	U	E	T	O	V

Alamo
Anzio
Argonne
Atlanta
Attu
Bastogne
Bataan
Beirut
Belleau Woods
Bull Run
Bunker Hill
Burma
ETO
Gettysburg
Grenada
Hue
Inchon
Kasserine Pass
Kiska
Marne
Omaha Beach
Pusan
Rhine
Saigon

Puzzle by John F. Clark

For answers see page 55



"Nothing is certain but death and taxes. First, I'm going to audit you."



WHAT'S NEW

Compiled by SFC Michael Brown



Medical Course Open

A NEW course at Fort Rucker, Ala., provides medical specialists improved training in skills and techniques for helicopter evacuation of wounded personnel. The 3½-week course is called the Army Air Ambulance Aidman Course.

During the training, the soldiers learn the special skills needed in aviation medicine, such as how to lower a hoist cable to the ground and raise a 200-pound weight, which simulates a patient; how to deal with acoustic hazards in aviation; and altitude physiology.

To qualify for the course, soldiers must hold the 91B MOS for at least a year, be in grades E-3 to E-6, have a minimum GT or ST score of 95, and pass a Class III flight physical within 12 months before applying for the school. Soldiers should make their school request for the course through their local military personnel office. Requests must be received at least 60 days prior to the start of the course. Courses already scheduled for 1985 will begin on Jan. 8, April 2, April 30, and July 9.

Graduates receive the additional skill identifier F and will be assigned to flight positions as soon as they become available, according to a MILPERCEN official.

EFMP Identifies Needs

MANY soldiers with handicapped or gifted family members have not enrolled in the Army's Exceptional Family Member program, according to MILPERCEN officials.

The program attempts to match a soldier's assignment with medical or educational facilities needed by the family member. The Army Medical Department will identify those needs, sending that data to MILPERCEN for use in the assignment process.

While enrollment in the program does not disqualify soldiers for overseas assignments, the Army tries to assign them to areas where the appropriate facilities are available.

Soldiers with assignment instructions who are suspected of having family members with special educational or health needs and who refuse to have the needs coded may be denied family travel.

New Rules on Letters

A RECENT policy change places some restrictions on which commendation letters can become part of a soldier's Official Military Personnel File. The change is designed to increase the importance of such letters and not to prevent the letters from being prepared.

From now on, for a letter to become part of the file, it must:

—bear the signature of a person outside the recipient's published rating scheme;

—be directly addressed to the soldier or contain references to the soldier;

—contain a statement authorizing the correspondence to be filed among the other OMPF papers.

A further restriction allows only the basic correspondence with no endorsements to be placed in the file.

(More What's New on pages 1, 2)

Authorized

PRESIDENT Reagan has signed an executive order authorizing the Purple Heart for troops wounded or killed during international terrorist attacks against either the United States or nations friendly to the United States.

The order is retroactive to March 29, 1973, the day after U.S. forces left South Vietnam. Defense civilian employees are covered by the change. This also applies to soldiers who participated in peacekeeping duty outside U.S. territory.

Cordless Phone Safety

CORDLESS telephones offer users the freedom to place and receive calls in and near their homes. Yet there are some things that you need to be aware of when using them.

The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission has received complaints about the loud sound made when the telephone rings, or when someone presses the intercom button while the handset is close to the user's ear. Complaints claim hearing losses have resulted from the loud ring.

Since most cordless telephones are designed so the ring or page signal comes through the earphone, users should place the phone in the talk position before moving it to their ear. This will prevent exposure to a loud and possibly painful ring.

A fact some users may not know is that a cordless phone is actually a hand-held radio transceiver tuned to one of five frequencies that can be found just above the normal AM radio band. A person with an AM radio that can be tuned above 1600 on the dial may be able to pick up your phone calls and eavesdrop.

Finally, because of the currently limited number of frequencies, if your neighborhood has lots of cordless phones, you may find yourself answering your neighbor's phone call and vice versa. More, higher frequencies have been approved by the government; phones using them are expected later this year.

For additional information about cordless telephones call CPSC toll-free hotline at 800-638-CPSC.



WOSC Changes

PROMOTABLE chief warrant officers will be selected for the non-resident Warrant Officer Senior Course starting in FY 85.

Current procedures allow eligible warrant officers not selected for the resident course to enroll for the non-resident training. These warrant officers may still enroll in the non-resident course by applying directly to the Institute for Professional Development, but only until Oct. 1.

Under the new system, the centralized selection board will consider chief warrant officers for the resident course, just as in the past. It will also identify the top 25 percent of those not selected and declare them eligible to enroll in the non-resident course.

Enrollment in the non-resident program is not automatic. There is a time limit for starting the course. Selectees will be eligible for enrollment for a period of one year or until the results of the next board are announced, according to MILPERCEN officials.

Another change which will affect graduates of the WOSC will be the new assignment system expected to start during FY 85.

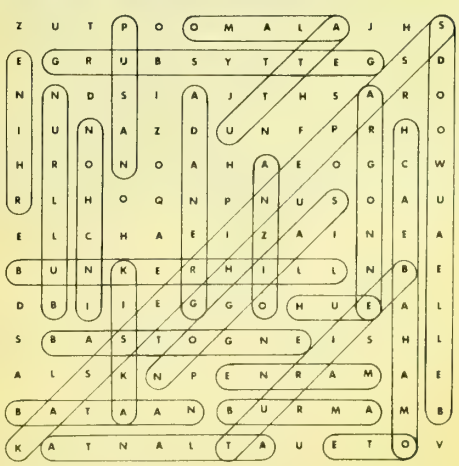
Approximately 1,400 warrant officer positions will be coded as requiring an individual with an additional skill identifier of 4A. Graduates of the resident course will receive an ASI 4A.

However, non-resident course graduates may be assigned to 4A positions if MILPERCEN approves. After one successful year in the position, these warrant officers may apply for permanent award of ASI 4A.

Viet Unknown

THE remains of an unknown serviceman from the Vietnam era were interred in the Tomb of the Unknowns at Arlington National Cemetery on Memorial Day, May 28. This Unknown American serves his country one final time as a symbol of the sacrifices made by all Vietnam veterans and their families. "We are now able to honor our Vietnam veterans, those returned and those still missing, by placing one of their fallen comrades alongside the national heroes of previous wars at the Tomb of the Unknowns," said Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger.

Answer to the Lighter Side (page 53)



DATELINE:

EXCELLENCE

Compiled by Steve Hara

Engineer's Wife Cited for Building Morale, Quality of Life

DEBBIE Dudley, wife of 1st Sgt. Dennis D. Dudley of Company D, 237th Engineer Battalion, 7th Engineer Brigade, Heilbronn, West Germany, has received the VII Corps Scroll of Appreciation and Helping Hand Award. She is credited with creating and actively leading several assistance and morale-building programs for Co. D families, single soldiers and waiting wives. . . . Speaking of engineers, **Richard P. Sellevold** of the Seattle District has been named the Corps of Engineers' best of the year. . . . **Sp4 John D. Governale** of Heilbronn and **SSgt. Randy Gilliard** of Karlsruhe are respectively the Soldier and NCO of the Year in the 7th Engr. Bde. in Germany.

Distinguished Platoons Named in 3rd Armored Division

THE Spearhead in Frankfurt, West Germany, has named three distinguished platoons for sustained excellence. Units are the **3rd Platoon, A Troop, 3rd Squadron, 12th Cavalry; 1st Platoon, Co. B, 3rd Bn., 33rd Armor;** and **3rd Platoon, Co. B, 3rd Bn., 61st Air Defense Artillery.** Each member of the winning units received a jacket and a Certificate of Achievement . . . **Co. D, 801st Maintenance Bn.,** Fort Campbell, Ky., has received the annual Holger N. Toftoy award for maintaining the highest missile readiness rate in the Army last year. . . . **The Optical Fabrication Laboratory** at Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, Colo., has received the Army Community Relations Award of Excellence for its public tour program.

McClellan MPs Take Gold in Interservice Security Contest

TEN MPs from Fort McClellan, Ala., captured first place in the third annual Peacekeeper Challenge at Kirtland Air Force Base, N.M. The interservice match tests teams in nine MP areas. Winning team was **1st Lt. Jeffrey H. Willis; CSM James W. Frye; SFC John Sampson; SSgts. Michael K. Aiken** and **Perry L. Allis; Sgts. Joseph E. Shelley, Timothy Stephens** and **Thomas M. Bartee;** and **Sp4s Christopher J. Krakowski** and **John E. Hild**. . . . Also at McClellan, **SFC Timothy J. Porter**, Co. E, 11th Bn., is post Drill Sergeant of the Year.

More Top Drill Instructors Selected

SFC Ronnie L. Banks, Co. D. 13th Bn., 4th Training Bde., is top drill sergeant for the year at Fort Knox, Ky. . . . **SFC Allen P. Foskey** was named the tops at the Army Correctional Activity, Fort Riley, Kan. . . . **SFC Jeffrey Singer**, Co. C, 1st Bn., 2nd Tng. Bde., is the top drill at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo. . . . The top honor at Fort Sill, Okla., went to **SFC Danny R. Hubbard**, Battery C, 4th Tng. Bn. . . . Reservist **SFC James Hammond** won the S. Scott Ferebee Jr. award for winning the top drill title in the 108th Training Division, based in Charlotte, N.C.

Best Troops of the Year Named Around the World

SFC Gregory Smith and **Sgt. Lydell Libre** are the NCO and Soldier of the Year, respectively, at Tripler Army Medical Center, Hawaii. . . . Reservists **Sp5 Kathy Stoops** and **Sp4 Matthew C. Brooks** were named the top NCO and soldier in the 63rd Army Reserve Command, based in Los Angeles. . . . **Sgt. Nathaniel Rouse** was named NCO of the Year at the 21st Replacement Battalion, Rhein-Main Air Base, West Germany, while a fellow battalion member, **PFC Diane Tine**, won the unit Soldier of the Year title and won at 1st Personnel Command level, too. . . . **SSgt. Larry J. Harris** has been named NCO of the Year for Forts Indiantown Gap, Pa., and Drum, N.Y. The two stations hold one combined contest. . . . **Sp5 Jeffrey L. Turner** is NCO of the Year in the U.S. Army, Japan, and IX Corps. Turner works for an Army Communications Command unit on Okinawa. . . . **Sp4 Melanie J. Dunaway** is Soldier of the Year at Fort Richardson, Alaska. She works for ACC's 57th Signal Co.

Cooks—Short and Sweet

COOK of the Year at the 25th Infantry Division in Hawaii is **Sp4 Steven Coppard**. . . . Same title went to **Sp5 Adolphus Edwards**, 4th Transportation Command, Oberursel, West Germany.

☆U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1984—421-674/402



The slide for life can be exciting — and scary — adventure training. This confidence builder is part of the water training cadets receive at ROTC advanced camp. On a hot summer day, the splash at the end of the ride can also bring a refreshing relief. The 590-foot, 19-second journey is one of the requirements for a recondo badge. For more on the cadets and their training, turn to page 16.

For 209 years, the United States Army has been, like the eagle, a source of pride and strength and a symbol of freedom. Happy Birthday, U.S. Army!



SOLDIERS

JULY 1984



July Fourth and the year 'round, the Army family has plenty to sparkle about.

PAGE 28



U.S. DEPOS. COPY

WHAT'S NEW

Compiled by SFC Michael Brown

(More What's New on pages 2, 54-55)

Army Adds Streamer

A GRENADA streamer was attached to the Army flag during ceremonies at the Pentagon. Secretary of the Army John O. Marsh Jr. presented the streamer to Gen. John A. Wickham Jr., Army chief of staff. The streamer honors the meritorious service of the soldiers who took part in the operation.

The new streamer, embroidered Grenada 1983, is made in the same ribbon pattern and colors used in the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal.

The colors red, white and blue are the national colors and refer to the United States, while the light blue suggests water and overseas service. The stripes of brown, black, green and yellow are indicative of the various areas of the world where the Army might be called upon to serve.

EFMP Goes Automated

THE Army's Exceptional Family Member Program becomes automated this month. Automation will make it possible for the Army to more efficiently consider the needs of exceptional family members in the assignment process.

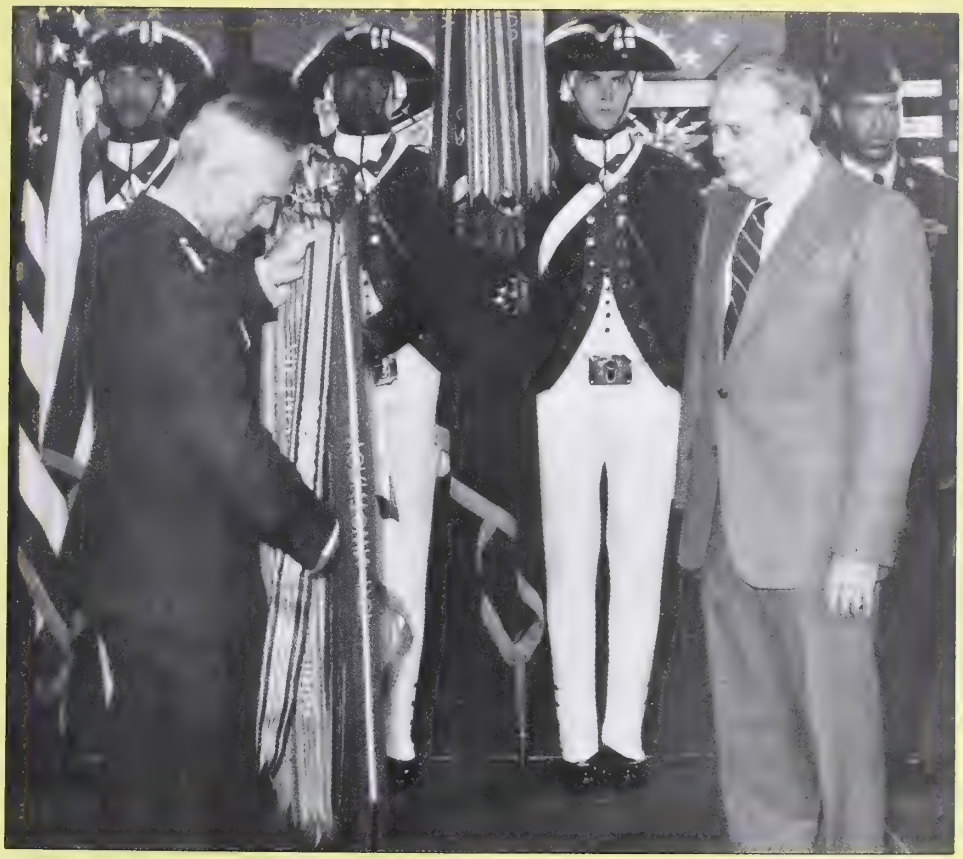
Soldiers who want to enroll in the program need to go to their local medical treatment facility to obtain the needed questionnaires. Soldiers already enrolled in the program also need to complete questionnaires.

The soldiers and the primary care physician and/or special education official will complete the form. This information will be coded and placed in a database at MILPERCEN.

Another matching database is being created which will list facilities throughout the world, wherever Army personnel are assigned, and the capabilities each has for treating exceptional family members.

Using this automated information, assignment managers at MILPERCEN will be able to determine, at the beginning of the assignment process, what facilities are available for exceptional family members.

For detailed information concerning the program, contact your local military personnel office or call AUTOVON 221-7766.



Tuition Help Cut

THE tuition assistance program for soldiers taking off-duty college courses will be cut and even eliminated in some cases, according to Army personnel officials. These actions are a result of possible funding cutbacks.

The policy change is scheduled to take effect Oct. 1. However, officials point out that if the program's unfinanced requirements for FY 84 remain unfunded, it may be necessary to impose an earlier effective date for the change.

Under the new program, soldiers currently entitled to educational benefits under the Vietnam-era GI Bill will no longer be eligible for tuition assistance to pursue off-duty college courses.

Soldiers not eligible under the Vietnam-era GI Bill will receive 75 percent tuition assistance for undergraduate lower-level work. For undergraduate upper-level courses, officers will receive 75 percent while enlisted soldiers receive 50 percent. Both officers and enlisted will receive 50 percent for graduate-level work.

Fitness Teams Form

EACH Army hospital worldwide has formed a health and fitness advisory team. Members include dieticians, physical therapists, physicians, nurses, and other health and fitness experts.

They work with installation staffs and unit commanders to help set up programs which will improve total fitness for the soldiers and family members.

The team members will teach some courses in the hospitals and take some courses to units or other locations on posts. Class topics can include physical conditioning, weight control, nutrition, prevention of injuries, stress reduction, and control of drugs and alcohol.

Commanders and individual soldiers interested in the services should contact their local Army hospital.

WHAT'S NEW

Compiled by SFC Michael Brown

(More What's New on pages 1, 54-55)



MICROFIX

MICROFIX, a new automated storage and retrieval system for mapping information, will help analysts to process, store and retrieve terrain data.

The system, shown above, consists of a microcomputer and 10 subsystems developed for field use. It can be operated by soldiers with a minimum of computer training.

Software packages have also been developed. One, for instance, enters, sorts and maintains the data base and generates battlefield reports. MICROFIX will permit an operator to display order-of-battle and spot reports, and also to search through map displays recorded on videodiscs. The videodisc can store 57,000 frames of mapping information.

The system is being evaluated at six sites and results are expected sometime early next year.

College Credit for DLI

SOLDIERS can earn promotion points and receive college credit for language training at the Defense Language Institute. Soldiers can earn two promotion points for each week of training at DLI, except soldiers in MOSs 96C, interrogator, and 98G, voice interceptor, which are language-dependent.

Soldiers can also earn college credit for DLI training. Soldiers can receive a fixed number of semester hours of credit based on the course they complete. To receive credit, soldiers must file an official DLI course transcript at a recognized, accredited institution. Your local education center can help file this transcript.

These college credits mean promotion points. One point is awarded for each semester hour of college.

CHAMPUS Changes

CHAMPUS has revised its rules on hearing impairment to help more people who need treatment. The new rules make more benefits available to active duty family members under CHAMPUS' Program for the Handicapped.

Patients with serious hearing losses are now entitled to a wide range of benefits. They include hearing aids, schools for the deaf, sign language instruction for themselves and their families, and training in lip-reading. To qualify, patients must be tested. Children too young to be tested need documentation from their doctors showing they will not develop normal language skills without special help.

CHAMPUS requires advance approval for treatment of hearing impairment before the care can be cost-shared. Prior approval may be requested by writing to: OCHAMPUS, Benefit Authorization Branch, Aurora, Colo. 80045. Persons with questions should contact the state CHAMPUS claims processor, their nearest health benefits advisor, or the OCHAMPUS Benefit Authorization Branch.

Promotions Increase

MORE soldiers should be promoted to E-4 as a result of two recent promotion policy changes.

One change allows commanders with authority to promote soldiers to E-4 to distribute their allocations to lower levels. This should result in more promotions since some allocations were unused in the past.

Commanders at lower levels who do not use all their allocations may return them to the next higher commander. The higher commander can redistribute them to units with more eligible soldiers than allocations.

Also, lower level units which compute their own E-4 allocations can return unused allocations to the higher command for redistribution, as long as the higher command's strength will allow more promotions.

The second policy change permits commanders to promote more soldiers with 18 months' time-in-grade to E-4. If a commander uses all of a unit's E-4 allocations to promote soldiers with 18 months' TIG, then any other soldiers in the unit who have 18 months' TIG can also be promoted to E-4, even after the unit's allocations have been used up.

But if the commander uses the allocations to promote some soldiers with less than 18 months' TIG, then the commander cannot exceed the authorized number of allocations.

SOLDIERS

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FEATURES

A Top Course 6

First sergeants used to move into their jobs armed only with learned skills. Now there's a course to help them into "top" condition.

Top Duty 8

There may be no such thing as a typical first sergeant, but every one of them always takes care of two things: problems and the troops.

Persistence Pays Off 11

His company covers the Fort Huachuca, Ariz., police beat. Her company has her scouring the post on a different beat.

Known But to God 13

An unknown American fighting man comes home from Vietnam to an honored place at Arlington National Cemetery. On Memorial Day 1984 the nation paid homage to his sacrifice, and to that of all its war dead.

Cents-Able Leave 21

Vacations help people survive everyday living. A bit of advance planning will help your pocketbook survive vacation.

Developing Leadership 24

Staff members at a Fort Leavenworth, Kan., center are wrestling with porcupines — and they know why also.

Family Ties 28

Military life places unusual demands on Army families, such as separations and moving. But there are benefits, too, that balance the scales.

Olympic Hopefuls 32

The U.S. Olympic Team includes numerous members of the Army family. Many more competed for a team berth. A *SOLDIERS* salute to them all, and a list of Army contenders.

Across the Wall 34

East Berlin is no sightseer's paradise, but a day trip can definitely be educational.



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Credits: Front cover photo by Maj. Tom Williams; inside front cover and outside back cover photos by Sgt. Cecil Stack; and inside back cover photo of the Army's Olympic kayaker, Capt. Dave Gilman, by MSgt. Norman J. Oliver.

Eggy Thump 37

English is English, right? Until scones, jars, biscuits and dozy ducks came along . . .

Huckleberry Creek 38

The scenery was lovely at this training site, but who had time to admire it? The American and British soldiers already had all they could handle.

Alaska Firemen 42

Soldier-firefighters are a vanishing breed, but not in Alaska. Forts Greely and Wainwright are meccas for smoke eaters who want to ply their trade.

Fort Argyle 44

Built to stop the Spanish and marauding Indians, this lonely outpost in the Georgia backwoods protected Savannah in early colonial days. Its few remains are part of a modern-day Fort Stewart.

A Visit to MILPERCEN 48

A *SOLDIERS* guide: where it is, who's there, and why you're smart to plan a stop if you're passing through the Washington, D.C., area.

Is There Life After CAS³? 51

The response could be, "Actually, life began with CAS³."

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FEEDBACK

THE OFFICIAL
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LIKES LOGISTICS

I saw in the August 1983 issue a one-page print of the most commonly worn decorations and medals that are worn in today's Army. I request two copies of this page be sent to me. I would like to frame it for the office I work in so that soldiers can see what precedence to wear their medals.

Army Regulation 670-1 is very unclear as to the precedence of wear, plus some soldiers today do not take the time to look in the AR to find out the correct way to wear the awards. Instead, they ask someone else the proper way, and this someone could also be incorrect.

SOLDIERS magazine is one of the best (if not "the" best) printed for the Army. I have found information in *SOLDIERS* that has not been printed in others. In 1980, *SOLDIERS* did some articles on the NCO Logistics Program at Fort Lee, Va. I applied for the program after reading them and was selected for school, and am now working in a logistics position that I'm very happy with.

SFC Jimmy L. Hyatt
APO San Francisco

Two copies of the very popular August issue have been forwarded to you. We're glad, also, that SOLDIERS *led you to a career selection in the important logistics field.*

THAT'S SPELEOLOGICAL

The *SOLDIERS* March issue which recounted a caving trip by soldiers from Fort Huachuca, Ariz., did a good job of giving the initial impressions of a group of novice cavers. However, I would like to emphasize two points which anyone who wants to cave should consider.

The first is safety. While any sport has its hazards, caving presents conditions which can be quite different from the surface. Experienced cavers have developed safe procedures and techniques to avoid problems. Caving is a safe sport when these are followed. Accidents are unfortunate for the victim, but also reflect on all cavers and can strain relations with landowners.

My second point is conservation. The formations which make caves so beautiful take hundreds of thousands of years to form. Unfortunately, it only takes seconds for someone to damage them forever. Cave ecology is extremely sensitive.

Anyone interested in caves and caving should contact the National Speleological Society, Cave Ave., Huntsville, Ala. 35810. The NSS has local caving groups called grottos throughout the country, and one in Europe. The NSS will be glad to answer questions and put you in touch with cavers near you.

Capt. William Klimack
Fort Bragg, N.C.

RUBBER MEETS THE ROAD

The chief of the Soldier Physical Center Training and Doctrine Division asked me to write you to express his concern over the picture on page 49 of the March issue of *SOLDIERS.* The picture shows a man running in what appears to be a plastic running suit.

I refer you to page 8 of DA Pamphlet 350-18, *The Individual's Handbook on Physical Fitness:* "... **Do not wear plastic or rubber sweatsuits**.... (Doing so results in) a rise in blood pressure, which overtaxes the heart. Several deaths have been attributed to rubber and plastic sweatsuits...."

The pamphlet continues, saying that wearing rubber belts doesn't help melt away pounds, either. The fitness center's concern is two-fold. First, soldiers may try to lose weight by wearing rubber or plastic suits. Second, they may die in the process.

Maj. Gus E. Jowers
Fort Monroe, Va.

WE'RE FLUXABLE

In reference to the photo caption on page 47 of the January issue, the person is not soldering on a circuit board.

Yes, the woman doing the work has a soldering iron in her right hand. But the item in her left hand is solder flux, which is used to remove solder in areas that are highly sensitive. Also, solder is not found in this type of container.

As a telephone central office installer, I use the solder flux and soldering iron frequently.

Your magazine is a great im-

provement over what we had before.

SSgt. (Ret.) William T. Boyd
Avon, N.Y.

MORE MOUSE

This letter in reference to the Postmarks article title "Mickey Mouse Outfit" in the November 1983 issue of *SOLDIERS.*

Lt. Col. Bill Harris is erroneous in his statement that the 348th Medical Detachment is "the only non-Disney outfit or organization that is authorized the Mickey Mouse design." On Feb. 5, 1952, a license for use of a Mickey Mouse emblem was granted to the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory, located at that time at Camp Gordon, Ga. We have continued to sport our mascot since then. Like the 348th Med. Det., we are proud of our mascot and have T-shirts, hats and patches displaying the Mickey Mouse logo.

Lt. Col. Ray A. Gross Jr.
Fort Gillem, Ga.

Although the revered rodent is an eyecatcher, you might want to check the comments made by the Director of the Institute of Heraldry in the February 1984 SOLDIERS' *Feedback.*

DIVISION SERIES

I wish to compliment Danny M. Johnson on his Active Army division history articles. This is a very fine series and one that I look forward to reading each issue. I would like to, however, offer two suggestions. One, that the articles be consolidated into an Army divisional history pamphlet that could be used by the recruiters and in troop information programs. Secondly, being a member of the Army Reserve, I would like to see the series expanded to include the Reserve Component combat brigades and divisions.

Maj. Deane W. Parker
St. Paul, Minn.

WHO'S THE FIRST?

I read the February issue with interest, as the aviation section I command has participated in exercises at the National Training Center. It was therefore a surprise to see that a Georgia National Guard unit was given the distinction of being the first Reserve Component to participate in exercises at Fort Irwin, Calif., in the article "Swapping Swamp for Desert."

The 523rd Army Security Agency Company Aviation Section must have been the first RC unit at NTC, as we supported the 104th MI Battalion, 4th Mechanized Infantry Division, during their rotation at the NTC in March 1983. We flew three UH-1H helicopters from St. Paul, Minn., to Fort Irwin, participated in two different infantry brigade rotations and returned to St. Paul.

Capt. Larry F. Hall
Fort Snelling, Minn.



"I promised the Doc that I'd cut down to one cup a day."

NOT CAFFEINE FREE

As I sit here at my CQ desk, buzzing on coffee in the wee hours of the morning, I can't help wondering how many self-righteous, fitness-crazy troopers got teed off about Sgt. Maj. Mike Mason's article in the February issue on the ominous java. Right on, sergeant major!

The health nuts have already made me give up my cigarettes, but please, let me keep my coffee.

Sgt. Raymond Preusser
APO San Francisco

The letter, written on the back of a CQ log, was complete with coffee stains.

TYPE ON

I would like to take this opportunity to say a few words concerning the administrative specialist (71L). Even though I read *SOLDIERS,* I've noticed that not much has been said about admin personnel. I hope that we have not been forgotten. It would greatly enhance our morale if a few words could be written about us. I know *SOLDIERS* published an article on the administrative clerk, but that was a couple of years ago. So to other admin personnel, keep up the hard work and become the best damn administrative clerk in the U.S. Army. My motto: "I will fight and type for my country until the mission is complete."

Sp5 William Williams
APO San Francisco

A VIABLE STORY

As a long-time and avid reader of *SOLDIERS,* I was especially delighted to see the coverage of my project in the form of the article "VIABLE — Ring Around the Army." Your explanation of our project will enhance our ability to complete our mission on schedule, in budget, and in a way that will most effectively support our Army's basic and most important mission.

Col. C. H. Black
Fort Belvoir, Va.

CLARIFICATION

Thanks to SFC Michael Brown and *SOLDIERS'* April issue for the article on Integrated Logistic Support. However, as an individual working in the logistics field, I feel there are some areas which require clarification.

While it is true the Logistic Support Analysis Record is an integral tool used to assist in fielding a supportable system, it is not true the Logistic Evaluation Agency stores the LSA data. LEA maintains the ILS information used to publish the Quarterly Systems Supportability Assessments Booklet, which monitors the status of developing systems by using the color coding system cited in the article.

The DARCOM Materiel Readiness Support Activity is the DOD proponent for the LSA/LSAR program. The developing commodity commands (i.e., TACOM, TROSCOM, etc.) are responsible for storing the LSAR generated as a result of the LSA process.

Capt. James J. Harmon
Lexington, Ky.

SOLDIERS is for soldiers and DA civilians. We invite readers' views. Stay under 150 words — a postcard will do — and include your name, rank and address. We'll withhold your name if you desire and may condense views because of space. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative views. Send your letter to: Feedback, *SOLDIERS,* Cameron Station, Alexandria, Va. 22314.

A TOP COURSE

Story and Photo by Sgt. Maj. Mike Mason



"THE soldier, having acquired that degree of confidence of his officers as to be appointed first sergeant of the company, should consider the importance of his office; that the discipline of the company, the conduct of the men, their exactness in obeying orders, and the regularity of their manners, will in great measure depend on his vigilance.

"He should be intimately acquainted with the character of every soldier of the company, and should take great pains to impress upon their minds the indispensable necessity of the strictest obedience, as the foundation of order and regularity."

SO begins the "Instructions to the First Sergeant" in the Army's first book of regulations. The book, commonly called the Blue Book, because of its cover, was written by Baron Von Steuben in 1779. Titled *Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States*, it was the official Army manual until the War of 1812.

Although the Blue Book has been superseded many times, parts of it, such as the above instructions, could still apply today. Some things never change. Some things, however, change constantly.

The Blue Book had eight more paragraphs of instructions to first sergeants and completely covered the duties, responsibilities and authorities of the first sergeant of that day. Had someone invented the SQT 200 years ago, he could have gone through Von Steuben's book and come up with about seven major tasks for the first sergeant's soldier's manual.

The first sergeant's job today is a little more complex. Today a first sergeant must be a training supervisor, a trainer of trainers, a problem solver and counselor for all reasons. The first sergeant must know administration, personnel management and military justice procedures. The first sergeant must be both a supervisor and a leader.

Many of the skills a first sergeant needs to do his job he learns as he moves up through the ranks, as a squad leader or section leader and platoon sergeant.

"To me, being a first sergeant is the same as being a platoon sergeant. There's just more responsibility," said 1st Sgt. William Cardona, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 202nd Military Intelligence Battalion, Fort Monmouth, N.J.

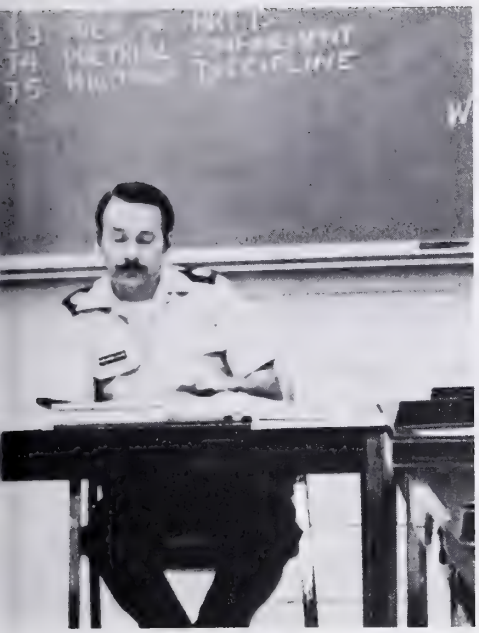
Handling those increased responsibilities, though, such as monitoring the preparation of an Article 15, requires skills many platoon sergeants have never been exposed to. For more than two centuries, new first sergeants had to learn their new skills from other first sergeants or from experience. In 1981 the Army introduced the First Sergeant Course, designed to give the new or prospective first sergeant a head start.

Although there is still no soldier's manual for a first sergeant, people at the Sergeants Major Academy, Fort Bliss, Texas, put together a list of common tasks for first sergeants. They selected 85 of those tasks for the basis of the First Sergeant Course and began teaching the course in 1981. In 1983 U.S. Army, Europe began teaching the course at McGraw Barracks, Munich, West Germany.

The eight-week course is offered to E-7s and E-8s who have been selected by their commanders for duty as first sergeants or who are on orders for a first sergeant position. It is also open to those currently serving as first sergeants who have been on the job less than 12 months.

Although the course is formal, it takes on a seemingly informal appearance. Each class is split into groups of 14 to 16 students who often discuss topics rather than listen to lectures.

"What you might call the mandatory learning, the reading, you did on your own," explained 1st Sgt. Robert Carpenter, who attended the course at Fort Bliss last fall. "In the



classroom you learned from other people's experiences."

"The peer-type instruction is the best part of the course," said Cardona, one of Carpenter's classmates. "I've learned a lot just from sitting in the break room and talking to guys."

During classroom discussion, at times led by a student, at others by a faculty member, students draw on assigned reading and their own experiences. Through the small group discussions, students learn "by the book" and also what classmates have learned by experience. The faculty member ensures that the discussion stays on track and that all the teaching points are covered.

And there are a lot of them to be covered. The 256½ academic hours are split among physical training and appearance, field operations, training management, unit administration, personnel actions, combat operations, logistics, unit security, discipline and esprit, personal and performance counseling, communicative skills, and organizational effectiveness.

"It was a great course," Carpenter said. "The most valuable part to me was admin, things like learning how to track paperwork and what the PAC operation is supposed to do for the company."

Carpenter, who is the first sergeant of Company C, 1st Forward Support, 25th Infantry Division, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, also said that he got a lot from the field operations part of the course.

"I learned a lot about what a first sergeant is supposed to do in the field," he said. "Until we went under the forward support concept, I had spent all my time either in medical units or with the infantry as a medic. I wasn't familiar with the company or brigade trains. I've learned that the first sergeant has a lot of responsibilities in the field and I've learned how to get the support I need from the S-1, S-2, S-3 and S-4."

First Sgt. Walter Spann, Co. C, 4th Bn., 68th Armor, Fort Carson, Colo., was another of Carpenter's classmates. He, like Carpenter, now feels he knows more about what a first sergeant is supposed to do.

"It helped tremendously," Spann said. "I'd been using what I'd learned from other first sergeants. The course gave me better insight into what a first sergeant is supposed to do other than just run a duty roster. I learned the first sergeant is the main administrator of the unit. I learned a lot about administration and filing.

"Basically, I learned how to put what I knew already into operation. I already knew quite a bit about the troop leadership part. But they taught me how to set up an orderly room and how to use my people to the best advantage." Spann feels the course has helped him better manage not only his orderly room, but a number of other aspects of his company.

"Training management was a big help too. I learned about setting up training meetings daily. Now, I get together with my NCOs every evening and talk about what had been accomplished that day and what we need to accomplish the next day. Just sitting down and discussing the operations with my NCOs make things run smoother the next day. Everything falls right into place. I learned how to get more out of people just by communicating better."

Spann also found the communications portion of the course especially helpful. That portion includes reading, writing and public speaking.

"The effective communications instruction helped me out a lot," Spann said. "It taught me how to speak and get a point across. But, the main thing the communications enabled me to do is to write better EERs and awards." He added that he feels his NCOs are now preparing better EERs and spending less time on them. "Now I have the raters come in to me after they've drafted an EER and I go over it with them and make corrections. I didn't have the insight to do that beforehand. Now we spend less time on EERs and awards because we correct them here. Before, they'd go forward and come back for corrections."

Carpenter has been passing along First Sergeant Course training to his NCOs too. "I have included effective writing in my NCO development program," he explained. "Each week I get my NCOs together and go over writing things like EERs, awards, letters of appreciation and sponsor letters."

Although the First Sergeant Course is extensive and tightly packed, an eight-week course can't provide everything a person needs to know to be an effective first sergeant. But it is a good basis.

"You can't help but get something out of it," Spann said. "It made me get up off my butt and get some more education that I really needed. There is a lot of writing involved in being a first sergeant. The course let me know I was really weak in that area."

And, as Carpenter explained, although "they don't beat you over the head with ARs," there is enough exposure to Army regulations and manuals that a person will know later where to look up what he needs to know.

"I keep my books in front of me," Spann added. "They've boiled down what a first sergeant needs to know and put it in those books. Just picking up those manuals alone was a big help. My whole company has benefited from the course. It has made me a better first sergeant and that has improved the unit. By me knowing my job better, the unit had to improve 100 percent in efficiency.

"When I write an EER on one of my E-7s I recommend the First Sergeant Course. I'd recommend it to any E-7 or E-8." □

TOP DUTY

Story and Photos by Sgt. Maj. Mike Mason

FIRST sergeants. They're as varied as their units. They come in all shapes and sizes. Their leadership styles are as varied as their personalities. There is no such thing as a typical first sergeant.

Just as there is no typical first sergeant, there is no such thing as a typical day in the life of a first sergeant. There are two things, though, that seem to dominate the daily life of every first sergeant — taking care of problems and taking care of the troops.

To 1st Sgt. Walter Cason, taking care of the troops means discipline and training. "I love those two words," said Cason, 526th Signal Company, 11th Signal Brigade, Fort Huachuca, Ariz. He feels that when a unit has consistent discipline, soldiers come to know what's expected of them and, as a result, perform better.

"I don't like to get confused, and I don't like my soldiers to get confused," he said. "I love my soldiers, but if they're wrong, they're wrong and they know it. I'm hard on discipline and appearance."

His no-nonsense approach to discipine was evident at that morning's PT formation. As the company ended its run, Cason personally administered remedial pushups to one soldier. Afterward, as he put out information on the day's training, he walked up and down the front rank of the formation, making eye-to-eye contact with as many soldiers as possible.

Although Cason bills himself as hard, there is a softer side to him. He insists that his platoon sergeants release everyone at 4:30 unless some mission requires people to stay later. He invites soldiers who live in the barracks to his home for dinner. And every soldier in the company knows that Cason will go wherever he's needed, night or day, to help out with a personal problem.

Taking care of the troops means going where they go to ensure training goes smoothly. Today, one of his platoons is practicing for a coming exercise. Other soldiers will be on the rifle range, qualifying with their weapons.

By 8 a.m. Cason had showered and changed clothes in his office and checked with his platoon sergeants to make sure everything was on track. Looking at the clock, he smiled and announced, "It's eight o'clock and the sergeant major hasn't called, so I guess everything's going OK."

When he reached his first stop for the day, though, he discovered that everything wasn't quite OK. His company was on the range and ready to start firing, but the range people weren't there. Murphy's law was definitely in effect. The unit that had range detail hadn't gotten the word.

Cason dispatched his driver to report the problem. Once the range was opened, Cason realized that his soldiers wouldn't finish before lunch, as scheduled. He also realized that to break for lunch in the dining facility and then return to the range would drag the training out entirely too long. So, he sent his driver back to the battalion area again, this time to arrange for chow to be brought to the range.

Cason was upset at the snafu, but took advantage of the opportunity to have a bull session with the soldiers. Once the firing began, he forgot the problems and concentrated on his soldiers, giving them advice and encouragement and checking their scores as they fired.

The delay at the range cut deeply into the time Cason had for visiting the platoon that was going through the exercise practice. He made it to their training site, though. He made sure that everything was going all right before ending his day by coaching the company ball team through a practice. Despite a few minor glitches, Cason's day had been pretty good.

They don't always go that way. As any first sergeant can tell you, some days you eat the bear and some days the bear eats you. And the bear's turn usually comes when you least expect it.

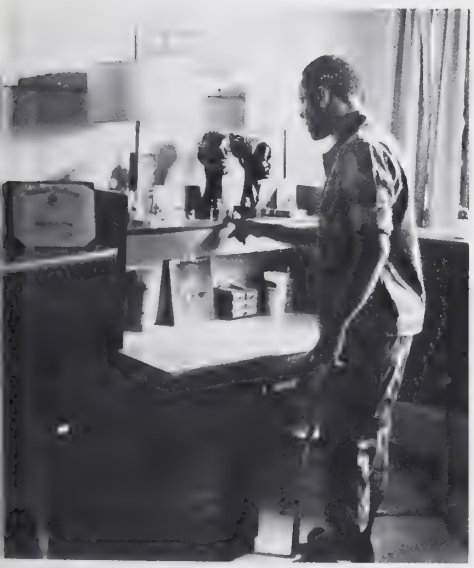
When 1st Sgt. Joe Golden came to work one fine summer's morning, he had every reason to expect a fairly quiet day. It wasn't a PT day, so he





Top, 1st Sgt. Walter Cason checks his soldiers' progress at a Fort Huachuca rifle range. • Above, 1st Sgt. Joe Golden confers with his company commander. • Right, SFC Tarrey Saunders inspects a barracks room.





didn't have to be at work until 7 a.m. And his unit, Battery A, 1st Battalion (Hawk), 65th Air Defense Artillery, Fort Bliss, Texas, was in the midst of a post support cycle. Golden's unit had to supply soldiers for guard duty and whatever other post support requirements that might come up. It was not a time to be fraught with problems. With no unit training, it was a time to catch up on maintenance.

When Golden walked into his office that morning, the day's first message sent him running out of the office and up the stairs to the billets. When he returned, he was scowling and shaking his head. He announced to no one in particular and everyone in general the reason for his displeasure and the contents of the message that had sent him so hastily up the stairs.

"I can't believe the brigade commander walked through the billets and no one paid any attention to him." As Golden sat down, he spotted another message on his desk. The staff duty officer had reported that one of Golden's soldiers had been goofing off on guard. According to the SDO, the guard had been sitting down when she was supposed to have been walking her post. The tone for the day was set.

A little later, another message came down from battalion. Parts of two firing batteries and the battalion headquarters would take part in a deployment readiness exercise. The exercise would take place in six days and Alpha battery was invited to participate. Battery commanders and first sergeants would meet with the battalion staff at 8:30 in the conference room. The pace for the day had been set. The 8:30 meeting would be the first in an almost continuous series of formal and informal meetings for Golden that day.

At the battalion meeting the word was put out that they could "lean forward" in preparation for the exercise. When the word came to move out, though, they would be under a tight time schedule. Everything had to be ready to go.

Golden pointed out that he believed one of their rigs wouldn't fit into the aircraft unless it was taken off its trailer. If that were the case, it would slow things up. Golden said he would check it out.

Before he could do that, however, he had to get together with the battery commander about vehicles. Poring over the requirements, the pair came up with a list of vehicles for the motor sergeant to get ready.

Next the battery exec buttonholed him for a hallway conference. Then one of his sergeants pinned him down to talk about loading. The morning had escaped before Golden could escape to Tobin Wells, a Hawk missile radar training area, where the business end of the battery is stored.

At Tobin Wells, Golden asked his maintenance people about the height of the rig in question. No one knew for sure and the technical manual proved to be no help. So a warrant officer grabbed an 18-inch ruler and went out to measure one. A cup of coffee later, he returned and confirmed Golden's suspicion.

Golden grabbed his maintenance sergeant and went to look over some of the equipment. As they stood on a missile pallet, Golden spotted someone he wanted to talk to. His alleged sitting guard was pulling maintenance on a rig about 50 yards away.

"Padilla! Get over here!" Golden hollered.

"Yes, first sergeant?" Sp4 Vivian Padilla answered questioningly, as she approached.

"I understand you were caught goofing off on guard last night."

"Not me, first sergeant."

Golden jumped to the ground and walked up to her. At 6 feet, 1 inch, he still towered over her. Looking down, he said, "That's the name. Sp4 Padilla. The SDO said he caught you sitting on your special orders."

"No, first sergeant," Padilla replied firmly.

"OK. Go back to work," Golden said, speaking a little more gently this time. Golden watched her walk back to work, then turned and started walking toward his truck.

"The hardest part of this job," he said, "is listening to Joe Snuffy and deciding whether he's telling the truth — judging people. They're getting smarter. I'm hearing stories I've never heard before. You learn who you can trust. That's why I backed off Padilla. She's a good troop. If she said she didn't do it, she didn't. Someone got the wrong name. I'll check it out, though. You have to re-evaluate everyone each time you talk to them."

Golden returned to the battalion area and another round of meetings almost identical to those earlier. A little after 2, armed with a new vehicle list for the motor sergeant, Golden stood up and said, "I'm going to lunch and then to the motor pool." But he wasn't yet.

An NCO stuck his head in the door to announce that two men had been booted off guard mount. Golden sat down, opened up his center desk drawer and pulled his duty roster out.

"Tell those two I want their presence in my office before 1630 hours today," Golden said, as he started going over the duty roster to come up with replacement guards.

"Oh, by the way," said the sergeant at the door, "that wasn't Padilla who was sitting down on guard last night." He provided the name of the real culprit.

A smile of self-assurance decorated Golden's face for a moment. "I want to see him with the other two."

By the time Golden got his Big Mac, talked to the motor sergeant and counseled his guards, 6 p.m. had rolled around. There was still a lot to do, but the first sergeant had a reprieve. The battalion was sponsoring a dinner that night and he had just enough time to go home, shower and get into his blues. Tomorrow would be another day. With a little bit of luck it wouldn't be the bear's day.





Top, 1st Sgt. Joe Golden (right) goes over his unit vehicle maintenance with motor sergeants Sgt. Floyd Padilla (left) and SSgt. John Williams. • Above, 1st Sgt. Walter Cason issues orders for the day after PT.

In garrison units, things are seldom as hectic. But first sergeants in those units don't have it all that easy either. They have their own set of special problems.

"I'm authorized 240 soldiers, and they're split out into 32 different duty sections," said SFC Tarrey Saunders, first sergeant of Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. In addition to the assigned soldiers, Saunders houses soldiers from eight tenant units. His company also provides varying degrees of support to the installation's tenant units.

"The biggest problem I have," Saunders said, "is getting support for training. It's hard to get section supervisors, especially the civilians, to understand why they have to give someone up for training. I understand their misgivings. I've been out there. When the first sergeant called me for a man and I only had two, I'd cry too."

Saunders said the second biggest problem is keeping soldiers' morale up. "We have a lot of civilians here, and when the young soldiers see them getting awards with checks attached, the soldiers get down if they don't get some kind of recognition too. The lower-ranking soldiers need that pat on the back to keep them motivated."

Saunders and his commander both have an open-door policy and will listen to any problems a soldier may want to talk about. "We let them know if it's legit, we'll support them. If it's not, I'll still listen."

Saunders' outfit may not be much like a combat arms or a combat support unit. But when he's encouraging section leaders to take a look at either recommending a promotion or making out a counseling statement on an E-4 with 89 months in grade, disciplining a soldier or resolving a conflict between a soldier and his supervisor, he's doing the same job as the other first sergeants: taking care of problems and taking care of the troops. □

PERSISTENCE PAYS OFF

Story and Photo by Sgt. Maj. Mike Mason

PERSISTENCE is paying off for Debbi Merrill. She had set for herself the goal of becoming a magazine writer. As a mother of two and an Army wife, she hasn't found the path to be an easy one.

Having to uproot and move across the country whenever her husband gets PCS orders has made breaking into a crowded field even more difficult. But she's getting closer all the time.

Currently she is a newspaper reporter, covering, among other things, Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Her husband, Hank, is the Military Police Company first sergeant there. She also free-lances as a magazine writer.

Debbi's first obstacle on her way to her goal came when she tried to become an Army journalist in 1976. At the time, her recruiter couldn't get an opening for her. She said the recruiter convinced her that if she enlisted in another field, she might be able to transfer into journalism later. So, she became a chaplain's assistant.

"I really hated it, though," she admitted. About six months before she was discharged in 1979, Debbi did manage a transfer to the Fort Rucker, Ala., public affairs office, though. Her short stint as a writer there whetted her appetite.

"At Fort Rucker, I did a story on one of the Army's last buglers, the last bugler of Company B, just like the song. He was a great personality. That's what I like about writing — I get to meet a lot of interesting people and learn about different things."

She married just before getting out of the Army and shortly after that her husband got orders for an unaccompanied tour in Korea. When her husband went to Korea, Debbi returned home to Massachusetts. There, she went back to school and completed her associate degree in journalism.

When her husband returned from Korea, she moved with him to Fort Ord, Calif. While there she worked in a public relations job. When the Merrills transferred to Washington, D.C., Debbi landed a job as a part-time reporter for a suburban paper. Following her husband's Washington assignment, Debbi moved to Fort Huachuca. She couldn't get a job at first, but she was not to be deterred.

"I camped out on the doorstep of the newspaper office until they finally hired me," she said. "I got lucky. When the military reporter left the paper, I was there. I was familiar with the military and Fort Huachuca, so I got the job."

As the military reporter for the daily *Sierra Vista Herald-Dispatch*, Debbi has to find stories to fill the paper's weekly Fort Huachuca page.

"It's not always easy," she said. "Sometimes there isn't a lot going on." A slow week might mean writing a lengthy feature on the post library's summer reading program for children, but she keeps the post covered.



Debbi Merrill of Fort Huachuca, Ariz., is an Army wife and a newspaper reporter.

When she's not working on her Fort Huachuca page, Debbi writes general features for the paper. She scours not only Sierra Vista, but the surrounding towns serviced by the paper for her material.

All the while, she finds time to be a mother and to work in some free-lance magazine writing. Sometimes those jobs coincide. One day, while at a swimming class for her daughter, Debbi met another Army wife. As they talked, Debbi learned that the woman was teaching her youngest child to read. When Debbi also learned that the youngest child was only 9 months old, her reporter's instincts took over. She has since sold a magazine article on the woman and her children.

"It was really interesting," Debbi said. "Her oldest son is 2½ and is bilingual. It was really ironic. He's just getting toilet trained and he is already fluent in both Spanish and English. While the photographer and I were at the house to get some pictures, the older child realized neither of us could speak Spanish. So whenever he wanted to say something to his mother that he didn't want us to understand he would just speak Spanish. She had labels on the furniture, pictures on the wall, everything in the house in both English and Spanish so her son could learn to recognize the words. Even his toys had labels on them.

"The children were really amazing. She started them both swimming at six weeks and they've been swimming every day since. And the little boy can do math in his head. But, their mother doesn't think they are exceptionally bright. She just believes you can start teaching children as soon as you can get their attention."

As Debbi talked, her enthusiasm showed more and more. She's doing what she enjoys most — meeting fascinating people and telling their stories. □

POSTMARKS

Compiled by SSgt. Victoria Mouze



Sp5 Ramona Reznechek

Jazzy Zama Jammers

CAMP ZAMA, Japan — Students from the Zama American High School advanced band joined the Army for a day when they participated in a clinic conducted by members of the U.S. Army Japan Band.

CWO 3 Gregory Prudom, bandmaster, set up the clinic with Eleanor Black, the students' music teacher. "We planned the workshop in observance of 'Music in Our Schools Week,' " Black said. "It also gave them an opportunity to play with other people."

The bands played music each was familiar with. Selections included music from *Raiders of the Lost Ark* and a medley of TV show themes. Prudom said the Army band members worked with individual students.

"Then, we got both bands together to practice the high school students' music," he said. "During the afternoon, we did some music that was entirely sight reading. That was something new to the high school students."

"The clinic was very good," said James Floyt, a drummer from the high school band. "I'm going to take lessons from the drummer."

Another student, trumpet player Rodney Lockett, said, "The clinic was great. I loved it. It was hard, but exciting."

"I think the students did very well," Prudom said. "They seemed very eager and very attentive. I think they got quite a bit out of it. It was good for us and was a definite change of pace from our normal routine."

The band's normal routine includes rehearsals and jazz and formal concerts. — *Sp5 Ramona Reznechek*

March for Gemma Nets $1,000

SCHWEINFURT, West Germany — When a first sergeant read a newspaper story about a little girl who needed a liver transplant, he organized a fund-raising march.

"I asked some soldiers in the battalion if they would march and they said yes," said 1st Sgt. Willie Hudson, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 30th Infantry, 3rd Infantry Division.

Soldiers from his battalion and the 1st Forward Support Battalion marched 100 miles from the Grafenwoehr Training Area to their post in Schweinfurt in 3½ days.

The marchers didn't know 18-month-old Gemma Knight nor was she connected with the military. "They told me that a little girl needed an operation and the march was to help raise money for it," said PFC Peter Baca, a cavalry scout in the battalion. "That was all they had to say, so I volunteered."

"People in the Schweinfurt community were very supportive of the marchers," Hudson said. "Most people said, 'If you are going to march back from Grafenwoehr to help the little girl, then we'll donate money.' "

Hudson and the marchers raised $1,000. In April, Gemma was flown to a childrens' hospital in the United States for the $215,000 operation. — *SSgt. James Rose*

God Loves a Grunt

FORT SAM HOUSTON, Texas — "God Loves a Grunt," believes George Skypeck, creator of the painting titled with the divine promise. A print of the painting was placed in the U.S. Army Medical Museum, Academy of Health Sciences.

The painting is a simple design. A 40-by-90-inch depiction of an American infantryman low to the ground in Vietnam stares into the eyes of the viewer. He is surrounded by the signatures of 2,000 Vietnam veterans. When Skypeck took the painting to art shows, he would encourage veterans to sign it.

"I originally designed the painting because of my own experiences as an infantryman in Vietnam and to provide a participatory piece for a lot of these guys who were forgotten," Skypeck said. He has also painted a work titled "Medals of Honor in Vietnam."

He feels he owes his life to the medevac units in Vietnam. "Doing these paintings is one way for me to pay back Dustoff for medevacking me out," he said. — *Mary Storms*

Have No Test? Make One

FORT BENNING, Ga. — A company commander has created a test for his Bradley infantry squads. A series of 12 events tests the squads in skills such as engaging targets and combat vehicle identification.

"There isn't any SQT for the Bradley fighting vehicle yet," said Capt. William Rue, commander, Company D, 1st Battalion, 29th Infantry, 197th Infantry Brigade (Mechanized) (Separate). "The Expert Bradley Infantry Squad Testing acts as a mini-SQT to prepare the troops and to check their knowledge of the vehicles. Everything they do is geared to keep them alive in combat. Leadership, motivation and teamwork are needed for a squad to complete the test."

Rue, with his soldiers, determined what events would be included in the EBIST. Rue said that the events could be expanded or changed in the future. For now they are the temporary framework upon which the test was built.

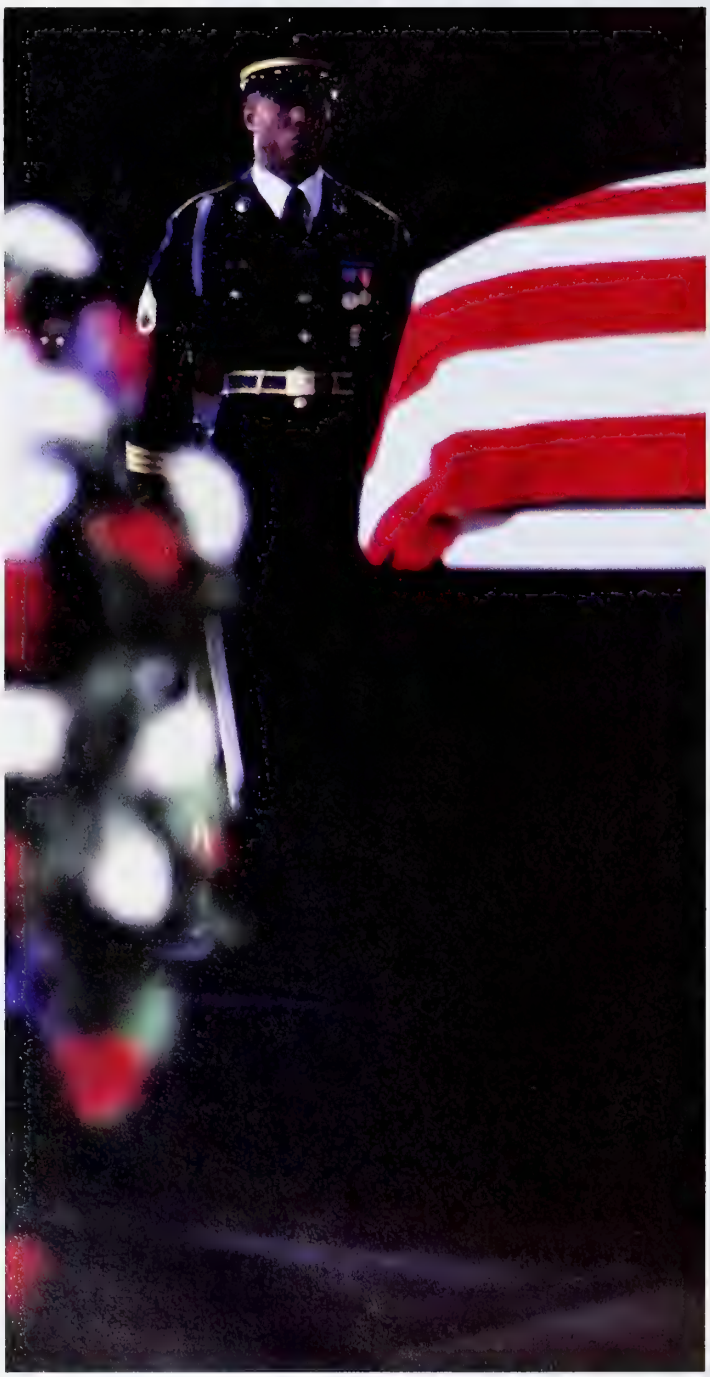
Rue remarked that the training was good for the soldiers and good practice for their annual gunnery. He already had plans for future testing. "Next year, we'll invite others from post, and eventually, from other installations." — *PFC Paula Dempe*



Sgt. Cecil Stack

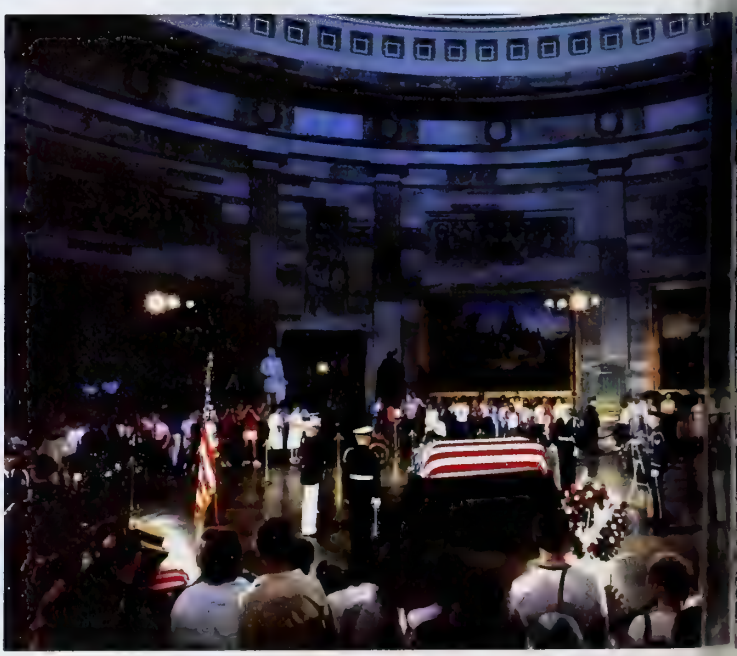
KNOWN BUT TO GOD

SFC Michael Brown



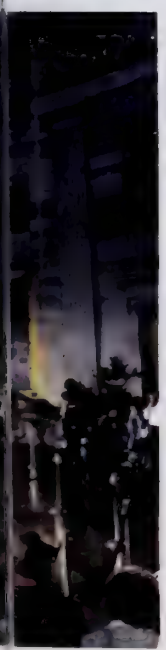
Sgt. Cecil Stack





Sp5 Bert Goulait

SFC Michael Brown



ON a day when the overcast skies added to the somber mood, America paid special tribute to those who served in Vietnam. This Memorial Day, the Unknown Soldier from the Vietnam War was laid to rest in Arlington National Cemetery. This unknown American, a casualty in this country's longest conflict, joined his comrades from World Wars I and II and the Korean War.

"Today we pause to embrace him (the Unknown Soldier) and all who served so well in a war whose end offered no parades, no flags, and so little thanks," President Reagan said. The president's remarks came during the solemn funeral service at the amphitheater at the Tomb of the Unknowns.

"About him," Reagan continued, "we may well wonder as others have: As a child, did he play on some street in a great American city? Did he work beside his father on a farm in America's heartland? Did he marry? Did he have children? Did he look expectantly to return to a bride?

"We will never know the answers to those questions about his life. We do know, though, why he died. He saw the horrors of war but bravely faced them, certain his own cause and his country's cause was a noble one, that he was fighting for free men everywhere."

In honor of the ultimate sacrifice made by this unknown American hero, President Reagan was more than the Commander-in-Chief on this day. He served as the next of kin for the Unknown Soldier, accepting the American flag that had been draped over the silver casket.

This day was not one just for honoring the dead. It was also a day for remembering and honoring the efforts of those who served and lived.

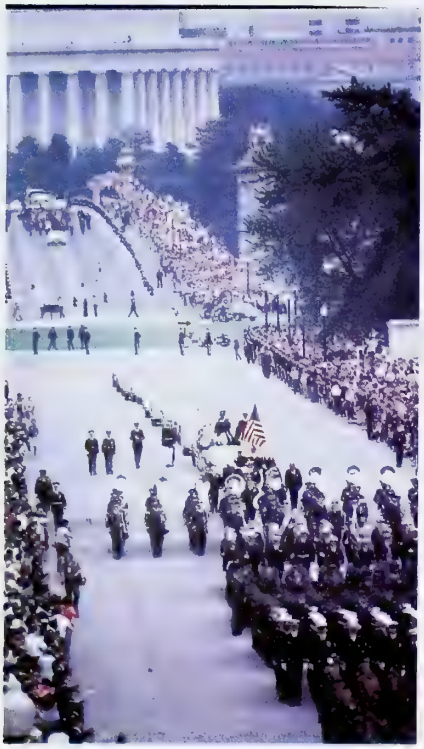
"Many veterans of Vietnam still serve in the armed forces, work in our



Faith Faircloth



Sp5 Bert Goulait



SSgt. Victoria Mouze

Sp5 Bert Goulait







Sp5 Bert Goulait



offices, on our farms, in our factories. A grateful nation opens her heart today in gratitude for their sacrifice, for their courage and their noble service."

Some of these Vietnam veterans the president referred to unexpectedly took part in the day's ceremonies. With military discipline they marched at the end of the cortege that took the casket of the Unknown Soldier from the Capitol to the cemetery. Several carried the black flag or wore the black armband of the League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia. "POW-MIA" the flags read,



Maj. Thomas Williams



SFC Michael Brown



Sgt. Cecil Stack



Sgt. Cecil Stack

"Don't Let Them Be Forgotten."

Even though they brought up the rear of the parade, it was for this band of more than 100 war survivors clothed in camouflage jungle hats and outgrown uniforms that many people raised their heads to see and then applauded.

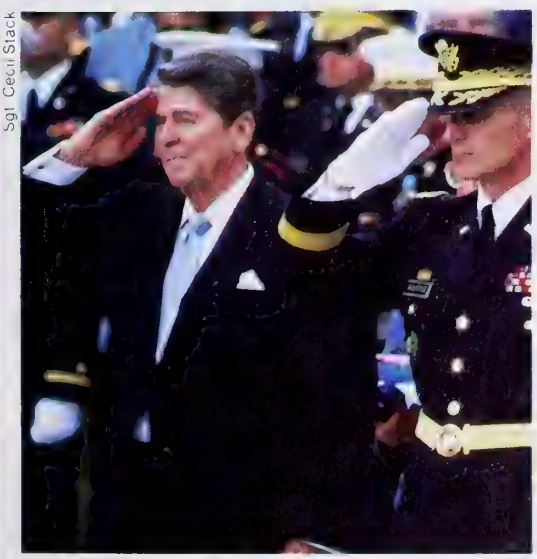
The concerns of these veterans did not go unnoticed by President Reagan. Referring to families of those still missing in Vietnam, Reagan said, "Vietnam is not over for them; they cannot rest until they know the fate of those they loved and watched march off to serve their country. Our dedication to their cause must be strengthened with these events today. We write no last chapters, we close no books, we put away no final memories.

"Today, a united people call upon Hanoi with one voice: Heal the sorest wound of this conflict, return our sons to America, end the grief of those who are innocent and undeserving of any retribution. The Unknown Soldier who has returned to us today and whom







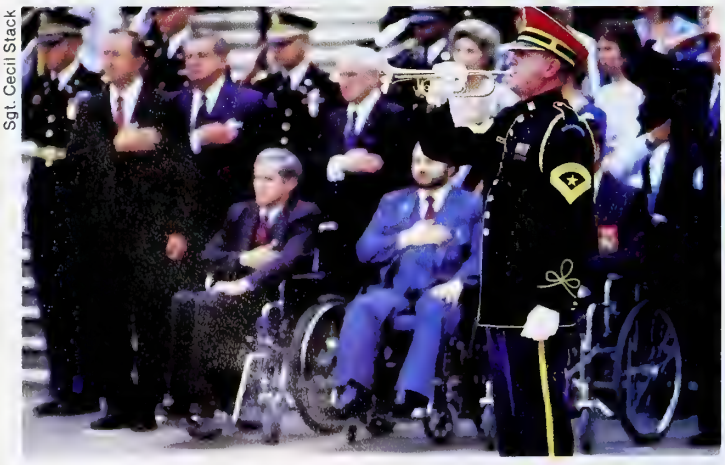


Sgt Cecil Stack

Sgt. Cecil Stack



Sgt. Cecil Stack



Sgt. Cecil Stack



we lay to rest is symbolic of all our missing sons. And we will present him the Congressional Medal of Honor."

As the president moved forward to bestow the award, in an emotion-filled voice he said, "Let us, if we must, debate the lessons learned at some other time; today we simply say with pride: Thank you, dear son, and may God cradle you in his loving arms." □

CENTS-ABLE LEAVE

Sgt. Maj. Mike Mason and MSgt. Norman J. Oliver

THOSE lazy, crazy, hazy days of summer are here again. On these days, thoughts easily turn from paperwork or spot-painting vehicles to the seashore or mountains. Those thoughts usually prompt soldiers to put in for leave, throw a few things into the old duffel bag, or the family into the car, and head out for some summer fun.

One way to go about your getaway is to buy a round-trip ticket to someplace that sounds more exotic than where you are now, go there, frolic until you run out of money and then come home. That's one way. And it might not be a bad way to go, if you either have a lot of money or like short vacations.

If, however, you don't have a lot of money and you like leisurely vacations, there's a better way: Plan your vacation and your vacation budget.

The first step is to decide where you want to go. Perhaps you'd like to spend a week basking on a sunny beach or exploring some mountain wilderness. Maybe you'd like to take a leisurely drive along some of the country's more scenic byways. Or maybe the bustle of Disney World or the '84 World's Fair is more your style.

If you decide to visit a major tourist area, your Installation Tour and Travel Office may offer a package tour. ITTOs set up tours ranging from one-day or weekend excursions to week-long vacations. Many tours are geared toward the lower-ranking enlisted people's pocketbooks. They buy in volume and pass along the discounts airlines give to travel agents. So, they come up with some unbeatable deals. If they can't provide what you want, a travel agent can tell you about and make arrangements for other package tours. Package tours can be fairly inexpensive and can reduce some of the hassle of planning and budgeting.

Those striking out on their own, however, need to plan and budget for everything. The first expense to think about is getting there. Commercial carriers can be a lot more convenient than driving and are not necessarily the most expensive way to go. Air, rail and bus companies offer military discounts, excursion fares and a variety of special fares.

Add the cost of transport to and from the airport or depot to your ticket cost. This expense will vary. It depends upon how far the airport or depot is from your destination and whether you have to take a taxi or you can get limo or bus service.



The seashore beckons many vacationers during the summer months. But fun in the sun can leave a family budget in tatters unless a vacation is planned carefully.

You may also have to budget for transportation in and around your vacation site. Hotel shuttle buses may be free and public transportation may be fairly cheap. If you plan to wander very far afield, however, you may want to rent a car.

If you fly, a fly-drive package might be your best deal. There are many car rental companies and many different rates, so do some shopping around beforehand. Most nationwide car rental companies have local or toll-free reservation and information numbers.

Be sure to ask about extras like drop-off charges and insurance. For example, a $129-a-week special can jump to $188.50 when you add insurance charges. A 4 percent tax would bring it to $196.04. Also keep in mind that many rates sound low because they do not include gas.

If you decide to drive to your vacation site, you have to budget for a number of items. Aside from a tune-up, oil change or any pre-trip repairs your car may need, budget for gas and oil. The American Automobile Association advises to budget $8 for each 100 miles of driving. This figure assumes a car that gets 20 miles per gallon and includes an allowance for oil.

One of the big advantages to driving is sightseeing enroute. You can stop whenever you'd like and see whatever you want to see. You can spend as much time as you'd like at any place or change your itinerary whenever you want. You will be limited if you are on a tight schedule unless you are willing to alter that schedule. Too much lollygagging can throw you far enough behind to miss out on hotel reservations or to force you to eliminate part of your trip.

To figure how much time you can spend sightseeing enroute, first decide how many hours you want to spend on the road each day. Let's say 12; you're a glutton for punishment. Next figure how many miles you plan to cover each day. Let's say 400. Figure about 2½ hours for each 100 miles. That gives you time for rest stops and presumes an average of about 50 miles per hour while driving.

Divide the number of miles to be driven by 100 and multiply that number by 2½. In this case, that gives you 10, which is the number of hours you have to allot daily for driving and rest stops. Subtract that number from 12 and the remainder is the number of hours each day you can devote to sightseeing. If that's not enough, you will have to plan to spend more hours on the road each day or cut down the number of miles you plan to cover.

If you're traveling mostly on expressways or limited access highways, you can figure on that 50-mile-per-hour average while driving. On other roads, a 35-mile-per-hour average, not counting meal or rest stops, is good.

These averages presume clear weather and normal driving conditions. You can make better time, but allow time for troopers to write tickets and budget for the cash bond you may have to post. And don't try to cut down driving time by cutting rest stops. If the object of a vacation is to relax,

why kill yourself, literally or figuratively, by trying to go too far, too fast?

In-and-around transportation is built in if you drive. Just remember that you have to add gas expenses for your running around. How much will depend upon how far afield you plan to wander.

Enroute lodging is another expense you have to budget for if you are driving. You don't, however, have to stay in the higher-priced resort areas. You can rest overnight outside the resort areas, visiting them during the day as you please.

To ensure getting a lower-priced room, start looking for a motel early in the day. Motels tend to fill up quickly in the summer, and the more economical motels will fill up first. If you feel you have to keep pushing to get to a certain point, stop early and call for a reservation.

Automobile and travel clubs have tour guides with lodging lists, and most motel chains put out directories of their motels. Most chain motels will make reservations ahead for you, even if you did not stay the night at that particular motel. They may charge you for the phone call, though.

Keep in mind that most motels will not hold rooms after a given hour, usually 6 p.m., without payment in advance. Most motels will accept a credit card number as an advance payment, but some won't. Some budget motels don't accept credit cards at all and require that you prepay in cash or traveler's checks at a branch of that motel. Once you've prepaid the room it's yours, no matter how late you arrive. It's also yours if you don't show. So if you don't want to drive until the wee hours of the morning, or pay two motel bills in a given day, be realistic about how far you can get.

According to AAA, the average cost of a motel or hotel room in the United States is $51 for two persons in one room. The rate for one person is about 15 percent less. Again, these rates are averages. High cost areas can be as much as 75 percent more. Lower cost areas can be as much as 25 percent less.

Also add $5 for each extra person in the same room. Some hotels and motels, however, will let children stay in their parents' room for free.



Mountains can provide a cooling escape from summer's heat. Camping can often lower the costs of a vacation, but be sure the family cook gets a vacation, too.

Wherever you go, you don't have to pay the average or higher rates, especially if you plan ahead. If you drive, keep an eye out for lower-priced motels as you go along. In addition to budget chains, you will often find low-priced independent motels. These motels may be old and not very fancy, but adequate for a night's rest.

Keep in mind that the less you pay, the less you get. In the no-frills super budget motels, you will not have a phone in the room. You will have to pay extra for a key to the TV set. You won't have a desk safe for your valuables, and the only food on the premises will come from lobby vending machines. The good news is that a room for two people costs less than $25 a night.

Don't discount campgrounds as lodging. You can put up a family of four for anywhere from $4 to $25 a night. On the low side are national and state park campgrounds. The fancy resort area campgrounds are on the high side. Camping does mean sleeping in a tent or camper and having to take a short hike to the showers. You don't have to "rough it," though.

Many commercial campgrounds, however, not only have showers, but playgrounds, recreation and TV rooms, pools, water slides, bike rentals, miniature golf, roller skating, coin laundries and more. On the other end of the scale, some park campgrounds may have cold showers, or no showers at all, pit toilets and little else.

If you're not equipped for camping, check out your rec services outdoor rental center. You can rent tents, sleeping bags, cots, camp stoves, lanterns, ice chests and anything else you might need for a small fee. You can even rent camping trailers. Renting a fold-out tent trailer is one of the more civilized ways to camp inexpensively. If you go this route, though, budget a little extra money for gas and time for driving. Pulling a trailer can cut gas mileage and speed limits are usually lower for cars pulling trailers.

Don't overlook military camping and recreation areas and temporary lodging. Many posts and bases have guest quarters open to military travelers. Others have recreation areas which can make good vacation sites as well as overnight stops. Some of the recreation areas have cottages, rustic cabins, or trailers. Others have only trailer pads, or camper or tent sites. Department of the Army Pamphlet 360-546, *Armed Forces Recreation Area Travel Guide*, lists all rec areas in CONUS, Alaska and Hawaii. Check your post library or PX book section for worldwide lodging, camping and rec area guides.

Another big part of your vacation budget will be food. According to the AAA, the average daily food cost, nationwide, is $24.50 per person. At that rate, the food budget for a family of four on a 14-day vacation will run $1,372. And, you'll pay a lot more than that in some areas, especially if you eat in the better restaurants.

If you like eating in fine restaurants and they fit into your budget, go for it. You can shave food costs, though, and you don't have to subsist solely on hot dogs purchased from sidewalk vendors. In addition to fast-food restaurants, you can look for

budget steak houses, cafeterias and family restaurants. Also keep a lookout for low-price all-you-can-eat buffets in some of the better motel chains. Look for small restaurants frequented by locals along the way or at your vacation site. You may sometimes be disappointed, but often you'll find great regional cooking at reasonable prices.

When going into a restaurant, check out the menu before you sit down. If there isn't one posted at the door, ask the cashier or hostess for one. Ask about specials and children's menus. If a salad bar is included with meals, or available at a small extra charge, fill up there and save on extras and desserts.

If you camp, or find a motel with a kitchenette, or rent a cottage or small apartment, you can cut food costs by doing your own cooking. The family cook may balk, as he or she may not look at this option as much of a vacation. A compromise could be sharing the cooking chores or eating out once a day.

If you drive, think about carrying an ice chest in the car. If you don't own one, see about renting one from rec services. With an ice chest, you can carry along sandwich makings, fruit, sodas and fruit juices for picnics at roadside rest stops or snacks on the road. Buy as much as you have room for at the commissary before leaving.

Don't forget to budget for tips. If you plan to eat most of your meals in restaurants, other than fast food places, budget an extra 15 percent for tips. For baggage handling, figure about 50 cents per bag, or a dollar a person, more if you have a lot of baggage. For most other services, the usual tip is 15 percent of the bill or fee.

If you drive, check your road map to see how many tolls you will encounter. Individually, tolls usually aren't much, but over an extended trip, especially in the East, they can add up quickly. Tolls for a 400-mile-trip up Interstate 95, north from Washington, D.C., for example, will run nearly $15.

Many of the best parts of a vacation are free. If you're going to the seashore, the sun and surf are usually free. In the mountains, national and state park hiking trails, nature walks and nature shows are usually free. Touring vacationers can take advantage of scenic vistas and national monuments, also usually free of charge. Some of these areas may have small user's fees, however, and fishing usually requires a license.



America's big cities can be a bridge to an exciting escape. Visiting a city could cost at least 25 percent more than a vacation in a more out-of-the-way spot.

All along the way you will likely encounter a number of museums, botanical gardens, tram rides, and the like. Sometimes you will come across a free museum or botanical garden tour, but often you will have to pay anywhere from 50 cents to $6 per adult. Admissions for children under 12 are usually less and sometimes free. If you like such attractions, budget in about $5 a day per person. You might not need this much, but that will give you a little cushion for souvenirs.

No vacation would be complete without souvenirs. The amount to budget here will depend greatly upon your tastes and buying habits and your vacation site. The more popular and expensive your vacation site, the wider the souvenir variety and the higher the price tag. The key here is to decide well in advance how much you can afford for these items. Allot each member of the family a part of the souvenir budget and stick to the budget.

Exercise a little judgment and hold out for something you really want. If you want a sun visor, buy one at a discount department store. Don't spend three or four times the price for one with a day-glow orange band imprinted with the name of your vacation site on it. Keep in mind, if you overspend on souvenirs you could run up short of cash toward the end of your vacation. You can't eat gaudy trinkets.

You can't budget accurately for everything. No matter how well you have the family car checked out before you leave, there is no guarantee that something won't go wrong. Having a credit card that's not charged to the limit can take care of unexpected expenses, like car repairs, without deflating your vacation pocketbook.

That same credit card can also help pay unexpected medical expenses. CHAMPUS will take care of at least part of those expenses later, but unless your medical emergency happens near a military facility, you may have to shell out for treatment and then file a CHAMPUS claim.

You need many little things on vacation, and you're bound to forget some of them. But making out a check list and buying as much as possible beforehand can help keep the little things from chipping away at your vacation budget.

Be sure to pack enough suntan oil, sunburn ointment, lip balm, insect repellent, headache, hayfever and upset stomach remedies, toothpaste, shampoo, sunglasses, extra pairs of prescription glasses, reading material and games.

Also throw in extra batteries for flashlights, radios, cameras and flash units, and plenty of film. Don't forget to pack rain gear and enough of the proper clothing for your vacation site. Coasts and mountain areas can have balmy shirtsleeve weather during the day and sweater or jacket weather at night. □



Sgt. Maj. Mike Mason

DEVELOPING LEADERSHIP

Lt. Col. Charles G. Cavanaugh Jr.

THERE is an old saying heard in military circles. It is used to spotlight a successful individual. It goes, "He's a born leader," or "He's a natural leader." The debate over inherited leadership traits has gone on for centuries. Most people don't believe the old saying. Trained observers know that leadership is learned. They know that hard work, intelligence and caring are the foundations of leadership.

These foundations are being redefined at the Center for Army Leadership, Fort Leavenworth, Kan. The center was formed in 1980 to address Army needs in the preparation of leaders and to define leadership ethics. The task is enormous, and the goals are far reaching. The Army will be changed by the products the center develops. The need was clear.

Col. Thomas E. Faley, former center director, and his staff were wrestling with porcupines, and they knew it. But now they know why also.

"The need for comprehensive leadership training became very evident during the '70s," he said. "I'm not saying we didn't have good leaders. It was becoming evident that we were producing highly competent leaders with technical skills, without necessarily producing young officers and NCOs who understood the full measure of leadership.

"General (William R.) Richardson (commander of the Training and Doctrine Command) was concerned that young lieutenants would meet on future battlefields and not have a commonality of leadership skills. He felt it was imperative that they at least understand the leadership concepts of each other — where each was coming from, so to speak. Our center is the result of that mission to achieve understanding."

Central to the training philosophy being developed is the idea that the successful leader must know what to "be," what to "know" and what to "do." Everything else stems from attaining those goals.

Maj. Bob A. Fitton Jr. is a staff member at the center. A large part of his job is putting concepts into hard copy — manuals, training plans and reference books. "We must develop guidelines which touch every facet of the soldier's life," he said. "We must make young leaders aware of professional military standards and values, and provide them with guidelines which will help them think through situations which might provide dilemmas. And we must instill in them the ability to conduct themselves in the day-to-day environment."

"We knew that Army leadership is different from corporate and academic leadership," Faley continued. "It is unique. It deals with personal leadership, management, tactical competence, and leadership in complex organizations. And above all is still the accomplishment of the mission and the well-being of the soldier."

Faley admits that training leaders in such complex areas is a tall order. But he believes the military educational process is the key.

What's evolved from the center's efforts is comprehensive and highly structured. The foundation of the program is the sequential training of all leaders in peer-school environments. "Sergeants and lieutenants must have an understanding of each other's leadership background," said Lt. Col. Arthur A. Schulcz. "There must be a shared knowledge of training background and thought process." He coordinated the development of the leadership training package for the officer and NCO basic courses.

None of the officers and NCOs who are formulating the training program contend that the object is to create leaders who all approach problems and think the same way.

Maj. Jeffrey L. House, a staff member, has taught ethics at West Point. "Everybody approaches leadership and problem-solving differently," he said. "We use our own backgrounds, experiences and creativity as we lead and problem-solve. We are not trying to change that.

"We are trying to make knowledge of differing styles and approaches available to all leaders. No one can predict what approach is best in every case. But we can train leaders to recognize approaches and understand that there are reasons a peer, subordinate or superior might be using a certain technique."

One of the best tools the center has provided for leadership training is the new Field Manual 22-100, *Military Leadership*. The FM uses a case study approach and encourages role modeling. It is readable, understandable, and above all, useful.

"We push the importance of role modeling," Faley added. "There is no substitute for doing something, whether it be in a classroom or real-life. The leader learns more from doing something than he does from just reading about it. All of our programs involve action roles. Our leaders live in a dynamic world, and they must be dynamic to be successful."

"I must continue to stress the comprehensiveness of this program," Schulcz added. "The instruction we are formulating will touch every leader at every level. Our programs cover the range from sergeant to general."

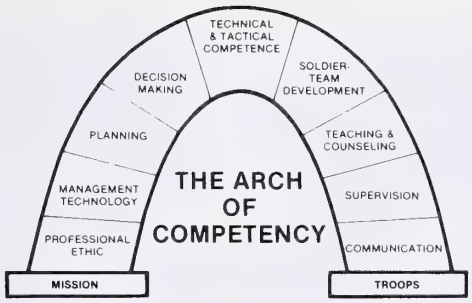
The standardized officer basic course leadership program has been tested at seven different service schools. A followup program is currently being developed for the officer advanced course. Parallel course work is given in primary and advanced NCO courses and is included in warrant officer training being tested at Fort Sill, Okla.

CWO 4 Marion A. Nossaman advises the center on the warrant program. "Warrant officers want it," Nossaman said. "There is a change in the perception of warrants. We are officers with a single specialty, but we are still leaders. I am not saying we are moving away from being technical officers, but rather that we see our role as leaders as well. This training completes the circle of leadership."

The center's role in defining professional beliefs, values and ethics is difficult as well. "We are not attempting to replace religious and cultural values," House said. "What we want to instill is a soldierly ethic. We believe we have captured that ethic in FM 22-100."

The FM states in simple terms that a professional soldier should hold the values of "loyalty to the ideals of the nation, loyalty to the Army, loyalty to the unit, personal responsibility and selfless service."

House added, "We believe that a professional must understand that he operates with some common understanding of norms. He must hold them and he has the right to believe that they are held by his superiors and subordinates. In our manuals and lesson plans we never try to be preachy



or condescending. Most people have a good set of values learned in the home, church or school. We are not trying to change those, but rather to reinforce them with a soldierly ethic."

Reinforcement is a common thread throughout the leadership training program. "Earlier I said that what we are developing is a sequential program of training," Faley said. "Another way to view it is by using the arch of competency. To complete the mission, a leader must be competent in all he does. That's a big job, but a necessary one. Future battlefields are going to require more independent action. They are going to require that the entire chain of command has an understanding of and a reliance on the abilities of each member.

"The arch has no priority among its elements. Leaders must be proficient in each block. Each block relies on and supports the other. That is what we are trying to teach. That concept of being fully developed is central to leadership."

Teaching the development of those many leadership traits requires creativity and hard work. The center is providing the tools. "We have produced a fairly comprehensive series of texts and we know we have just scratched the surface," Schulcz said. "As we continue to put material in the field, we are constantly refining our product and accepting comments from users. Feedback is essential to us, and we welcome it from every source."


Gary L. Kieffer

"This is a developing program," added Fitton. "We have had tremendous support from a number of Army agencies, but the program is still new and has a long way to go. We know we must continually refine our product to keep it meaningful and current."

"This is a total Army project," House said. "Just some of the agencies who have been involved are the Army Research Institute, Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, the Academy of the Health Sciences, the Soldier Support Center and the Organizational Effectiveness Center and School. "Their help was instrumental in preparing the case studies which form the core of instruction. Ranging from theft and lying to malingering and unlawful use of authority, the learning leader is placed in situations which often have more than one solution."

"No one has the answer to every problem. Often there are two or more equally valid solutions to a problem," Faley said. "Our feedback indicates that the case studies are the most useful part of the training being offered. We intentionally sought out problems which were tailored to the leadership level of the student. We face sergeants with sergeant problems and captains with captain problems. Again, we are trying to use experience as the teacher by letting the student have the experience.

"Each solution is discussed and there is time built into the class to allow disagreements or creative variances on how to solve the problem. We know that our leaders must be flexible and that they must learn to value their own abilities. We want leaders who can arrive at their own solution. We are not looking for leaders who parrot back a 'school solution.' "

The task of producing first rate leaders will always be a priority for the Army. The programs started by the Center for Army Leadership are meeting that challenge head on. The Army will continue to change because of these efforts. □

FOCUS ON PEOPLE

Compiled by Faith Faircloth

Sp4 Lee Royal



Reed: Operation ID

When **Tom Reed**, son of Maj. and Mrs. Thomas Reed, 5th Signal Command, set out to earn points toward Eagle Scout, he chose a project of interest to many parents in Germany and elsewhere — child identification.

With the help of the Worms Law Enforcement Center and the cooperation of the principal, Reed and seven fellow Scouts from Troop 137 held "Operation I.D." in the Worms Elementary School gym. The Scouts fingerprinted more than 600 children from the elementary school, its annex, the child care center and the preschool.

"I thought a lot about different projects I could do," Reed said. "But I wanted to do something different from what people usually do. I guess you could say this was a big success." — *Sp4 Lee Royal*

First Lt. Paul Kelly looks forward to the two hours each week he spends with some special friends — swimmers and bowlers in the Exceptional Family Member Program at Fort Belvoir, Va.

Kelly joined the program early this year. He said he had worked with orphans in Korea before coming to Fort Belvoir, but wondered how the exceptional family members would accept him.

"It was all new, and I didn't know how to prepare," he said. "But once I got there, it was a lot of fun. You have to like kids. Show them you care, and there's no problem at all."

One of the handicaps the 23-year-old West Point graduate encounters is deafness, so he plans to learn sign language. "I can communicate with the deaf children now, but it isn't totally effective," he said. "I would much rather be able to really express myself." — *Holly Frisch*

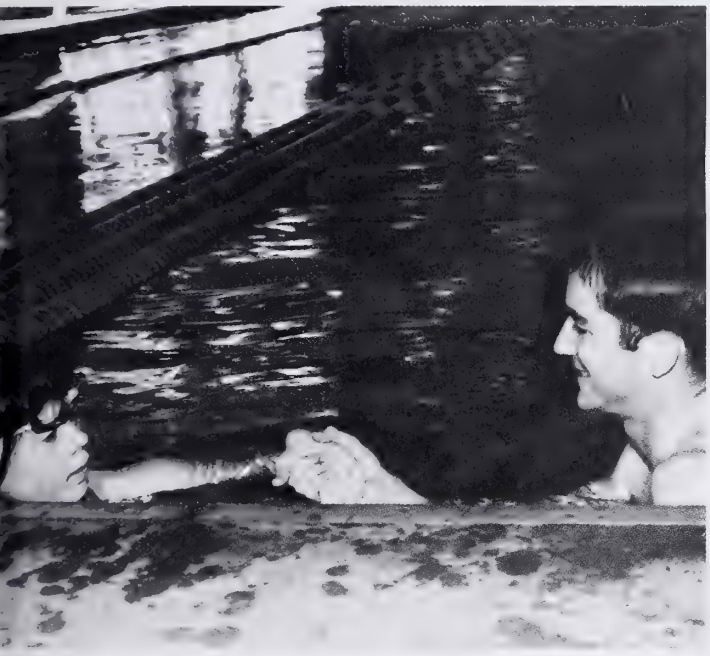
When **Jan Brink** and **Melinda Ramm** got together at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., in 1979 as wives of instructors, things began to happen. In their search for a project that would be useful to society and provide them with extra cash, they hit on the idea of writing a cookbook.

S.N.A.C.K.S. (Speedy, Nutritious and Cheap Kids Snacks), the result of their combined four-year effort, was published in May. The book contains more than 250 recipes that contain no salt, white sugar, added preservatives or chemicals. And 90 percent of the recipes can be prepared in 10 minutes or less.

"Most parents know the importance of nutrition," Brink said. "But many don't know how to provide nutritious snacks that are quick and cheap." She and Ramm collected and modified more than 400 recipes during preparation of the book, testing each one on their own families.

The book is illustrated by Roberta Simanowitz, a secretary at the Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where Brink's husband was assigned after his West Point tour.

"Our agent calls us the American Dream," Brink said. She noted that the publisher had doubled



SSgt. Bernard W. Tate

Kelly: Exceptional

the book's first run printing, and four foreign countries had expressed interest in it as well as some national magazines. "If this is the American dream, I hope I never wake up," she added. — *Marjorie Smith*

Capt. Mary Graham of the Armament Research and Development Center, Dover, N.J., is the Army's first woman to earn a Master Explosives Ordnance Disposal Badge.

She dismissed the distinction with, "the badge is given to anybody who stays in the field long enough," but noted she was not completely accepted during the first 21 weeks of training. Being one of the first women in the EOD program, she said she often felt she had to be better than the men around her.

"I used to feel that way when I didn't have the experience," she said. "I don't feel any pressure now."

Graham, chief of the EOD section in the center's large caliber weapon systems laboratory, paid her dues by completing 21 weeks of intensive training, 18 months on the job as an EOD supervisor, and 60 months of handling bombs and live rounds and finding ways to neutralize new ones. She chose EOD for travel and excitement, and said she's very happy with her choice. — *Michael Biddle*

Wilmot "Bill" Shaw, handicapped employee of the year at Fort Jackson, S.C., has saved the government more than $1.5 million with suggested money-saving plans.

Shaw was working as a law enforcement investigator in 1972 when he lost a foot in a motorcycle accident. Despite a return to almost full activity with the help of a prosthesis, he felt he could no longer fulfill the job's requirements.



Marc Harrison

Brink, Ramm: S.N.A.C.K.S.



Pam Bell

Graham: The Master

He moved on to a variety of jobs and came to Fort Jackson in 1979 through a special placement program for the handicapped. He worked his way up from a work order clerk in the Directorate of Engineering and Housing to chief of the Work Planning Section.

"Handicapped people need to be given access to learning tools and the opportunity to accomplish all they can," he said. "They need to exert themselves and move up. Complacency is the worst enemy of all." — *Maj. Rick Kiernan*



Faith Faircloth

FAMILY TIES

Story and Photos by SSgt. Victoria Mouze

MORE than half of the Army's active duty force is married. These 400,000-plus couples experience the same events as their civilian counterparts. Births, weddings and deaths are part of family life cycles. While civilian and military families share common denominators, there are differences.

Many families move to other towns or states. They buy or rent new houses, and kids enroll in new schools. For the military family, however, these moves happen more often. They know they'll be uprooted every so often.

But then, mobility gives Army families chances to live in different countries and to experience various cultures. No matter where they go, they'll have access to low-cost entertainment, sports and recreational activities. If they get sick and are hospitalized, their health care will usually cost less than if they were civilians.

Perhaps the biggest and most

stressful difference is that mom or dad is a soldier and could go to war, although during peacetime that chance is remote. Separations are a way of life and they are never easy, especially when the couple is still new to Army life.

Although Capt. Ralph Flannery still has about two years left at Fort Lee, Va., his wife, Jannette, is already concerned about his next set of orders. She said they've been lucky so far. They haven't been separated during their five years of Army life. She realizes that Ralph's next set of orders could mean a separation. "I try not to think about unaccompanied tours," Jannette said. "I see other wives managing households while their husbands are away. I don't know how they do it. When I have to, I will. But I'm still concerned."

Wives overcome that concern once their husbands have pulled an unaccompanied tour. They learn that they can balance the budget, fix a leaky faucet and discipline the kids. When husbands leave for another tour, wives know they can manage.

Betty Lent, who, along with her children, will stay at home near Fort Lee while her husband, J.R., goes to Korea, remarked that separation isn't easy, but feels everything will be OK. She has become self-sufficient during her 13 years of Army life. Before she and J.R., a staff sergeant, married, she had never left her home state of Pennsylvania.

She spent the first two years of her marriage at Forts Monmouth and Dix, N.J. J.R. then left for Korea. Betty and her two children followed as command-sponsored family members. She forced herself to get out in the community. She rode buses by herself on shopping trips and visits to J.R.'s communications site.

Wanting to get involved in the community, she worked at Army Community Services, became a Girl Scout leader and a Sunday school teacher. "I grew up in Korea," she said.

Betty feels that self-sufficiency paid off when J.R. pulled his second tour in Korea — an unaccompanied one. She had confidence in herself and was able to cope with running the household on her own. She admitted, though, that it wasn't easy. She said that one of the hardest things she had to face during the first separation was learning to trust her husband.

"That was the unknown," she said. "It was hard learning to cope with that fear. I know a lot of wives who worry about their husbands cheating. This is a very real fear. I'm less worried about that now than the first time, though. I trust him and he trusts me. We have a very good marriage and I think a good marriage can survive separation."

That first separation gave Betty experience in raising the children by herself. She knows that won't be as tough this time. The children are older. She feels values they've learned in Scouting and Sunday school will carry them through. "I'm not saying that my kids are angels, because they do get into trouble. If they do mess up, they let us know. They know what is expected of them."

Marybeth Lent said that when her dad was gone the first time, she really missed him. "When my grandfather visited us, he told me to whisper messages in my stuffed animal's ear so that angels could carry them to my dad. That helped." She was 6 then. She is now 11. Although she will miss her dad, she'll keep busy. Besides attending Scout meetings and church, she is expected to keep up with schoolwork and help with housework. Keeping up with the latest fashions also occupies her time. "The kids don't get everything they want, but when Marybeth wanted a pair of black cords, we searched until we found a pair," Betty said. "Clothes are important at her age."

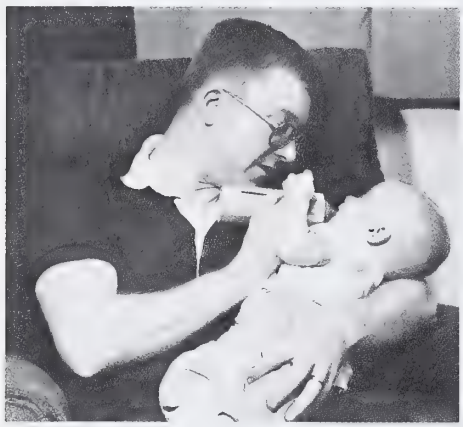
Just as a family learns it can cope while dad is away, a new set of problems can occur when he returns. The mom has become independent. She could be reluctant to give up that authority when her husband returns.

"There is a transition where the husband and wife feel each other out to see who is stepping into whose territory," said Lt. Col. Steven Bliss, commander, 24th Battalion, Quartermaster Brigade, Fort Lee. "That can become explosive if the couple isn't careful. The situation has to be handled very delicately. I can't think of too many things I get really defensive



Facing page, being an Army family means moving every two or three years. The Sternbergs at Fort Knox, Ky., treat it as an adventure. • Above, Betty and Marybeth Lent (right half of photo) help sell Girl Scout cookies at Fort Lee, Va. All the Lents are involved in Scouting.

Clockwise from right: The Flannerys' activities revolve around 5-month-old Sean and 3-year-old Lauren. They spend their free time by going for afternoon rides or by staying at home. • SSgt. Paula Davis drops John off at the day care center. • Davis' husband, Tim, also a staff sergeant, shares in child-raising duties.







about. My territory is one." Although he and Rhonda have been married for a year and haven't been separated yet, he had unaccompanied tours during a previous marriage.

Rhonda thinks tense situations can be avoided if the family understands that dad, and not mom, is the commander of the house. "I'm very willing to take over if Steve should have to leave," she said. "Hopefully, if that happens, we will understand who is first when he returns. Steve is, because he is the head of the house." The Blisses know that they'll be together at least for another 10 months while he attends the Army War College at Carlisle Barracks, Pa.

The way a family reacts to moves and Army life in general depends a lot on the service member, Bliss remarked. "The way I express my feelings toward my job has a big influence on my family's reaction. If you talk positively, you exude a positive feeling. If I came home every night and said, 'I want to quit because I just can't stand it any more,' well, that would have an impact on Rhonda and the kids."

Families learn to make their time together count. The Flannerys, who have a 5-month-old son and a 3-year-old daughter, spend their free time by staying at home or going for Sunday rides together. Another Fort Lee couple, also with young children, spends free time the same way.

"Right now, it has to be that way because John and Brian are so young," said SSgt. Paula Davis, whose husband, Tim, is also a staff sergeant. "When they get older and become more self-sufficient, we'll get involved in other family activities." As soon as John and Brian are old enough, they'll join Cub Scouts and Paula and Tim will volunteer as den or pack leaders.

Army parents tend to get deeply involved in their children's activities. In sometimes small and often isolated military communities, Scouting, youth sports and teen centers are important. Parents soon find that they have to help out as dance chaperones, sport officials and coaches to ensure healthy pastimes for their children.

In addition to helping with recreational activities, Army families readily pitch in to help provide other services. On Army posts around the world, family members help out in hospitals and clinics and post schools, or wherever they are needed. As Army families pull together to make their communities better places to live, a sense of family grows.

That feeling of belonging to a large family is important. Since being in the Army often means living hundreds or thousands of miles away from mothers, fathers and other relatives, friendships grow quickly.

"Army families are closer than civilians," said SFC Stephen Dall, Karlsruhe, West Germany. "When I was on the outside, I was in a world of hurt if something went wrong. But in the Army, everybody offers help. Neighbors watch the kids, cook dinner or whatever it takes. I always know that my family will be taken care of."

Paula Davis experienced that bond when she went into the hospital to have her second child. A friend volunteered to watch her son. That allowed her husband Tim to work and spend time at the hospital.

When Paula returned, she and her next-door neighbor spent Saturday mornings at each other's house. While the mothers talked, the kids played. If one of them got hurt, either mother would go over and comfort him. It didn't matter whether the child was hers or not.

"We were at ease with each other's children," Davis said. "We already had a lot in common. Besides having kids the same age, we were both away from home. We didn't have the support system of mothers, aunts and other relatives. You learn to depend on each other." She and Tim have arrangements with an Army family to take John and Brian in case both of them go TDY or on an exercise.

Both felt it was important to have two children. "Since being in the Army means moving around, we wanted our kids to have each other," Paula said. "Kids in the military don't get the benefit of a hometown. So, if you can't give them a hometown, you should at least give them someone to share experiences with. That will help take the place of growing up with the same set of neighborhood kids and schoolmates."

Moving becomes rougher on children as they get older. Michael Sternberg, Fort Knox, Ky., knows. His father was in the military. "We were constantly moving," he said. "I had an especially hard time in high school. I wanted to graduate with the same class I started with. I didn't want to pick up and move."

Susan Bliss faces the same problem. She is a high school junior and would rather stay at Fort Lee than move with her family to Carlisle Barracks. "I would like to graduate with people I already know than move and have to make friends again," she said.

Although her dad knows moving will be tough for her, he thinks she will adapt. "Susan adjusts reasonably well to new situations. She has always made friends quickly. She'll survive, but that doesn't mean she will like moving." Senior year activities probably will help lessen Susan's loss of old friends.

If she had graduated from a high school overseas, she probably would have graduated from a smaller class. "It's a terrible thing to graduate overseas and have only 10 kids in your graduating class," SSgt. Lent said. He understands. He lived overseas when his father was in the military. "You definitely don't have any big proms to look forward to."

While moving can be tough on children, they seem to become more sophisticated. Those who have lived overseas and return to stateside schools have seen places their schoolmates just get to read about.

"When we were stationed in the states, Jeanne's class was discussing Germany one day," Barbara Dall said. "She pointed to a picture of a castle and said she had been there. Her classmates didn't believe her. She brought in a picture of herself standing next to it. It's kind of neat to talk about things other people don't have an opportunity to see or do." The Dalls are on their second tour in Germany.

Moving can also be tough on a spouse's career. More than half of soldiers' spouses work outside the home, mostly for financial reasons. A working wife may find career continuity difficult because she is so mobile. Once she moves, she either finds another job, sometimes taking a cut in pay, or does not go back to work. While working wives interviewed said they hadn't encountered problems, Army leadership recognizes that locating jobs can be hard.

As a result of issues brought up at the Army Family symposiums in Washington, D.C., the Army is working on several changes to help working spouses and other Army family members as well. One change now allows family members the option of part-time employment as Department of the Army civilians. Commands can now hire more than one part-time employee for an authorized full-time position. Another change gives family members living overseas the opportunity to compete for intern positions.

Other areas in which families saw a need for improvement were medical care and family housing upkeep. The Army plans to increase the number of medical people working in family practice clinics and is sponsoring legislation to allow space-available care for family members in Army dental clinics.

Families said that even though moving can be a hassle, it gives them the opportunity to see new places and meet new people. "I would love to have a real home," said Candace Sternberg. She and her husband, a sergeant first class, are stationed at Fort Knox, Ky. "I would rather have the moving, though. We get to see different places. Besides, I've gotten to where I don't like to stay in one place too long. We've been here at Knox for almost two years. I'm ready to go."

When the Sternbergs, or any other Army family, do move, the cycle begins again. Temporary roots are jerked up just as quickly as they were put down. Friends and community ties are left behind. The cycle will continue for as long as the family is an Army family.

Betty Lent echoed other comments when she said: "If I had the chance to go back 13 years and change my life, I don't know that I would change a whole lot. The Army and Army life have made us what we are today. It's given us a lot of opportunities and hard knocks. But it all balances out in the long run." □

Moving, a part of Army life, becomes harder on teenagers as they near graduation. Susan Bliss (rolling dice) will complete her junior year in Virginia and will graduate in Pennsylvania.

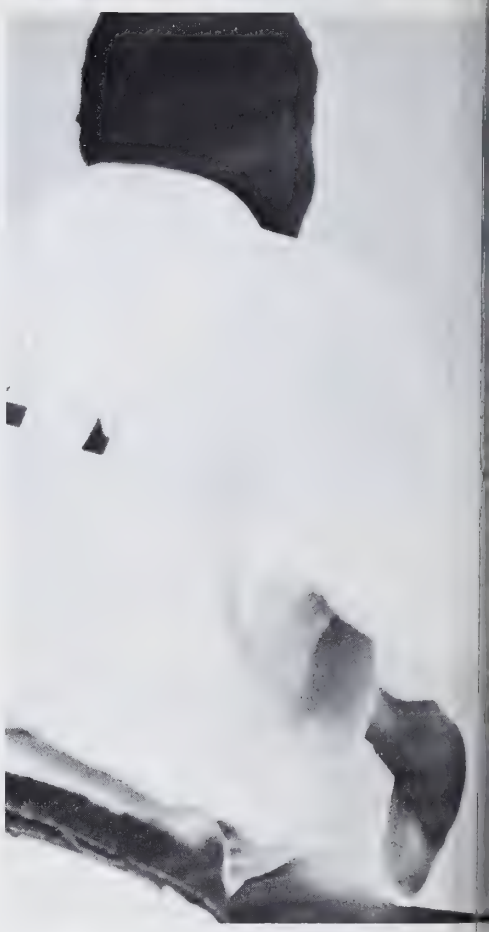


OLYMPIC HOPEFULS

MSgt. Norman J. Oliver



Tommy Pool



LATER this month world attention will focus on Los Angeles. There, the finest amateur athletes will compete for gold, silver and bronze medals in the 1984 Summer Olympics.

Several soldiers have earned spots on the U.S. Olympic Team, and others are still vying for those precious berths. Some are rising young stars like Sp4 Anthony Haskins of Fort Hood, Texas. Haskins is the world's fourth-ranked boxer in the 132-pound class. Others, like Army shooting star Lt. Col. Lones Wigger of the Army Marksmanship Unit, Fort Benning, Ga., are Olympic veterans. Wigger already has two Olympic gold medals.

Eight years ago Dave Gilman was a young upstart challenging the veteran athletes in his sport. Last spring Capt. Dave Gilman, fresh from the Winter Olympics in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia, was holding off a new generation of upstarts.

Gilman has been a member of three U.S. Olympic teams and competed in two Olympics. This spring he qualified for a spot on the '84 kayak team. When he lines up on the starting line in this year's Summer Olympics, he'll be the second American to compete in the Winter and Summer Olympics in the same year.

He was one of the youngest ever to qualify for the Olympic kayaking team in 1976. He made the team again for the '80 Olympics, boycotted by the United States in protest over the Russian invasion of Afghanistan.

Fun, not dreams of Olympics, sparked Gilman when he first saw kayaking. "Back in '74," he said, while training in California, "I was looking around for something to do recreationally, and a guy had a white-water kayak in the pool trying to learn how to roll it. I got into white-water paddling through seeing that. But there's not a lot of white water in Southern California.

"Then I heard about flat water. There was a small group of people down here doing it and I got into that. Since that was an Olympic sport, when '76 came around I trained for that. I trained with a group of people in Berkeley and made the team."

And he made the team again in '80. For '84, he needed an extra challenge — a winter sport and a summer sport in the same Olympic year. But going for the winter sport would put him at a disadvantage. While he was training for the luge, a high-speed downhill sledding event, the kayakers were in the water paddling.

Gilman said he can't pin down what led him to pursue the Olympics in two sports. "What's driven me?" he asked. "It's a question I've asked myself. Why am I doing all this? Right now it's just a challenge of going both ways — trying to make both teams in one year. Trying to perform better than I have ever done in both sports. I have already done that in luge. I hope to do that in kayaking."

And he had to do better. Times that qualified him for the team in '76 are being turned in by youngsters just to qualify for the trials. Kayakers race 500 meters in about two minutes, and a 1,000-meter race takes about four minutes.

Gilman said he finds a thrill in the competition. "When I do well it's even more fun. It's always hard to take the bad times. You just can't always perform outstandingly."

Gilman's performance has already put him in the record books. Because of his top finish in the nationals, he was named military athlete of the year in 1982.

Other soldiers around the world have their eyes on the Olympics, too. For some it's the thrill of lining up with the best in the United States and making it to the U.S. Olympic Team trials. For others the chance to go to the starting blocks with the best in the world and bring back a medal drives them.

"You could be the greatest athlete in the world and not have specialized enough in a sport to be on a level to compete worldwide," said team handball member 1st Lt. Peter Lash. "But once you've experienced the competition and you have a goal down the line, like maybe I will get to play in the Olympics, that makes you work a lot harder."

Lash played baseball in his first year at West Point. "Immediately offseason I went out for this sport called team handball just because some friends told me about it. I liked it so much that I have never gone back to baseball. I just stuck with it. I played it all four years and didn't play anything else."

Lash compares team handball to water polo without the water. "The game is set up a lot like soccer," he said. "You have two ends of the court. People play offense and defense. The object is to put a ball in a goal. You pass the ball around. When you say 'soccer with your hands,' most people get the wrong idea. There's a lot of action. A lot of goals are scored. Average scores range between 20 and 30 points for each team per game. There's a lot of physical contact. There are no time outs and the referees never stop the clock."

Capt. Leo White is also looking for Olympic gold, in judo. White has claimed titles in the nationals five times in the last three years.

The Army's amateur athletes wouldn't make it to the top without support from the Army. They need equipment, time to train and time to



Two-time Olympic gold medalist Lt. Col. Lones Wigger, left, is taking aim on another crown during the 1984 Olympics. • Capt. Leo White, top-ranked judo wrestler, is also looking for gold this summer. Other Army athletes will be competing in Los Angeles.



Sgt. Cecil Stack

travel to international competitions.

"We practiced three hours a night," Lash said. "It wasn't fun." The Army changed his orders from Fort Lewis, Wash., to Fort Dix, N.J., so he could accept an invitation to join and practice with the national team.

"The Army has been so supportive," he said. "I'd leave work at 4 in the afternoon. I'd be gone for weeks at a time in Europe. Everybody has been just great."

Gilman echoed Lash's comments on support from the Army. "It's been really good," he said. "This last year and a half, they've done everything they can to help. They bought my luge sled. They bought my kayaks. They paid for most of my athletic expenses. It's gone real well. The local base has given me the time off to train and race. I can't ask for anything more. It's super outstanding."

The Army's top athletes repay the Army for its help. In addition to helping their country make a good showing in the Olympics, they run sports clinics and aid Army recruiting. Physical fitness, a competitive spirit and team playing are highly prized skills in the Army. World-class soldier-athletes help call the attention of young athletes to the Army.

Marksmanship is also highly valued in the Army. The world-class shooters at the Army Marksmanship Unit, Fort Benning, Ga., not only run shooting clinics for Army and civilian groups, they practice for and compete in international competition.

To select the best possible team for America in the Summer Olympics, officials in many sports won't be selecting team members until shortly before the Games. Members on team sports are selected earlier to give them time to practice together.

"With team handball you depend much more on your teammates," Lash said. "What the Europeans have over the Americans is that they've played together a lot longer and work together much better. That's what practice is all about — learning where the guy who plays next to me is going to go when he makes a certain fake so that I can set up somebody else, or vice versa."

Getting to the Olympic trials is an achievement in itself. Some athletes listed above will make it to the opening parade at Los Angeles. Others will fall by the wayside. *SOLDIERS* salutes all of them as competitors who gave their best. □

Possible Army Contenders

HERE are names to watch for during the Olympics and the trials immediately before the lighting of the Olympic torch.

These soldiers have qualified for a spot on the U.S. Olympic Team:

Judo — 2nd Lt. Craig Agena and Capt. Leo White, Fort Carson, Colo.

Kayaking — Capt. Dave Gilman, Oakland Army Base, Calif.

Team Handball — Capt. Craig Gilbert and 1st Lt. Peter Lash, Fort Dix, N.J.

Modern Pentathlon — Sp5 Dean Glensk, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

These soldiers had qualified for the Olympic trials:

Marathon — Capts. Edward Merkler, Louisville, Ky., and Sammy Pelletier, West Point, N.Y.

Cycling — Capt. William Watkins, Fort Belvoir, Va.

Boxing — Sp4s Kevin Bryant and Clarence Dewberry, Europe; SSgt. Nathaniel Fitch, Fort Bragg, N.C.; Sp4s Anthony Haskins, Jesus Gonzales and Ronald Hughes, Fort Hood, Texas; Sp4s Alex Madrid and Richard Stuckey, Fort Carson; PFC Hassan Shabazz, Fort Stewart, Ga.; Sp4 Tyrone Stewart, Fort Lewis, Wash.; and Sp4 Marcellous Wright, Panama. Army boxing coach MSgt. Ken Adams, Fort Hood, was named to assist in running the Olympic trials training camp.

Track and Field — Sp4 Vesco Bradley (long jump) and 1st Lt. Cardell Williams (800 meters), West Point; Capt. Stephen Kreider (javelin), Fort Lewis; 2nd Lt. Adolphus Bethune (100 meters), Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.; SSgt. Harold L. Lawrence (long jump), Fort Ord, Calif.; and 1st Lt. Wendell Angel (400 meter hurdles), Fort Stewart.

Wrestling — PFC Brad Anderson, 2nd Lt. Lou Banach and 1st Lt. Romey Pelletier, West Point; Capt. Gary Barber, Fort Rucker, Ala.; 2nd Lt. Ray Broughman, Fort Lewis; 1st Lt. Bill Francis, Fort Hood; Sp5 Michael Gatling, Fort Knox, Ky.; 2nd Lt. Steve Banach and Sp4 Pat Griel, Fort Bragg; and PFC Mark Densberger, Fort Benning, Ga.

Archery — Capt. Robert Doyle, White Sands Missile Range, N.M., and SSgt. Dennis Shallenberger, Europe.

In these shooting categories, members of the Army Marksmanship Unit at Fort Benning had qualified for the Olympic trials:

Rifle — Lt. Col. Lones Wigger; Maj. Edward Schumacher; Capts. Richard Hawkins, William Kovaric, James Meredith, Mary Godlove, Gloria Parmentier and Steven Goff; 1st Lts. Joyce Laubenheimer, David Erickson, Glenn Dubis and David Chesser; 2nd Lt. Ronald Wigger; Sp4s Scott Rupp and Marvin Spinks; and PFC Bradley Carnes; and Pvts. Mike Colpo and Lowell Johnson.

Pistol — Lt. Col. Ralph Talbot; 1st Lt. John McNally; MSgts. Eric Buljung and Waymond Albis; SFC Jimmie McCoy; and SSgts. Gary Marsh and Rojelio Arredondo.

Shotgun — Lt. Col. Gordon Horner; Capt. Max Brantley; MSgt. Daniel Mumpower; SFCs Randolph Gates and Alger Mullins; SSgts. Daniel Carlisle, Matthew Dryke and Albert Leverett; Sp4s Brian Ballard, James Betterridge, Joseph Dixon, Brett Erickson, George Hass and William Lawrence; PFC Paul David; and Pvts. Mark Hobbs and Todd Graves.

Running Game Target — Capts. Bryan Hunter and Randy Stewart; SFCs James Reiber and Ditmar Chavez; SSgts. William Allensworth, Manuel Fleitas, Michael Delk and Wesley Vaughn; and Sp4s Edmond Koenig, Mark Marnioff and Philip Schreur.

The following are non-AMU shooters who have qualified for the Olympic trials:

Rifle — Capts. Sue Sandusky and David Cannella, West Point; Capt. Boyd Goldsby, Fort Benning; Capt. Robert Aylward, Easton, Pa.; Capt. Richard Jones, Fort Belvoir; and SSgt. Mark Kauder, Europe.

Pistol — Capt. Mike Woodcock, Fort Bragg, and 1st Lt. Benjamin Withers, Fort Sam Houston.

Shotgun — CWO 3 John H. Tonsfeldt, Fort Meade, Md.

The following have been selected as coaches or team managers for U.S. Olympic teams:

Boxing — Retired MSgt. Patrick Nappi (head coach), Syracuse, N.Y.

Greco-Roman Wrestling — SSgt. Floyd Winter, (assistant coach), West Point, N.Y.

Modern Pentathlon — Col. John Lingo (team manager), Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Team Handball — 1st Lt. Camille Nichols (women's team manager), Fort Dix, N.J.

Shooting — SFC Warren Wiley (gunsmith), and Army civilians Burl Branham (shotgun coach) and William Krilling (rifle coach), all of Fort Benning; and Joe Berry (team captain), Pentagon.

ACROSS THE WALL

Story and Photos by SFC Michael Brown

AMERICANS enjoy a way of life that allows them the freedom of going where they want, when they want, and without the fear of the government watching them. For nearly 16 years after the end of World War II, the people of Berlin enjoyed this same freedom. They could travel from one end of Berlin to the other at will. But on Aug. 13, 1961, that freedom ended for them. The Soviets began building The Wall.

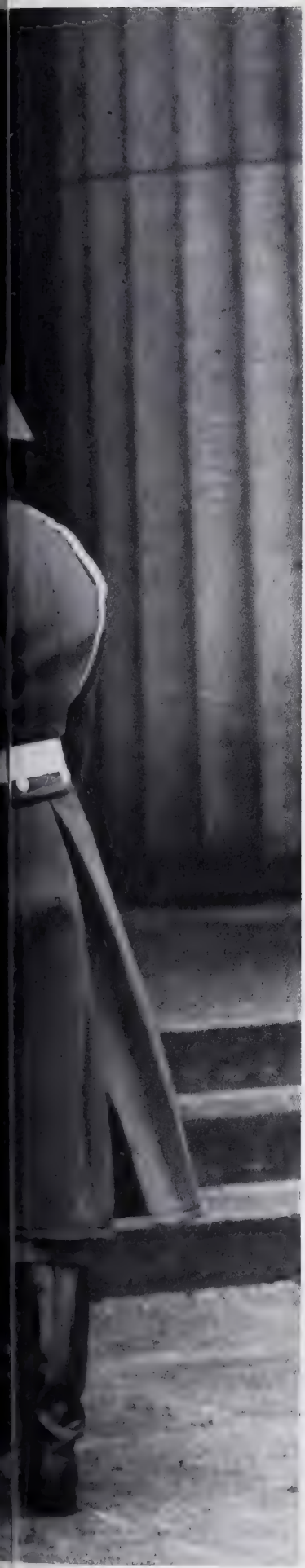
The Wall is more than a physical boundary of 10-foot-high concrete walls, land mines, watch towers and machine guns. It marks the point where the life of freedom ends and the life of restriction begins.

The first restrictions appear at Checkpoint Charlie, which provides limited access to East Berlin. The East Berlin side of the checkpoint looks more like an armed camp than a border crossing. A 30-foot-high watch tower, with guards manning machine guns to stop anyone from breaking through the checkpoint, looms over a maze of concrete walls and other obstacles. This maze forces a car to a crawl going through the checkpoint.

Once you pass through the checkpoint, you enter East Berlin. There, it seems that time has stood still. The World War II-style brick and concrete buildings look old and lifeless. More than half the apartment buildings were built before World War I. Buildings bearing the scars of World War II bombings still dot the city.

The image continues as a broken-down-looking streetcar passes you as you travel along the streets of the city. Streetcars are a major source of transportation since only about one third of the families in East Berlin own a car. And those few who own cars have had to wait as much as a year to buy their auto.











Clockwise from far left: Guards exchange places during the changing of the guard at the New Guard House. • Visitors examine an exhibit in the museum on the West side dedicated to those who escaped from the East. • An arch stands at the entrance to the Soviet War Memorial. • The clock at Alexanderplatz tells the time worldwide.



Above, Checkpoint Charlie is a door between East and West Berlin. • The Soviet War Memorial provides a tourist attraction.

Cars are not the only retail goods that seem to be in limited supply. At the Centrum, one of East Berlin's largest department stores, long lines of people wait to buy the basic household goods such as bedding and dishes. The customers are in a hurry since, on the weekend, the stores are only open from 8 a.m. to noon on Saturday. A search for a decent souvenir of your visit will likely produce nothing.

The only real souvenir of your trip will be your photos. You can take photos while in East Berlin but you face restrictions. If you take a photo of an official building, even without realizing it, your film and camera can be taken away. Workers in such places as stores can also stop you from taking photos.

The Soviet War Memorial offers visitors a place to take photos as a souvenir of their trip. The memorial was built to honor Russian soldiers who were killed in action during World War II. The remains of some 10 million Russian soldiers are buried in the memorial, according to the East Berlin tourist guides. The memorial also serves as a tribute to the friendship between the East Germans and the Soviets.

The most famous tourist attraction is the changing of the guard at the New Guard House. While watching the changing of the guard you learn a little bit of what it must be like to have someone watching your actions. While you watch the guards, a TV camera on the roof of the building next to the New Guard House watches you. It may be just scanning the crowd or it may lock in on you and watch your every movement.

The camera on the roof reminds you that you are in a place with a different way of life — a place where the state watches its people, decides when the stores will be open, dictates where its people can travel and controls almost every other aspect of their lives. The harsh restrictions are reminders that the Army in Europe protects our way of life so we as Americans can enjoy our freedoms. □

EGGY THUMP

Story by Martha Rudd
Illustration by Anne Genders

SO you think you speak English, right? Think again, say Margaret Blinston, Edna Harris and Kathy Tagg, three Englishwomen who work for the U.S. Army Communications Command at Burtonwood Army Depot in England.

You may understand English elsewhere in the world, but in the Burtonwood-St. Helen's-Wigan-Liverpool area, you may need a translator.

Take, for example, "scouse" and "lobies." They are both local words for stew — very local. If you want stew in Liverpool, you ask for scouse. If you want it in St. Helen's, about 20 miles from Liverpool, you ask for lobies. But, as they say up Burtonwood way, don't get your knickers in a twist. "Stew" will get you the same dish in both places.

A more difficult question concerns a cat that changes into a mouse. The controversy centers around the word "moggy." That's a new word to most of us, but quite a sensible one to the Liverpudlians, who say everyone knows a moggy is a cat. Everyone, that is, except the good people of Warrington, near Burtonwood, who are equally sure a moggy is a mouse.

"Why," they exclaim, "it's daft to call a cat a moggy — and the moggy doesn't like it either! Those Liverpudlians are just a lot of dozy ducks!" Dozy ducks are what Americans would call space cadets, but then so are dozy crows. No one is sure which is dozier — the duck or the crow.

Linguistic cat and mouse (or duck and crow) games also play a part in communications of a more intimate nature. Consider the act of "getting knocked up." It happens all the time in England. It is socially acceptable for married and unmarried people alike to get knocked up. Some people get knocked up dozens of times by people they scarcely know.

Actually, "to knock up" means to wake up in the morning. It originates, according to Margaret Blinston, from the days in England when lamplighters lit street lamps at night and made the same rounds in the early morning to put them out. To make a little extra money, many lamplighters served as alarm clocks, knocking on customers' windows to wake them up.

MARTHA RUDD is the editor of ACCent, newspaper for the Army Communications Command, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.



Still, it can give you quite a jolt the first time you hear, "Shall I knock you up, love?" Makes you think the person is a "fruit nut cake" (crazy) or a "cheeky monkey" (brash, rude).

Or you may react as one soldier did the first time an attractive woman asked him, "Shall I knock you up?"

The soldier eagerly replied, "I think it's a biological impossibility, but I'm willing to try!" Such dedication to making friends with the British is admirable, isn't it?

Others dedicated to making friends with the British by learning the local lingo will find the following words and phrases useful: "knock down" (which means to drink), "eggy thump" (something like "gosh"), "mithering" (bothering), "a jar" (a large whiskey), "shattered" (very tired), and "tra" and "ta rah" (both of which mean "goodbye" and are not to be confused with "ta," which means "thanks").

A useful word for military people is "hey op." If you hear "Hey op!" better snap to attention, because that's what it means: "Attention!"

Attention is also what one should pay in using the word "bonny." Most people know if you call a Scottish lass bonny, she will thank you for the compliment to her beauty. If you call a young woman from St. Helen's or Wigan bonny, she may not be so pleased, for their bonny means not fair but fat! And one gets fat in England by eating too many "scones," which are what we call biscuits, or by eating too many "biscuits," which are what we call cookies.

Got that? A scone is a biscuit, and a biscuit is a cookie. And a fruit cake is a nut.

Oh, eggy thump! All this mithering about two people who speak the same language but don't use the same words is making me positively shattered! Think I'll toddle on down to the local and knock down a jar!

Tra! □



HUCKLEBERRY CREEK

Story and Photos by Sgt. Cecil Stack

This training camp is nestled in the beautiful foothills of Mount Rainier in Washington. But soldiers from nearby Fort Lewis and other nations go there to learn mountain and winter survival, not to enjoy the area's striking scenery.

A REMARK about the mountains' beauty seemed to have fallen on deaf ears. No one uttered a sound or lifted his head to look. The red-cheeked soldiers kept putting one foot in front of the other, plowing through the snow, their bodies bent forward from the weight of their rucksacks. Maybe they were thinking about what lay ahead or what had happened the previous day. Maybe some were thinking about an English countryside.

These seven soldiers were part of the 120 American and British troops who had filed out of Huckleberry Creek Mountain Training Camp, near Fort Lewis, Wash., in small teams the day before. The British soldiers were from Company D, 2nd Battalion, The Parachute Regiment. The Americans were from Co. B, 3rd Bn., 60th Infantry, 9th Infantry Division.

"The British are here to learn basic mountain winter survival skills," said Sgt. Joe M. Lawton, the camp's senior instructor. "It gives them a chance to use snowshoes and to build debris huts. These are shelters made of tree limbs, logs and vegetation. These soldiers have not had a lot of mountain winter survival training."

British Sgt. Pip Hall agreed with Lawton. "We've trained in Wales. It's cold there, but your worst enemy is the wind. Here you have the cold, wind, snow and 'tabs' (walks) up and down mountains," Hall explained. "It was a physically demanding course, but we saw it as another tab we had to do."

The camp's staff trained three



Facing page, American troops climb a snow-covered trail on their way to the next test site. • Above, a British soldier crosses the course's first obstacle.

Below, soldiers search for their food at the avalanche site. • A soldier wrestles with his ruck on the descent from a mountain. • Center, the training left some soldiers with bruises and blisters. • Far right, a soldier is readied for evacuation at a testing site, • and there was always the cup of tea after a test.







classes of American and British soldiers. Each class lasted four days. The first day they learned about cold weather injuries, basic survival, land navigation and avalanche awareness.

Before leaving base camp on the second day, the soldiers were searched for food and cooking aids, like Sterno and small cooking stoves. The instructors confiscated more than half a garbage bag of contraband. Food for the two days had to be bartered for or earned.

After a day and a half, they had walked 20 miles through rain, fog and snow, and performed tasks at six test sites. Their first task was less than 15 minutes from base camp — crossing rope bridges. The teams then began searching for "partisan link-up sites," based on map coordinates given to them via radio. At this site, they bartered with supposedly friendly nationals for their night's meal of rabbit, cabbage and potatoes. The teams bartered with anything they had, including cigarettes and any snacks they might have sneaked through the inspection.

At the next site, they rappelled down a cliff, made debris huts for the night and began preparing their meals. One British soldier tasted his







rabbit and gave his portion to a friend. His friend smiled and said he would sleep with a full stomach. In five and a half hours the soldiers walked seven miles through the mountains and climbed to 3,600 feet above sea level.

By 6:30 a.m. on the last day, they were pushing hard to make base camp, 13 miles away, by nightfall. However, they still had three performance sites left. At the next site, the avalanche probe, they probed the side of a mountain looking for food. They were told the general area to search and if they found the C ration cases buried in the snow, they ate lunch. Every squad found its food — some faster than others.

After the casualty evacuation site, the soldiers began the 1,200-foot descent off the mountain by sliding and being lowered down 500 feet. The rest of the way down was on foot.

Fresh knee-deep snow and fallen trees hindered the descent. Once they were off the mountains they still had about three miles to walk. The first squad arrived at the base camp by 5 p.m. and the last squad was in by 7. Every team wanted showers and a hot meal.

For Sgt. Timothy N. Banfield of Co. B, the course was challenging. "I finished the last part with leg cramps. They hurt, but I fought hard to stay up with the squad," he said. The course also gave him some insight of how the British paratroopers approach a mission. "The Brits are good soldiers. They took me in like one of their own. I also learned they're thinking of getting the job done quickly and efficiently."

Maybe that was what the British were thinking when they passed the mountain viewpoint — getting the job done. □

There are only about 275 soldier-firefighters in the Army, and nearly a fifth are at Forts Greely and Wainwright. The duty is unusual: You have to watch for burns and frostbite at the same time.

ALASKA FIREMEN

Story and Photos by Sp5 Jon M. Chelgren



THE place looks like a dayroom on a Saturday afternoon. Three soldiers hunch over a table in a hotly contested game of pinochle. In the corner, another soldier sprawls across a sofa, half-watching the television.

The sound of clanging bells rips through the room. Cards fall to the table. The man on the sofa snaps to his feet. Pounding boots and slamming doors replace the fading bell clammer as these men and others race into a cavernous, garage-like bay where lime-yellow trucks stand like thoroughbreds in a starting gate.

Practiced movement overtakes conscious effort as hands skim along rows of metal fasteners on great bulky suits that encase the men like protective armor. On the trucks, they grip for handholds, braced like marathon runners waiting for the starting gun. Adrenalin surges as they wonder: Is this one real or just a false alarm?

Red lights flashing, the trucks roar off. Less than 30 seconds have passed.

These soldiers are part of a vanishing breed. They are 51Ms, firefighters, some of only about 275 soldier-firemen left in the Army. Of their steadily decreasing numbers, 50 of them man stations at Forts Wainwright and Greely, Alaska.

In the profession of arms, which calls upon members to lay down their lives for noble causes, these soldiers risk theirs whenever someone's carelessness sparks a smoldering tragedy. They draw no hazardous duty pay, but the hazards are there.

"Every time you go out you're laying your life on the line," said Sp4 Gary Tedder of the Fort Greely fire department.

Sgt. Virgil Maddox of Fort Wainwright knows all too well what the dangers are. "I've been burned about six times. I still get shaky every time I go out," he said.

Fire isn't the only hazard. Many new plastics and other synthetics give off toxic fumes when burned. Army firefighters, like their civilian counterparts, now must wear air tanks.

Facing those hazards takes a special kind of motivation. "Anyone who stays with firefighting more than a year has to have it in his blood. A lot of people wouldn't think of going into a burning building, but that fire is my foe. I have to defeat it," said Sp4 Michael Morgan of Fort Wainwright.

Sp4 Jim Rogers of Fort Greely is another of those who has it in his blood. "It's a family tradition. I'm a firefighter, my dad was a firefighter before me, and my granddad was a firefighter before him," he said.

There are those who become firefighters with television-inspired notions, but they don't stay long, say veterans. "We get these guys and then, their first call they say, 'I didn't know it was like this,' " said Fort Wainwright's SSgt. Allen Fricker.

Alaska's climate complicates an already hazardous and demanding profession. Winter temperatures of 30 below zero and colder threaten firefighters with the twin hazards of burns and frostbite. Life-sustaining air tanks can freeze up while the wearer is deep inside a smoke-filled building. Nearly 1,600 feet of 3-inch firehose can freeze as soon as the water is shut off. Trucks laden with water must be gingerly maneuvered on icy streets.

"When it's 40 below outside and everybody is caked with a half-inch of ice — that's when most people decide they don't want to do this job," Fricker said.

Summer brings its own headaches. Thousands of acres of ranges and exercise areas must be protected from fire. What was frozen training ground in winter turns to near-impassable bog and muskeg in summer. Crews battle fires by helicopter, using what equipment they can carry.

Despite those challenges, Alaska is a mecca for 51-mikes. As more

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posts turn firefighting duties over to civilians, soldier-firemen are finding fewer places to ply their trade.

"Here and at Fort Greely now are about the only places where you actually work with the fire stations," Maddox said.

When they aren't assigned to stations, firefighters find themselves pulling other duties. "You go to some posts and spend your entire time washing tanks," Fricker said.

Because their calls range from simple building fires to hazardous wastes, some suggest Alaskan firefighters have broader experience than some of their civilian counterparts. Fricker pointed out, for example, that Army firefighters respond to airfield crashes, something normally handled by specialized airport crews in civilian communities.

"We're more all-around firefighters than most city firemen," he said. Like civilian firemen, though, Army firefighters echo a lament common in their profession: No one appreciates firefighters until they save a building in dramatic fashion.

Just risking their lives battling the blaze isn't enough, suggested Sgt. Ferial Chapman of Fort Greely. "If you knock in a door, you're called a wrecking crew. If you lose the building, or if it even looks halfway lost, then you're no good," he said.

Firefighters said that lack of appreciation stems from a misconception that all they do is sit around waiting for the bells to ring. They point out the many hours they spend training, maintaining equipment and checking their gear.

Fort Wainwright's Sgt. Willie Wright said many firefighters use the slack time between calls to gain additional skills. "We have a high state of professionalism here. Almost everyone is an emergency medical technician," he said.

Still, a certain amount of monotony comes with the job. An aggressive fire prevention program catches many would-be fires before they start. Mandatory quarters inspections find such things as one Fort Wainwright resident who stored 55-gallon drums of gasoline in his basement. Smoke detectors in quarters have helped to cut the number of injuries and deaths, and also to alert residents to potential disasters which they sometimes handle themselves. All of this adds to fewer calls, fewer fires.

For firefighters, monotony can also be the sameness of faces. "People complain about cabin fever up here during the winter. For firefighters, it's all year 'round. The same place, the same people every day. Unless you're on the truck, you don't leave," said Fort Wainwright's SFC William Katz.

Even when they get away from the station after working a 24-hour shift, they may still be called for other duties. They are soldiers, so they must meet the same military requirements that other soldiers do. But fire stations don't close down to allow firefighters to go to the rifle range.

"Put yourself in our shoes. You work from 7 a.m. to 7 a.m. and then use your day off to meet military commitments," said SSgt. Ronald Ainsworth of Fort Greely.

Why do Army firefighters stay in a shrinking field where promotions are tough to come by, where reassignment may mean an end to station duties and where the hazards can be so great?

"I've been in nearly 12 years because of the job security," Fricker said." If I go to a civilian department, the first budget cut I'd join the other firefighters in the welfare line."

For others, the reasons aren't so clear. When asked, some smile, others just shrug. Ironically, while most complain about the hours, many Fort Greely firefighters join the nearby Delta Junction department as volunteers in their spare time. Others race into the stations even on their days off when they hear a fire has broken out.

Perhaps it's a testament to their dedication that they stay. Or perhaps they're just waiting for the next time the bells go off, sending them racing to the scene of another smoldering tragedy. □

John Martin



By all accounts, Fort Argyle was never a hospitable place to live. It isn't hospitable today, either. The remains of a dirt bluff that protected the fort walls from the Ogeechee River are a rare sign that the area was once settled. • Inset, bricks surfaced when a live oak fell. Argyle was known to have a small brickmaking facility. • Right, a sign on the site, which is now part of Fort Stewart, Ga.

FORT ARGYLE

Bob Goodenough

SHORTLY after James Oglethorpe founded the colony of Georgia in February 1733, he knew he had a problem. The city he established, on the banks of the Savannah River, was open to attacks from the French and Indians on the west and north, and from the Spanish on the south.

To secure the new settlement, Oglethorpe built forts across known access trails used by Indians who traveled between Florida and South Carolina. The first of these outposts was Fort Argyle, some 40 miles west of Savannah within the perimeter of present-day Fort Stewart, Ga.

In June 1733 Oglethorpe, scouting for fort locations, came across a site on the Ogeechee River about eight miles north of its junction with the Canoochee River. It was a shallow ford in the river, clearly a well-used Indian trail. Oglethorpe was accompanied by Capt. James McPherson and 10 of his Troop of Southern Rangers from South Carolina.

Oglethorpe paid McPherson and his men to build the fort, which he named after a good friend in England, John Campbell, Duke of Argyle. After tracing the proposed outline of the fort, he left for Savannah.

McPherson was a rough, unpolished frontiersman who had spent his life in the wilderness and knew it well. He and his rangers began work, clearing the area, felling and trimming trees and sawing them into lumber for shelters and palisades. Only after McPherson's men had partially completed the fort did they discover that the tree trimmings blocked the river, making resupply from Savannah impossible.

McPherson was ordered to find a new location and begin work again. The first fort was abandoned and left standing. This was in August.

The crew moved about five miles down the west bank of the Ogeechee, where the channel widens and a 10-foot bluff crowds against the river. If Georgia summers then were like today's, the men may not have worked during the middle of the day because of the heat. They would have worked in the early morning and late evening and spent midday resting in the shade, smoking pipes, drinking beer and telling frontier tales. The insects were probably horrendous, too.

McPherson would have been the one to define the outline of the walls and bastions. The design was a square, 110 feet to the side. Outside this line the rangers dug a moat 4 or 5 feet deep and a dozen yards wide. A description written by Gov. James Wright to the Lords of Trade in London in 1766 stated Argyle had 6-inch thick palisades atop a breastwork of earth, making it probably 10 or 11 feet high. There were four flankers with cannon mounted in each. Oglethorpe sent 10 families to settle there.

By early 1734, when the fort was completed, there were 12 buildings and a stable for 30 horses inside the enclosure. Based on practices at the time, some things about Argyle can be surmised.

Of the 12 buildings, some were probably frame houses. Structures in Georgia at that time were seldom made of logs, except for fortified houses. Instead, a house was normally built by erecting a frame and then siding it with clapboards. Beams were fashioned with a broadax, laid on the ground and anchored together. The crew would raise the sides and fasten them together using mortise-and-tenon joints and wooden pins called treenails. Shingles and clapboards were cut from small logs to a length of about 4 feet.

Most of the barracks for the rangers were crude affairs. They were little more than huts with frames of poles lashed together, clapboard siding and shingle or bark roofs. There were no bricks or stones for a fireplace, so smoke ventilation would have been through a hole in the roof.

Latrines, or "necessary houses," were probably not a part of the fort. This type of structure was unknown at the time. The rangers and settlers most likely went into the woods to make a nature call, or used "cat holes" inside the fort in time of peril.

Oglethorpe was something of a prohibitionist. He convinced the Georgia trustees in London to pass a law making rum drinking unlawful and staved in all the rum barrels he could find. He blamed the high mortality rate of the early settler on demon rum rather than on its probable true causes, dysentry and typhoid. He had little success in his anti-wet campaign, however, because rum was one of the few pleasures Georgia colonists had in an otherwise drab and sometimes dangerous existence.

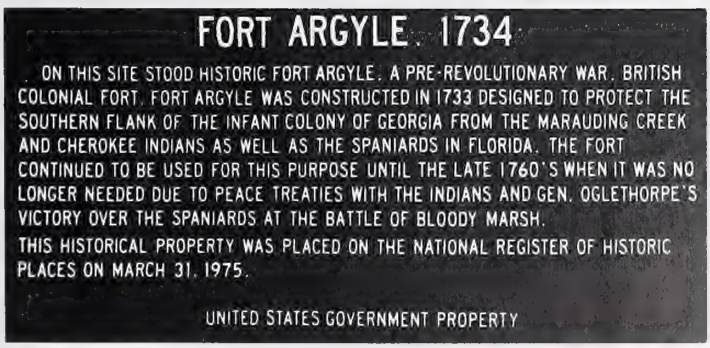
McPherson was tactful and resourceful. As late as the spring of 1735 he was having rum, disguised as cider, delivered to the fort. Oglethorpe had no argument against wine and beer. All ages, sexes and classes normally drank those beverages instead of water. A cheap homemade beer substitute was easily created by boiling water with molasses, sassafras, Indian corn and the tops of pine trees.

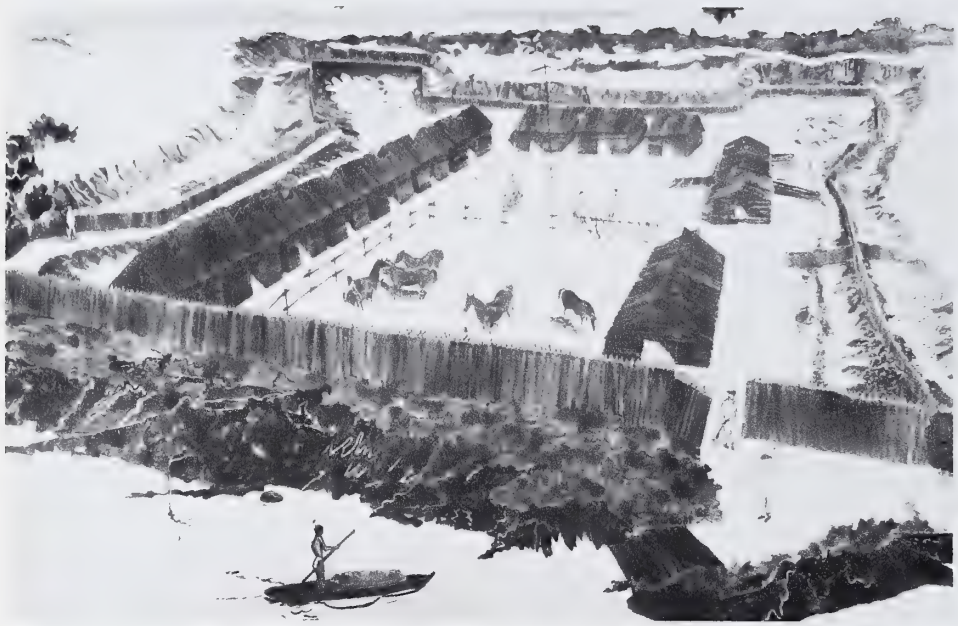
Over the next several decades, Argyle had its ups and downs. In 1737, just three years after its completion and occupation by settlers, John Wesley reported the fort was falling into ruins. Neither the rangers nor the settlers made any attempt to improve the location.

Eight of the original families had left, and the land was in waste. In addition, the rangers' pay was irregular or nonexistent.

McPherson had threatened to leave over the years. In 1738 he and his men did so. They were replaced by a four-man troop from Savannah commanded by Capt. Laughlan McIntosh, who would later become famous in the history of colonial Georgia,

BOB GOODENOUGH is a public affairs specialist with the post Public Affairs Office, Fort Stewart, Ga.





Fort Argyle in its heyday may have looked like this. Artist Nathaniel Wright's painting is based on drawings found in British archives. Note the bluff along the river.

Savannah and the Revolutionary War.

In October 1740, an event occurred at Argyle that would turn out to be the bloodiest in its history. McIntosh, returning from a trip to Savannah, discovered two servants had been brutally murdered. Their bodies were found floating in the Ogeechee.

Some wanted to raise the alarm of an Indian uprising, but William Stephens, secretary of the colony, pointed out that Indians would have taken scalps and this was not the case.

Eventually, a Spanish doctor and an Irishman, both escaped prisoners, confessed to the crime. The men were tried and hanged. Oglethorpe ordered the body of the Irishman, William Shannon, be hung in chains from the gibbet at the mouth of the Ogeechee as a warning to all.

Also in 1740, Oglethorpe moved against the Spanish on the Georgia-Florida border. Fighting broke out, and he ordered Argyle to be reinforced to protect his northern flank while he dealt with the Spanish in the St. Augustine area to the south. At the same time, McIntosh reported that the garrison was breaking up at Argyle owing to lack of pay. Stephens persuaded the soldiers to stay in order to protect Savannah and even offered to pay them out of his own pocket.

During this period of colonial development in Georgia, recruitment was a constant problem. In 1742 Oglethorpe appointed a friend, John Milledge, quartermaster and sent him to Argyle with six men and orders to recruit 20 more. Milledge was unable to do so and could get only two or three recruits from Savannah.

Argyle was never the scene of a battle. It did, however, serve its purpose as a sentinel on the colonial frontier. It also served as a vital communications link between Savannah and other outposts. From time to time it was a refuge for settlers in the area, as it had been in 1742 for a group of women and children fleeing northward from Darien in the face of a possible Spanish assault. The refugees were fed and housed until a boat from Savannah picked them up.

By 1757, the fort was in virtual ruins. During this period, Spanish and French threats subsided or were cancelled by various treaties. Argyle was rebuilt in 1766 and 35 men were stationed there to maintain friendly relations with the Indians following treaties that opened more land to white settlers.

With the lessened Indian threat and the westward move of civilization, Argyle became a lonesome outpost. It played no part in the Revolutionary War and again gradually fell into ruins from neglect. The fort was small and weak from the beginning, but it had helped to protect Savannah.

In 1975, Fort Argyle was placed on the National Register of Historical Places for its role in the settlement of Georgia. The present site is overgrown with pine and hardwood timber and underbrush. Few landmarks remain. The passage through the 10-foot bluff to Ogeechee River is clearly distinguishable, as well as what must have been a brickmaking facility. A large depression in the ground may have been a cellar at one time.

In the 1920s, a historical survey of the site was made. At that time, nearly 100 years after the fort was built, the property was owned by Russell Calhoun Jacobs and his wife, a Minnesota couple who had bought the land for farming. Their house was about 50 feet from the pit, or cellar depression. Today, all that remains of the Jacobs home are a flagstone path and part of the foundation.

The site is not hospitable. It is almost inaccessible in wet weather, when only a four-wheel-drive vehicle can reach it. In the summer it is inhabited by rattlesnakes, cottonmouths, copperheads, coral snakes, alligators and mosquitoes. The same kind of animal life probably confronted McPherson's rangers and the 10 families Oglethorpe sent.

Fort Stewart, however, has tried to fix up the area and preserve it since 1975. The site is periodically cleaned up and has been off limits to military training.

Fort Argyle sleeps within the home of the 24th Infantry Division (Mechanized), a military reservation where all the weapons of modern land warfare are fired almost daily in training exercises. Huge tanks roll by the fort on what were once Indian trails, and there's the boom of howitzers, the rattle of automatic weapons and the thud of grenade simulators.

One could easily imagine that McPherson and his rangers are spectators, relaxing beneath the pine trees and swapping tales about the hardships on the frontier. And they'd still be complaining about the irregular pay from Oglethorpe in Savannah. □

SPORTS STOP

Compiled by MSgt. Norman J. Oliver

Chances' Chances Were Good

FRANKFURT, West Germany — Sp6 Chance C. Chin won the U.S. Army, Europe billiards championship with five straight victories in a two-day double-elimination tournament. Chin, of the Frankfurt Army Regional Medical Center's 130th General Hospital, also scored the longest consecutive run by pocketing 70 balls in a row.

"I ran up against the best military players I have ever played," said Chin, who placed third in last year's tournament. The 1979 Training and Doctrine Command champ only practices about once a week these days.

Soldiers Are Sombo Champs

VIRGINIA BEACH, Va. — The Army team won the 1984 U.S. Sombo National Championship for the second year in a row. In team competition, the Army scored 103 points, the Marines 99, and the Club Old Dominion 75.

Sombo combines features of Greco-Roman wrestling and judo.

Soldiers who won gold medals were PFC Brad Anderson (180 pounds), West Point, N.Y., and Sp5 Mike Gatling (198 pounds), Fort Knox, Ky.

Taking silver medals for the Army were Sp4 Wallace Dawkins (105 pounds), Fort Ord, Calif.; 1st Lt. Ray Broughman (114 pounds), Fort Lewis, Wash.; and PFC Mark Densberger (163 pounds), Fort Benning, Ga.

Soldiers taking bronze medals were 1st Lt. William Francis (125 pounds), Fort Hood, Texas, and Capt. Gary Barber (heavyweight), Fort Rucker, Ala.

West Point's SSgt. Floyd Winter coached the team to its win in April. Earlier the soldiers captured the AAU National Sombo Wrestling Championship in Alexandria, Va. In the AAU meet, the Army scored 97 points to 62 for the Marines and 53 for the Four Style team, a group of wrestlers from several Virginia colleges.

First place finishers in the AAU meet were Sp4 Vince Serrato (105 pounds), Fort Riley, Kan.; Dawkins (114 pounds); SSgt. Anthony Thomas (149 pounds), Europe; Capt. Allan Hrncir (220 pounds), Fort Lewis; Barber; and Gatling, who was named the outstanding wrestler at the meet.

Second places went to Pvt. John Hutchinson (136 pounds), Europe; Sp4 Steve Colling (180 pounds), Fort Carson, Colo.; 2nd Lt. Steve Banach (198 pounds), Fort Bragg, N.C.; and 2nd Lt. Dave Harper, (heavyweight), Fort Benning.

Third place finishers were 1st Lt. Steve Hunte (149 pounds), West Point, and Densberger. — *Billy Dove*

Knights Capture Two Gold

URUAPAN, Mexico — The Golden Knights, the Army's official parachute team, won its first two international competitions of the year. The dual meet also drew teams from China, Mexico, Brazil, France, New Zealand, Ireland, Denmark and West Germany.

The Golden Knights claimed the gold in the Pan American Championships and the First Open Parachuting Cup of Relative Work. — *Maj. Charles E. Garwood*



Hawaii Beats Academy

HONOLULU — West Point Cadet Cathy Harrison kicks up the sand as she takes part in the long jump competition at the University of Hawaii-Manoa. West Point finished second behind the University of Hawaii. Soldiers from the 25th Infantry Division also competed. — *Sp4 Bill Rollins*

Dryke Wins Olympia Award

FORT BENNING, Ga. — SSgt. Matthew Dryke of the Army Marksmanship Unit became the first shooter to win the Olympia Award given to outstanding amateur athletes. The award is sanctioned by the U.S. Olympic Committee and paid for by a private corporation.

Dryke was chosen for the award based on his achievements in international skeet shooting. In 1983, Dryke scored victories in the World Championship, the Pan American Games, the U.S. Sports Festival, the National Championship and the Interservice Championship. He holds the present world individual skeet record with a perfect score of 200 and has won the national skeet crown a record five times.

"We screened over 400 nominations," said Olympic gold medal winner Bob Mathias, a member of the selection committee. "When we received Matt's record, we simply could not ignore his credentials. It is a credit to the Army and to our country that we have people such as Matt representing us both at home and abroad." — *Tommy Pool*

A VISIT TO MILPERCEN

Story and Photos by SSgt. Victoria Mouze

A SERGEANT first class sat on a couch in a waiting room, hunched over a questionnaire he was filling out. He looked up to another visitor and said, "I want to go to Alabama. I've called my assignment branch quite a few times. I was always told that there weren't any slots open in Alabama. That's hard for me to understand. So, I thought I'd come here in person and see if I could get something done. My fingers are crossed."

SFC Charles Spivey, assigned to Law Enforcement Operations, Fort McNair, Washington, D.C., is just one of the thousands of soldiers who visit the Military Personnel Center in nearby Alexandria, Va., each year. Some, like Spivey, want to discuss assignments. Others want advice on career progression or to review their files. Soldiers seeking joint domiciles, compassionate reassignments or MOS reclassifications also visit.

Before visiting, soldiers should understand that MILPERCEN doesn't make policy. It carries out policy set forth by the Department of Defense and the Department of the Army. Assignments are dictated by needs.

Most of MILPERCEN's visitors are either stationed nearby or passing through the area. Although a soldier from anywhere can visit MILPERCEN, making a special trip could be expensive and should be carefully considered. Soldiers have flown in from California, for example, to get a compassionate reassignment, only to find out that their case isn't strong enough or they need additional documents. Soldiers aren't going to be turned away, but they should check with their local military personnel office before their trip.

Once a soldier arrives at MILPERCEN, he'll report to one of two buildings. Enlisted visitors go to Hoffman I. Warrant and commissioned officers report to the Hoffman II building. While appointments aren't required, it's best to call ahead to ensure that a career manager is available. Officers wanting to review their official files should make an appointment at least two days in advance.

Sergeants major or promotable E-8s report to Room 216, Hoffman I.

All other enlisted visitors must go to the Information and Assistance Office, Room 212. After checking in with the receptionist, visitors fill out a sheet to see whether requests can be handled by the I and A Office or through an assignment branch.

If an enlisted soldier wants to review his records, I and A will call his branch and either a professional development NCO or an assignment manager will go to the I and A Office. They will then go over the soldier's career management information file.

Soldiers are sometimes surprised to learn that only certain documents are filed in CMIFs. CMIFs, which are maintained on E-6s and above, and in certain cases on E-5s, are used by assignment managers. The file contains such documents as DA Forms 2166-6, "Enlisted Evaluation Reports"; 2 and 2-1, "Personnel Qualification Records"; 2635, "Enlisted Preference Statement"; and any on-going assignment actions.

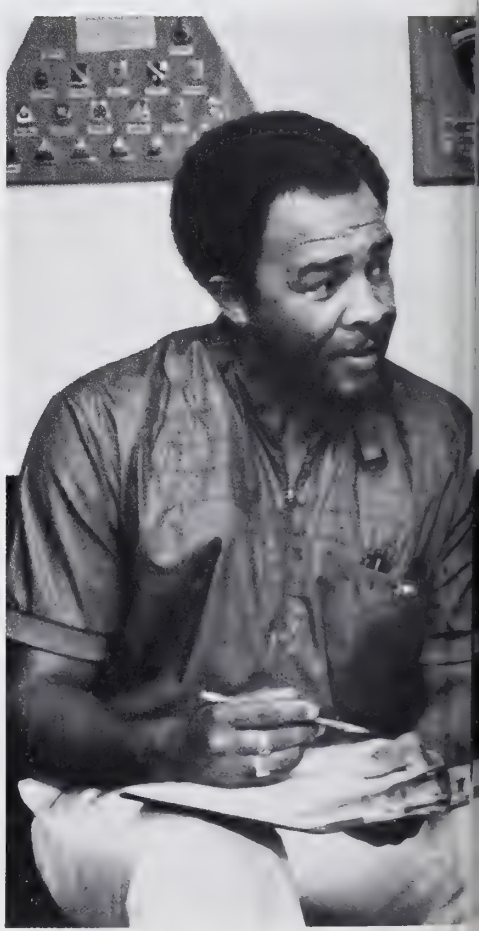
SFC William Crabill is the PDNCO for E-8s, 11Bs Combat Arms Career Division, Infantry Branch, Enlisted Personnel Management Directorate. He suggested that soldiers who have CMIFs get current copies of their DA Form 2, 2-1 and 2635 from their MILPO before visiting. Soldiers then can handcarry forms to their PDNCOs or assignment managers. Or they can ask their local MILPO to forward them to MILPERCEN.

Crabill remarked that CMIFs already containing those documents are sometimes outdated. "If we have current forms, we can get a better picture of what a soldier has done in the past and what he needs to do in the future. We can suggest schools or types of jobs he should try for. Not only is the soldier helping himself by bringing those forms, he helps us."

Crabill pointed out that orders for awards and other documents, such as letters of appreciation or commendation, are kept in official military personnel files maintained at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. Soldiers can request a current microfiche by writing to: Commander, USAEREC, ATTN: PCRE-RF-I, Fort Harrison, Ind. 46249. By bringing that copy to MILPERCEN, a soldier and his PDNCO can review it. The PDNCO can show him promotion statistics and how he compares with others promoted in the same MOS.

Commissioned and warrant officers request their OMPFs directly from MILPERCEN by writing to: HQDA (DAPC-MSR), 200 Stovall St., Alexandria, Va. 22332. About 800 officers have been reviewing their microfiche records each month during peak periods in the records review unit, Officer Records Branch. Planned staff reductions, however, may force this unit to close by October.

Personnel managers still encourage officers to visit MILPERCEN to discuss assignments — the most common topic — and their professional development and other career matters. While at MILPERCEN, visitors can review OMPFs with their



SFC Charles Spivey (left) discusses his assignment with his assignment manager, SFC Jerry Bridges (center), NCOIC Information and Assistance Office in MILPERCEN. SSgt. Don Grostick, Spivey's friend, looks on.

career managers. Officers should phone at least three days ahead of their visit. Again, appointments are not necessary, but the call will let visitors know whether their career manager will be available and will give the manager a chance to get copies of microfiche records.

Since PDNCOs and career managers usually have the same job specialty as the people they're managing, they have a good idea of the types of assignments that can improve soldiers' promotion potential. Lt. Col. John Greenlee, chief, Personnel Branch, EPMD, remarked that PDNCOs and career managers ensure that soldiers are progressing. "If a soldier has developed a set pattern in his assignments, then it's our job to make him realize that he needs to start going down another path."

"The most important thing a PDNCO can do is advise a soldier about what type of unit positions to seek," said SFC Franklin Bent, PDNCO for E-5 and E-6 11Bs. "An 11B might have been on instructor duty or drill sergeant status. Maybe it's time for him to get back to troop duty."

Many soldiers visit MILPERCEN hoping to get orders changed. "We can't change an assignment just because a soldier dropped by," said SFC Donald Post, PDNCO for E-7 and E-8 75Zs (personnel senior sergeants), Combat Service Support Division, Administrative Career Branch, EPMD. "We can give them the rationale as to why the assignment was made. We can also give him advice as to what jobs he should try for in the future."

There are certain situations, such as compassionate reasons, that could warrant assignment changes. Documentation and the chain of command are important phases of the process, however. Soldiers basing requests on medical problems of spouses, children or parents need to bring medical documents also.

"We're set up for soldiers enroute between duty stations," said SFC Jerry Bridges, NCOIC, I and A Office, Enlisted Personnel Actions Division. "A soldier in a situation like that doesn't have a MILPO to go through. We'll help him fill out the paperwork. Provided he has the necessary documents, we can process the packet and send it to the compassionate review board located here. We can get him an answer within the same day." The Army's surgeon general office reviews all cases involving medical problems and forwards its comments to the compassionate review board.

Sgt. Maj. Edmund Pariseau, Compassionate Review Branch, EPAD, stressed that MILPERCEN would help a soldier seeking a compassionate reassignment. "We don't turn a soldier away without giving him an answer," he said. Pariseau





SFC Michael Mitchell, Information and Assistance Office, talks to Sp6 Yvette Hardy of the 913th Medical Detachment, who was on leave from Germany and seeking a compassionate reassignment.

added that if a soldier's case isn't strong enough for a compassionate reassignment, but does have special needs, his branch would be contacted. "If a valid requirement exists at a certain post, his branch can usually send him there. By presenting a case to the board and to his branch, we're giving that soldier his best two shots."

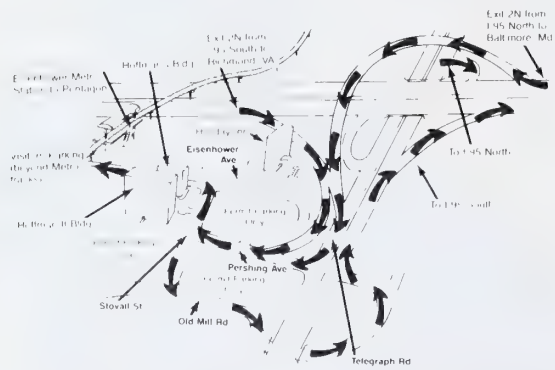
"The branches try to accommodate those cases," said Marsha Randall, MOS 75-series supervisor, Administrative Career Branch. "They don't fall strictly within regulation, but still require special handling. Sometimes, however, it's just not possible to move a soldier to where he wants to go. We explain that to him."

Regular assignments are dictated by Army needs and a soldier's date of availability. In most cases, soldiers who have completed five-sixths of their tour can expect orders. They'll be matched against a computer printout received every two weeks listing open requisitions. "That printout is our basic guide," Randall said. "Sometimes, soldiers are automatically nominated for positions. In that case, an assignment manager would pull those records. He and a PDNCO would screen them, and decide if that assignment is in a soldier's best interest."

Though computers are involved in the assignment process, people make the final decision. "People consider preference statements and what is best for a soldier," Randall said.

Whether a soldier has questions about assignments or professional development, he can be assured that a MILPERCEN PDNCO, assignment or career manager will assist him.

Spivey had visited MILPERCEN for just that reason. After talking to an assignment manager, he said that he wouldn't be going to Alabama. He learned that as you move up in rank, fewer positions are open to you and there aren't very many E-7 MP slots in Alabama. He also learned that he's coming up for an overseas tour. "Even though I didn't get what I wanted, it was still worth visiting MILPERCEN to find out why." □



How to get there

BY CAR: The easiest way is to take Interstate 95, Exit 2 north, Telegraph Road, then take the first right on Pershing Avenue to Stovall Street.

MILPERCEN is located in two high-rise office buildings, Hoffman I and II, near a Holiday Inn. Enlisted soldiers report to Hoffman I; officers, to Hoffman II.

Make sure you're properly parked in visitors' parking. Check in at the guard desk located on ground level and give the guard your license plate number and parking space number so your car won't be towed away. Parking rules are strictly enforced.

FROM THE PENTAGON: Take the Yellow Line Metro Subway to the Eisenhower Avenue station. The Hoffman buildings are located across the street. During weekdays, trains run every five minutes from 6 to 9:30 a.m. and from 3 to 6:30 p.m., and every 10 minutes from 9:30 a.m. to 3 p.m.

WHERE TO STAY: All reception areas at MILPERCEN have brochures on hotels in the area. Some offer military rates.

WHERE TO REPORT: Grades E-1 through E-8: Information and Assistance Office, Room 212, Hoffman I. Phone: AUTOVON 221-7792; (202) 325-7792. You'll be seen on a walk-in basis. Appointments aren't necessary to visit career managers; however, it's best to call and make sure your career manager is there.

E-9s and promotable E-8s: Command Sergeants Major/Sergeant Major Division, Room 216, Hoffman I. Phone: AUTOVON 221-7686; (202) 325-7686.

Commissioned officers and warrant officers: Career Management Information File for O-6s — Room 6N59, Hoffman II. Phone: AUTOVON 221-7860; (202) 325-7860.

Combat Service Support Officers: O-1 through O-5, and all warrant officers — Room 6S35, Hoffman II. AUTOVON 221-6377; (202) 325-6377.

Combat Arms and Combat Support Arms officers: O-1 through O-5 — Room 4S33, Hoffman II. Phone: AUTOVON 221-7802; (202) 325-7802. Appointments aren't necessary; however, it's best to call two to three days in advance and make sure your career manager will be there.

Family members are welcome in all reception areas and the I & A office. Each has lounge areas with TV sets and games and toys for the kids.

It's not necessary to be in uniform while visiting MILPERCEN.

IS THERE LIFE AFTER CAS^3?

Lt. Col. Charles G. Cavanaugh Jr.

THE headline repeats a half-mocking question heard with increasing frequency in the hallways of Fort Leavenworth's Bell Hall. It refers to the no-nonsense Combined Arms and Services Staff School which will educate every captain in the Army. It is a tough course. Many feel it is the Army's best school.

"This is the officer's 'meat and potato' course," said Col. Richard Scott, the former course director. "We are giving captains training in the reality of staff procedure. Our course is comprehensive, demanding — and necessary."

The need for the course was targeted by the Review of Education and Training for Officers study completed in 1978. RETO recommended that a skills-oriented course be prepared to give captains the tools they needed to perform staff duties at the tactical unit level. Additionally, it was noted that many officers received no formal schooling beyond their career course instruction, owing to the fact that selection for the resident course at Command and General Staff College is offered to about only 50 percent of career officers.

The school trains all branch officers. Infantrymen sit with logisticians, and Army nurses tackle military problems alongside tankers and redlegs. They are expected to improve the ability to analyze and solve military problems, the ability to interact and coordinate as a staff member, communicative skills; and their understanding of Army organization, operations and procedures.

To achieve these goals, the students face a demanding curriculum. "This is no getover course," Scott said. "Students must complete 67 separate requirements in 43 days. That includes everything from training management to a tough command post exercise, with plenty thrown in the middle. They are in class five days a week and study an additional three or four hours each day. A lot of study is needed on the weekends also."

The school is designed to teach all active duty captains entering service with year group 1977 and forward. Currently the school only teaches 1,200 students a year because of limited classroom space. But by FY 86 that number will be up to 4,500 with the addition of 55 new classrooms, according to Scott.

"That is a whole lot of captains who will have a whole lot of impact on the Army," he added.

The course is divided into two phases. The student completes the first phase at his home station. An open book examination completes the phase. "They must complete all 15 modules of the correspondence course," said Lt. Col. Paul Lucas, former deputy director of the course. "And they must pass the test before they are allowed to come to the resident course. The Phase I materials are the best preparation a student can use to get up to speed. It has all the essentials and presupposes nothing with regard to previous experience."

Phase II is the meat and potatoes of the course. At Leavenworth, students are assigned to work groups of 12 under the guidance of a staff leader. "I cannot stress how important the staff leader is to the success of the course," Scott said. "They are former battalion commanders with first-rate career patterns. We have the best instructors the Army can provide. They know what the officer needs to know and are not bashful about getting their message across."

Lt. Col. John R. Cary is a staff leader. He commanded an artillery battalion in Korea but thinks his current job is one of the toughest and most rewarding he has had. "We are doing a real service for the Army at CAS^3. The product we are turning out is a good one. I see the students grow in confidence and competence every day, and the field is telling us that the captains are far more skilled. We make it tough, but from what I see, the students want it that way."

Capt. Vicki Odegaard, an Army nurse, agreed. "I was very apprehensive when I found out I was coming here. I know nursing, but tactics and logistics were mysteries to me. It's been hard, but I'm much more confident about my ability to be a good officer. I think everyone in my work group feels the same way."

The course is not grade-oriented and "school solutions" are not the order of the day. "The students are competing against a flexible academic standard," Cary said. "I expect more competency each week — each day for that matter. I do not feel they are competing against each other. That's a refreshing change from many Army schools. The student is competing against himself. I want them to understand that they are responsible for their own actions, their own successes or failures. We are giving them a chance to hone their skills, to make the tough judgments about themselves. They get plenty of feedback. There is no hiding in a 12-person section."



SFC John Savard

Lt. Col. John Cary, a staff leader in the course, assists students with a tactics problem. Each staff leader is responsible for 12 students.

Students receive personal and public critique of each mission. Emphasis is placed on oral and written communication. "They get critiqued here like they have never been critiqued before," Scott stated. "Some instructors use peer critiques to supplement the group leader's. Others stick with the direct teacher-to-student method."

Capt. Carl Anderson is an ordnance officer. He feels that work-group effort is absolutely essential. "You spend most of your time working as a group. That is what a staff is all

about. No one willingly lets the work group down. If they do, then they are told about it. If that is peer pressure, then I think it is fine."

"We form work groups with an eye to mixing experience levels," Cary continued. "Officers with more staff experience are seeded with officers from smaller branches or branches with little field duty requirement. That doesn't mean a combat arms officer is expected to carry the burden. Everyone gets the same load. We've found, though, that the cross-pollination provides both experience and new levels of understanding."

"We expect the students to form a work-group bond," Scott added. "In their professional lives they will form those bonds and learn to implicitly trust their peers. We show them how it works. I have heard CAS³ called the 'ranger school of academics.' I believe it and I think the students take pride in it. We keep them running intellectually all the time. There is not much breathing room. The staff and tactical scenarios are tough and realistic. So are things in the real life of an Army officer.

"One of the things we don't bend on around here is adherence to AR 600-9. All officers are measured and weighed on arrival. If there is a question, they take the caliper test at the hospital. If they don't meet the standards, they go back to their duty station. It has happened, and it will happen. I have made no exceptions."

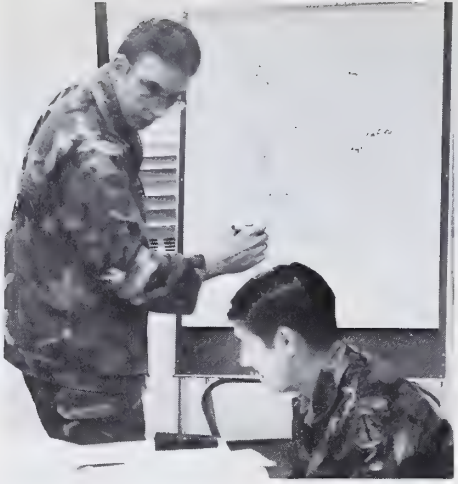
About half the students attending CAS³ are either enroute to a new duty station or returning to their present station. Spouses and families are not forbidden, but they are not encouraged either.

"Housing is a problem here," Scott said. "We are doing reasonably well with the smaller classes, but until we get the new BOQ, we are going to be pressed when the class load goes to the maximum in 1985."

Anderson came without his family. "Sure I'd like them to be here," he said, "but truthfully, I don't think there would be time to do much in the way of family activities."

The average CAS³ day is 7:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. in the classroom. PT and sports go until 5:30. Dinner is followed most nights by either personal or group study. Group study is the norm.

SFC John Savard



Students tackle a wide variety of staff problems, including tactics, budget and supply.

"Each student is not given all the tools to solve each problem," Cary said. "Each is taught that he must seek expertise and information from the other members of the group, just as he will seek them from other staff officers when he is on the job. These are not book exercises. They are performance-oriented, and we expect the student to follow procedure and think his way to a solution."

Those solutions are evaluated and discussed in detail. Students are never told only that they are wrong. The group leader uses his experience to show the student the values and shortcomings of each proposed course of action. Every requirement is presented either orally or in writing. Presentation is critiqued with candor.

"I tell my students on the first day that how they present their material is very important. You might have the best solution in the world but if you can't package it and present it to your superiors, what good is it?" Cary said.

Anderson felt he had improved his writing. "That was hard for me at first. I don't mind the speaking so much, but I have had to work to get my writing up to Colonel Cary's standards. I'm better now and I am confident that I can produce the right things when I get back to my unit."

The final measure of these officers' professionalism will be their performance of duty. But like every student, they like to know how they are doing as the course goes along.

"It is hard at first to convince them that this is not a graded course," said Cary. "I try to make them understand that I am evaluating their growth. I want to see the logic in their thought process. I want them to understand that the feedback they receive is a growth tool. Once we get over that hump, I think they start to enjoy the learning process."

Odegaard concurred. "This is the first time since I came in the Army that I have been taught with an adult learning process," she said. "We are free to make decisions — to disagree with the group leader. This is not a school to memorize facts or parrot back school solutions. I feel I am contributing to the thought process. That means I have to be ready for class, and I expect everyone else to be prepared. It's not a matter of failing. It is a matter of being professional."

Whenever a school environment is discussed, the question of cheating is bound to occur. "We simply don't tolerate it," Scott said. "An officer's honor is of paramount importance. We have an honor code in CAS³. Students know it and know that cheating in any form will result in dismissal. We have not had a problem."

Students do, however, receive some formal evaluation. The difference is that it is used for in-house evaluation and is not sent to the officer's branch or commander. Each student is formally evaluated twice during the course by the work-group leader. Notes are kept from the daily critiques. The student and the group leader discuss the combination of these records and an overall end-of-course report. Each graduating student receives an academic officer efficiency report which notes course completion and adherence to height/weight/APRT standards. Each has the same short narrative.

CAS³ may be the single school having the most impact on the Army of the future. "The captains are the Army rubber that meets the road," Scott stated. "They are the grassroot leaders. They lead the troops and man the staffs. What we teach them will stay with them throughout their careers. I want the course to be tough. I want them to be tough."

"Today's captains," Cary added, "are wonderfully motivated. They come to get the job done. They complain. So would I. They don't quit, though."

"I came here from command," Anderson said. "I could have done it better if I had come here first. I like the hard study because I want to be the best at what I do." □

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Compiled by Steve Hara



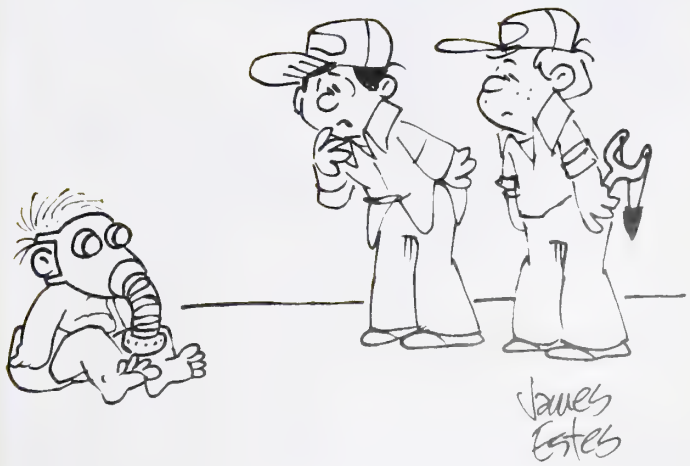
"I can't wait for our vacation!
Fred is going to borrow an RV from somebody."



For answer see page 55



"Don't change the subject!"



"I think your little brother wants to be changed."

WHAT'S NEW

Compiled by SFC Michael Brown

Sp4 Elaine Weil



PFC John Adkins



Olympic Postage

THE U.S. Postal Service has issued a 13-cent postal card and the final 20-cent block of four 1984 Summer Olympics stamps.

The multicolor postal card features a large rendition of the head of the Olympic torch. Superimposed against it is a runner carrying the Olympic torch. Flowing stripes provide the background.

The block of four stamps features men's diving, women's long jump, men's wrestling and women's kayaking. The athletes are positioned against flowing bands of color, similar to the postal card.

AOAP Training

A SERIES of four training tapes designed to provide information about the Army Oil Analysis Program were recently produced. These programs cover the entire AOAP.

Persons interested in obtaining copies of the tapes should obtain one blank tape per copy of each program desired from their local training audiovisual support center. The tape must be ¾-inch U-MATIC format and 30 minutes in length.

Then complete a DA Form 3903, Training Audiovisual Work Order. You must specify the Program Authorization Number, the title, and quantity of each program desired. The titles and numbers of the four tapes are: Aeronautical AOAP Sampling Procedures (PAN AO515-84-0017); Non-aeronautical AOAP Sampling Procedures (PAN AO515-84-0011); A Tour of the AOAP Laboratory (PAN AO515-84-0028); and The AOAP Team (PAN AO515-84-0029).

Mail the completed work order along with the blank tapes to: Commander, U.S. Army Armor Center and Fort Knox, ATTN: DPT-TASC-TV Branch (Mrs. Greer), Fort Knox, Ky. 40121.

Be sure to include your return address. The Fort Knox TV studio will copy, at no charge, the desired program onto each blank tape and return the tapes to the address provided. If you cannot obtain blank tapes, contact the Fort Knox TV studio videotape librarian at AUTOVON 464-3725/6745/6146, for instructions.

Official Photo Data

OFFICERS can now tell whether their most recent official photograph is on file at MILPERCEN or not. The month and year of the most recent official photo received by MILPERCEN is printed in Section X, "Remarks" of the Officer Record Brief.

Since official photos are no longer being filmed and placed on the microfiche Official Military Personnel File, this action eliminates the guesswork as to which photo DA selection boards and career managers are using.

Veteran's Preference

VETERAN'S preference for the purposes of U.S. civil service employment is being extended to soldiers who served in Lebanon and Grenada, according to officials at the U.S. Office of Personnel Management.

Preference will be given to eligible veterans in competitive civil service examinations, in appointments to civil service positions and in reductions-in-force. Soldiers awarded an Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal for service in Lebanon since Aug. 20, 1982, or in Grenada, are eligible.

Insurance Rates Drop

FEDERAL Employees Group Life Insurance program rates for basic coverage have been cut by 8.3 percent. The new rates went into effect the first pay period beginning on or after May 1.

Upon option A (the $10,000 of the additional coverage), premiums are reduced for all age categories. For option B (the multiples of salary) and option C (family coverage), enrollees under age 55 benefit from reduced premiums. Those age 55 and over continue paying the premiums that were in effect before the new schedule.

The savings realized varies depending on the age of the enrollee, and, for those in option B, the amount of insurance in force.

(More What's New on pages 1, 2)

Motorcycle Courses

NOW that the good weather is here, more people will be riding their motorcycles for fun and for transportation to and from work.

Recognizing the importance of motorcycle safety, the Army offers courses designed to help soldiers and civilians become safer, better riders.

The motorcycle rider course teaches beginners to handle a motorcycle and the techniques of responsible bike riding. The 20-hour course includes eight hours of classroom instruction and 12 hours of actual riding.

The better biking program is a 6½-hour course. The class, which teaches street survivability, is for more experienced riders.

The Army currently has more than 90 motorcycle safety instructors and needs more. The Motorcycle Safety Foundation offers an instructor preparation course to train selected individuals to teach motorcycle rider education courses.

Some of the requirements for the course are to be an experienced, current motorcyclist, and hold a valid motorcycle license or military motorcycle driver's license. You must pass a riding skill test, a final written examination and a student teaching evaluation.

For more information, write to: Commander, U.S. Army Safety Center, Fort Rucker, Ala. 36362, or call AUTOVON 558-6410/5915.

CHAMPUS Rule

SOLDIERS' family members not listed in the Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System risk having their CHAMPUS claims denied starting this month.

The rule requiring a DEERS listing to obtain CHAMPUS assistance goes into effect July 16 in Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. Other states will follow in five regional phases through Dec. 1. Overseas claims are not affected at this time.

CHAMPUS officials note that after Oct. 1, family members, retirees, and survivors of deceased active-duty and retired sponsors won't get non-emergency care at service hospitals or clinics unless they show up on DEERS rolls.

DEERS is a computer data bank that verifies a person's right to military health benefits.



COMPS Starts Soon

OFFICERS going to the 1984-85 Command and General Staff College course will start their year of school with the Combat Skills Comprehensive Phase, or COMPS.

COMPS gives students with different experience, educational levels and military specialties a common base of knowledge. Officials say that more time can then be spent later on advanced tactical applications, battle exercises and concentrated study.

COMPS consists of two phases, voluntary nonresident and resident. Information on the nonresident phase is part of a student's welcome packet. This phase can be completed before the student in-processes.

The resident phase begins with a COMPS pretest that all students must take. The pretest results become the basis for further study and testing during the COMPS period, which is devoted to developing students' weak areas. Officers who need to improve their tactical knowledge are being encouraged to participate in the voluntary nonresident phase. If they don't, officials warn, they could find themselves at a serious disadvantage during the course.

New Regiments

TWO more regiments have been activated under the Army's regimental system. The 29th Field Artillery Regiment has three battalions at Fort Carson, Colo., and three battalions in Europe. The 68th Armor Regiment has two battalions at Fort Carson and two battalions in Europe.

Activations of the 68th Armor and the 29th Field Artillery regiments bring the total number of regiments under the regimental system to 13. More than 27,000 soldiers, or 10 percent of the combat arms force, are now affiliated with regiments.

Answers to The Lighter Side (Page 53)

1. First man's ear. 2. Number of stripes on tie. 3. Number of stones on road. 4. Boy's shoe. 5. Tall man's hair. 6. Lady's hat. 7. "T" on the stop sign. 8. Cuff on the tall man's pants. 9. Length of first man's hat. 10. Bricks on far building.

Compiled by Steve Hara

Army Honors Best Maintenance Shops

UNITS from Germany and Fort Benning, Ga., dominate the list of this year's winners of the Army Chief of Staff Award for Maintenance Excellence. The annual competition, started in 1981, is sponsored by the American Defense Preparedness Association.

Active duty winners are **Company C, 1st Battalion, 35th Armor,** Erlangen, West Germany; **525th Ordnance Co.,** Siegelsbach, West Germany; **Motor Transportation Division, 29th Area Support Group,** Kaiserslautern, West Germany; **533rd Trans. Co., 67th Maintenance Bn.,** and **Co. D, 1st Bn., 29th Infantry,** both of Fort Benning; and the **Army Field Station, Okinawa.**

Army National Guard winner is the **154th Supply and Service Bn.,** Cape May, N.J. Army Reserve winners are the **419th Trans. Co.,** Salt Lake City, Utah; **889th Supply and Service Co.,** Great Falls, Mont.; and **410th Evacuation Hospital,** Topeka, Kan.

Top Civilian Employees Shine Across the Country

WILLIAM G. Mayo of First U.S. Army, Fort Meade, Md., has received the Department of the Army Commander's Award for Civilian Service. . . . **Ferman J. Gautier** and **Rachael J. Moore** of Fort Campbell, Ky., were recently named Middle Tennessee federal employee of the year in the trades and technician categories, respectively. . . . **Dr. R. J. Eichelberger** of the Ballistic Research Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., has won the 1984 Crozier Award for contributions in armament development. . . . **Thomas Flahie** and **Joseph Rudigier** of Fort Huachuca, Ariz., received centennial medals from the local chapter of the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers for outstanding contributions in electronic engineering.

Soldiers of the Year Named

CPL. James L. Todd of Co. C, 1st Bn., 30th Inf., is the Association of the U.S. Army's 3rd Inf. Division Soldier of the Year. . . . Capturing the AUSA honor in the Southern European Task Force is **Sp4 Merle Kaplan,** 4th Bn., 325th Airborne Inf. . . . **SFC Vernon C. Gates** is instructor of the year at the Intelligence School, Fort Devens, Mass. . . . **SFC Donnie A. Brande** is the active Army re-enlistment NCO of the year. . . . **CWO 3 Anthony G. Kraay** is the aviator of the year in U.S. Army, Europe.

Army in Hawaii Named Outstanding Employer of Handicapped

FOR the fourth straight year, the Army has won the Governor's Award for Outstanding Employer of Handicapped Persons in Hawaii. The award was presented to Army officials by state Gov. George Ariyoshi and Harold Russell, chairman of the President's Commission on Employment of the Handicapped. . . . **Lawrence F. Mokulehua** is handicapped employee of the year at Tripler Army Medical Center, Honolulu. . . . **Bonita C. Reid** won the same title at Fort Eustis, Va., while **Concetta M. Rendon** won it at nearby Fort Monroe.

Walter Reed Soldier Is Best in Health Services Command

SP4 Geoffrey Verdier of the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Washington, D.C., is Health Services Command's Soldier of the Year. He's the first from Walter Reed ever to win the title. . . . NCO of the Year at WRAIR is **SSgt. Franklin Jones**. . . . **Sp6 Alvin Bright** of Madigan AMC, Tacoma, Wash., was the installation and regional NCO of the Year in HSC. . . . **Sp5 Clifton O. Gordon** is Soldier of the Year at Fitzsimons AMC, Aurora, Colo. Top NCO there is **Sp6 Willie E. Smith.**

Broadcaster Hays Wins Newsfilm Title

SP4 Charles A. Hays III is the military newsfilm photographer of the year. He and a partner, **Sp4 Edmond G. Brush,** both from the Army and Air Force Hometown News Center, Kelly Air Force Base, Texas, won five out of six first places and nine of an overall 19 awards in the 15th annual photo contest. . . . **Sp5 Terry Roberts** is outstanding man of the year at Fort Detrick, Md., while **Sp4 Michael Sardelis** is the post's Soldier of the Year. Both are assigned to the Army Medical And Bioengineering Research Lab there.

☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1984—421-674/403



Army Olympians like kayaker Capt. Dave Gilman will be competing for the gold during the Summer Olympics in Los Angeles.
For more on Army Olympic athletes, turn to page 32.



SOLDIERS

AUGUST 1984

DO YOU NEED ONE?

PAGE 28



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The Junior Leaders Course is one of four courses taught at the Northern Warfare Training Center in Alaska. Soldiers learn how to navigate cold, rapid rivers, climb and rappel 6,000-foot mountains, and cross majestic glaciers. For more on NWTC and the soldiers who go through it, see page 42.

NCO Hike in Septem

WHAT'S NEW

U.S. DEPOS COPY

Compiled by SFC Michael Brown

(More What's New on pages 2, 54, 55)

D-Day Memorial

THE Army's top leaders took part in an Arbor Day ceremony commemorating the 40th anniversary of the D-Day invasion. Secretary of the Army John O. Marsh Jr. and Army Chief of Staff Gen. John A. Wickham Jr. shared the planting of the oak tree with Sen. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina.

Thurmond, Marsh and Wickham scattered sand and soil taken from Normandy's Omaha Beach and its nearby cliffs around the roots of the tree just before filling in the hole. Marsh noted that Arbor Day, April 27, served as an opportune time for establishing a D-Day reminder at the Pentagon, reflective of the memorials now dotting the Normandy coastline.



Mail Order Uniforms

SOLDIERS without a military clothing sales store to serve them can now shop by mail for uniforms and accessories. The Army and Air Force Exchange Service published a new mail order catalog strictly for soldiers in remote areas who don't have ready access to an MCSS.

The new catalogs have been shipped directly to remote units worldwide for use by assigned soldiers. Customer orders are mailed to military clothing stores listed in the catalog.

Cheap Drinks Out

YOU won't find two-for-one or reduced-price alcoholic beverages at Army-sponsored social events or at Army clubs any more. A new policy prohibiting the sale of reduced-price drinks went into effect in April, according to the Army's Adjutant General.

The policy was developed, officials say, because events featuring reduced-price drinks were inconsistent with Army policies and programs addressing alcohol-related problems. This action was designed to correct the confusing signals the Army sends by imposing stiff penalties on drunk-driving offenders while encouraging the consumption of alcohol.

Also ended are club-sponsored "open bars" offering unlimited drinks, and the periodic reduced-price specials on certain alcoholic drinks.

Food promotions that include the price of a drink with a meal or an event are still permitted, officials point out, but participants must be allowed to choose a non-alcoholic substitute.

SGLI Rates Drop

ON July 1, Servicemen's Group Life Insurance premium rates for active duty and ready-reserve personnel dropped 31 percent, according to the Veterans Administration. For the maximum coverage of $35,000, the new premium is $2.80 per month, compared with the previous charge of $4.06 per month. Premiums for reservists with part-time coverage remain unchanged.

Disclaimer for Checks

ACTIVE duty and retired sponsors who do not wish to be responsible for family members' check cashing may request a disclaimer, good for three years, from any Army and Air Force Exchange Service facility manager.

If a family member's check is dishonored by a bank and there is no disclaimer at the exchange, the sponsor is liable and may lose his or her check cashing privileges also. The disclaimer allows the sponsor to avoid responsibility for family members.

Other exchange privileges will not be affected if a disclaimer is filed, only check cashing for the family members.

Guard Unit Returns

THE 29th "The Blue and The Gray" Infantry Division will be reactivated at Fort Belvoir, Va., in October 1985. The 29th will be the Army National Guard's first light infantry division, composed of units from Maryland and Virginia.

The reactivation was announced during D-Day observances. The division's 116th Infantry Regiment was in the first wave at Normandy's Omaha Beach on June 6, 1944.

The 29th's nucleus will be Maryland's 58th and Virginia's 116th separate Infantry brigades. It will be fleshed out by new units or by converting existing ones in FY 86.

WHAT'S NEW

Compiled by SFC Michael Brown

(More What's New on pages 1, 54, 55)

System Aids Mobility

A NEW remote relay system uses satellite communications to make GUARDRAIL V less vulnerable, more mobile and easier to set up. GUARDRAIL V is an airborne signal direction finder and intercept system.

Bulky communications and maintenance vans currently must be transported by air to the combat zone before a tracking aircraft can fly a mission. Then there is extensive time needed for set up, tear-down, calibration, and so on.

The new remote relay system does all this by using a satellite. All that is needed at the combat zone is a small antenna dish, a ground processor interface and a mobile relay facility that resembles a bakery truck.

As the aircraft flies its track, intercepted signals are relayed to the ground. A multiplexer converts these signals for satellite relay from the combat zone to another antenna dish half way around the world. The signals are processed and returned by satellite so that a continuous flow of data results.

The remote relay is a one-of-a-kind Army system designed, built and tested by the Electronic Warfare Laboratory at Fort Monmouth, N.J.; Tobyhanna Army Depot, Pa.; and Forces Command, Fort McPherson, Ga.

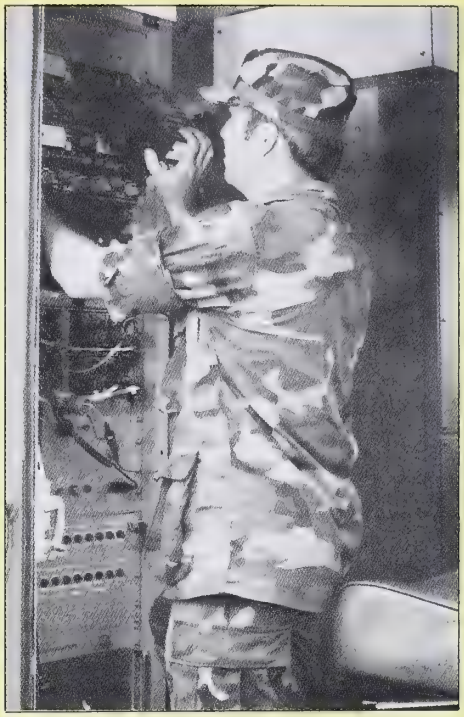
MAC Changes Airports

ALL Military Airlift Command charter flights between the northeastern United States and Europe will depart from Philadelphia International Airport rather than McGuire Air Force Base, N.J., starting Oct. 1. The move will not affect the processing of soldiers' privately owned vehicles at Bayonne, N.J.

Pan Am Extends Fare

NATIONAL Guard and Reserve members may now take advantage of special leave fares offered by Pan American World Airways, according to Military Traffic Management Command officials. The fare went into effect in April.

To receive the special fares, Guard and Reserve soldiers and their



family members must be traveling from the United States to Germany within seven days of being called for active duty. Or they must be going back to the United States within 21 days of being released from active duty.

Eligible personnel must present official travel orders to receive the discount fare.

Army Needs Attaches

THE Army needs E-6s and E-7s to fill positions in the Defense Attache System. An additional skill identifier of E4 is awarded following completion of attache training. Language training, if required, will be scheduled in conjunction with attache training in Washington, D.C.

The MOS requirement for all enlisted positions is 71L. NCOs in other administrative MOSs may apply if fully qualified and willing to be reclassified into MOS 71L. Interested personnel should review the prerequisites and application procedures in Army Regulation 611-60, Assignment to Army Attache Duty, May 15, 1983, edition only. NCOs desiring additional information may call the DAS enlisted assignment coordinator at AUTOVON 923-5352.

Jungle Fatigues Sold

THE OG 107 hot weather uniform (jungle fatigues) are being sold as an optional field/utility uniform for $8 per set at some Army military clothing sales stores.

The item has been authorized for sale in clothing sales stores at Forts Bragg, Campbell, Hood, Benning, Sill, Bliss, Polk, Riley and Stewart, Aberdeen and Yuma Proving grounds, Redstone Arsenal, and White Sands Missile Range. Other places are being added as requests are received and supplies last.

According to logistics officials, the Army is expediting sales of the item to fulfill field commanders' requirements for a hot weather uniform until the scheduled release of the new hot weather battle dress uniform in August 1985.

Drill sergeants are not authorized to wear jungle fatigues. Soldiers in initial-entry training may not buy or wear them.

Soldiers who buy the optional fatigues may wear them on participating posts only until Sept. 30, 1986, the scheduled wear-out date. If issued as organizational items, the fatigues may be worn on other posts.

They are authorized for wear between home and work but not in any other off-duty or travel status unless the soldier is in a strictly military-controlled environment.

Enlisted Photos

OFFICIAL photographs are no longer a part of the official military personnel file microfiche for enlisted soldiers.

Now, two copies will be forwarded by the local MILPO to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. One copy will be kept at Fort Benjamin Harrison for use by centralized selection boards. The other copy will be forwarded to respective career branches for inclusion in the career management individual file.

With this change, enlisted soldiers need to make sure that they have their official photos updated as needed by Army Regulation 640-30, paragraph 7.

Contact your local personnel office for detailed information.

SOLDIERS

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FEATURES

Experts in the Field 6

Master gunners are trained, not born. Fort Knox, Ky., is where selected armor NCOs learn everything there is to know about a tank turret and shooting straight.

Super Shooter 9

What duty is really like for an Army master gunner, as seen through the eyes of one, SSgt. Lawrence Porter of the 3rd Armored Division in West Germany.

Nellie Red Cloud 12

Her son died a hero in Korea more than 30 years ago, and she has been honored in his behalf ever since. But the pain doesn't go away.

Peak Performance 13

This soldier's fascination comes from not knowing whether he can climb the mountain. When he challenged the Himalayas, his mind said yes and his body screamed in pain.

A Network of Support 17

The leaders of the 82nd Airborne Division know it's hard for paratroopers to have a normal family life, but that's why they started this active, vital support program.

The Bearcat Kings 21

The company commander wanted to get his unit ready for some upcoming training on this drill weekend. But events didn't go quite as planned.

Bringing a Computer Home 28

OK. Home computers are all the rage, and you're itching to buy. But do you really need one, and what should you look for?

Banking on Your Pay 32

You say if you could handle a checking account, you'd already have one? Don't be scared. All you may need is *SOLDIERS'* guide to bank accounts and a lesson in balancing the books.

The Nutrition Question 35

If you are what you eat, then be all you can be by choosing the right foods.



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Credits: Front cover by Sgt. Cecil Stack, computer courtesy of Computer Learning Tree of Annandale, Va.; inside front cover by Maj. Tom Williams; inside back cover photo of master gunner SSgt. Lawrence Porter by SFC Michael Brown; and back cover photo of Sp5 Augustine Wilmer by SSgt. Victoria Mouze.

Training the Gourmet Way 37

The cooks who take pride in the smallest details of their masterpieces are the ones who'll make your everyday meal a pleasure to eat.

Flying Hawaii-Style 40

Soldiers join Navy and Air Force flying clubs to see paradise as few people do: from behind the controls of light planes.

Mountain, Glaciers and Rivers 42

Soldiers get plenty of all three during their three-week stays at the Northern Warfare Training Center, Fort Greely, Alaska.

Making Mine Wine 45

Don't get mad at dandelions, get even. Drink them, as this long-time wine-making hobbyist does.

In a Bind 46

If it were easy to spot them, they wouldn't be called secret agents. If you couldn't be fooled, they wouldn't say love is blind.

Olympian Turned Coach 50

Pvt. Charles Mooney had people thinking he was a pretty good boxer in 1974 even though he'd never stepped in a ring before. Today, SSgt. Charles Mooney, an Olympic silver medalist, trains up-and-coming Army boxers.

Public Enemy No. 1 52

Some people think the lowly cockroach will rule the world one day, but not if this Army captain has anything to say about it.

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THE OFFICIAL
U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE

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FEEDBACK

WARRANTS ATTENTION

I just finished reading the April issue. As executive vice president of the Warrant Officers Association, I want to commend you for your outstanding articles concerning the warrant officer corps.

Again, thanks for the coverage and we look forward to continued information on the warrant officer corps in the future.

CWO 4 (Ret.) Don Hess
Reston, Va.

THUMBS DOWN

The April issue displayed a male and female soldier wearing their uniforms to depict how we should all wear ours. However, both of your soldiers were at the improper position of attention.

Field Manual 22-5 states that the hands will be held with the tip of the thumb on the first joint of the index finger, not the second joint as shown by your demonstrators. The manual states also that the fingertips will touch the trousers, and your male model has his fingernails touching.

If we all could learn the difference between fingertips and fingernails and from the first joint and second joint, then possibly the 90 percent of the Army that presently cannot even stand at the proper position of attention could at least display knowledge of basic soldiers' skills.

Let our other readers get picky on the uniform and awards. I think that we should start back at the basics.

SSgt. C.M. Twardzicki
Lacey, Wash.

A RUGGER SPEAKS

I was glad to see and interested to read your May article on the soccer evangelist. As a soldier, I realize that fitness is one of the Army's main concerns. However, all too often fitness articles are geared to running, push-ups, sit-ups and individual efforts. It is refreshing to see an article such as this aiming toward other aspects of fitness as well as team effort.

I am on active duty for the National Guard and play rugby football for a team in New Hampshire. I have a couple of friends who are assigned to active duty posts here in the states that have rugby football teams too. This is a very physically demanding sport and requires maximum fitness. I am sure it would make for interesting reading for others as well as myself.

Congratulations on the soccer article and let's hear more from the *SOLDIERS* sports department!

SFC Randy Whitehead
Concord, N.H.

FAST TRACK

I am writing in response to your article in May Sports Stop, "Marathoners Sweep Benning Run." I am a runner, and I ran a marathon last October when I was still a civilian. I was sick a week before the race and I still had a time of 3:44:46. I know I can bring my time down to 3 hours. I would like to get some information about the Army Marathon Team. I would appreciate it if you would send me an address of someone who could tell me about it.

Pvt. Monty D. Monserret
Fort Hood, Texas

The best sources of information are your local sports office and Army Regulation 215-2.

JUNK TRUCK

The Top was not lying about one jeep story in "Lies My Sergeant Told Me" (April issue). In early summer 1974, I was escorting two South Koreans through the Camp Casey main gate when a stake truck with garbage piled high drove up on the exit side. An MP climbed aboard and kicked the pile a couple of times. Garbage avalanched down and the rear quarter of a 2nd Infantry Division jeep appeared.

The 2nd MP Company commander told me later that day that the MP had seen the garbage truck many times before, and on this day "he just didn't like the shape of that pile." He recommended the MP for an Army Commendation Medal.

Maj. Brian K. Smith
Corpus Christi, Texas

CADENCE COMMENT

Your May article on soldierization within the Military Intelligence Officer Basic Course was indeed enlightening. However, your picture accompanying the article shows basic course lieutenants doing the turn and bounce

out of cadence. At Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., soldierization means uniformity and doing physical readiness training to standard. A better picture might have added a more positive flavor to your article. A picture is worth a . . .

Capt. Timothy J. Leyes
Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.

PET POSITIVE

Thank you for the excellent article on pets which appeared in April.

Your clear definition of the problem should certainly help the rest of the world to understand the cruelty people inflict by abandoning their pets when they move.

Please contact our offices at the Humane Society of the United States any time you need information on companion animals.

Janet D. Frake
Washington, D.C.

GREEK TO ME

I would like to make a comment on the April What's New item, "Army Wants Linguists." I feel the Army is not going the right way in getting linguists. There are so many soldiers who speak foreign languages and hold the required officer specialty or enlisted MOS. Instead of using them, the Army spends thousands of dollars yearly to teach someone a foreign language. This to me is a waste of money. Why not use the available assets?

I speak four languages (Ukrainian, French, Polish and Russian) and have been recently tested (March 1984). I was told the Army could not use my skills because there is no need for a 71L5L, E-8. I was willing to reclassify (my MOS is overstrength) but was told I couldn't. I also volunteered to learn a language and go anywhere in the world where there is a critical need for the Army. Again, I was told "sorry."

SFC Roman R. Pitka
APO New York

REDLEG

I read your article on field artillery in the March issue.

I will soon be leaving for Fort Sill, Okla., for OSUT and will be taking my AIT as a 13B.

I found this article very interesting because it informed me of most of the things I will be learning during my training at Fort Sill.

I hope to see more articles on other MOSs, so other future soldiers can read about their careers.

Pvt. 1 Don English Jr.
Bloomington, Ind.

LIKES LRRP

I was thrilled to see in the March issue ("Duty First") that the 1st Infantry Division at Fort Riley has taken the initiative in reactivating the LRRP. Having read Lt. Col. Gole's article on this very issue in the October 1981 *Military Review,* I stand with those who contend this gives us a greater combat-ready posture.

Sp4 K.L. Pohlman
APO Miami



"Your foxhole is deep enough, Hawkins. Hawkins! Can you hear me, Hawkins?"

UPBEAT

In reference to your comment on where all the musicians in today's Army are ("Music Lover," April Feedback).

I am assigned in the S-3 section of the Recruiting Battalion of Atlanta.

I have a four-piece band and we work on weekends and do mostly general business, weddings, showers and parties. We also play for a group known as the Little General Cloggers from Kennesaw, Ga. Our music is mostly middle of the road, and the band is known as Mixed Company Band. I am the manager, lead singer and keyboard player. I have been wearing the Army uniform since 1956 and have been playing music since 1953.

There are a lot of good musicians in the Army and I have met my share. Quite frankly all that PFC Payanoff has to do is put an ad in his post newspaper that he is looking to start a group and I am sure that he will get some results. I have performed in many places and can't think of any place that would not enjoy a good band.

Needless to say, that it is my favorite pastime. Reading is second, and your magazine is one of my favorites. Keep up the good work.

MSgt. Tony Campopiano
Marietta, Ga.

SAD SOUNDS

I empathize with PFC Payanoff ("Music Lover," April Feedback). I have been honing my skills as a heavy metal guitarist in the Army for five years. I tell you, we don't get respect. It seems the non-conformist, non-country, non-disco musicians always get ignored. Like Payanoff, I've been going at it solo lately. I was in a band in Germany, but it seemed there was little command interest. In Hawaii, there's next to none.

Sgt. D.J. Gruen
Schofield Barracks, Hawaii

STILL WINNING

Thank you so very much for remembering Cynthia Cook in your May issue. It was very appropriate for the month of Mother's Day. When I read of her award in *Stars and Stripes* I was moved to tears; the same is true of when I read "Cindy's a Winner." She certainly is.

She will be long remembered by those of us she cared about at Pinder Barracks.

Rhonda K. Davis
APO New York

EDITOR'S NOTE: On page 17 of the May issue, SOLDIERS *incorrectly identified U.S. Readiness Command as Central Command. Each is a separate command, though co-located at MacDill Air Force Base, Fla.*

SOLDIERS is for soldiers and DA civilians. We invite readers' views. Stay under 150 words — a postcard will do — and include your name, rank and address. We'll withhold your name if you desire and may condense views because of space. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative views. Send your letter to: Feedback, *SOLDIERS*, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Va. 22314.

EXPERTS IN THE FIELD

Story and Photos by Faith Faircloth

JACK of all trades and master of none just doesn't cut it in today's high-tech society. And the Army is no exception.

With computerized vehicles, laser range finders, heat-seeking rounds, electronic-detection devices and other sophisticated systems, experts in the field are critical to our national defense.

The Master Gunner Program at the Armor School, Fort Knox, Ky., is an example of how the Army is producing these experts. It's a program that trains highly qualified NCOs in grades E-6 to E-8 in all phases of tank gunnery and turret maintenance. More importantly, the course teaches them how to train others when they return to their units.

Candidates for the Master Gunner Course are hand-picked by their commanders and must meet strict prerequisites. The course accepts only tank commanders with two years' experience on the vehicle they're to be trained on. They also must have qualified as tank commanders on tank gunnery Table VIII; have passed the tank crew gunnery skills test within the last six months; have retention in their units for two years after completion of the course; and have a secret clearance.

Classes are limited to 25 students, so many candidates wait a year or two to get into the course. And instruction is intensive. There's one instructor for every three students.

MSgt. Gary Strickland, chief instructor for the Advanced Gunnery Branch, tells each new class: "When you graduate from here, you will have earned it. We don't give you anything." He knows from experience that even though the students are experienced tank commanders, less than two-thirds of the class will graduate.

During Strickland's four years at the school, he's seen as few as nine students graduate out of a class of 25. "It's a very demanding course," he said. "Students have to maintain a 90 percent average. That's why only top-notch NCOs should be sent here."

Strickland noted that they've had a problem in the past with students showing up for the course who didn't meet the prerequisites. "But we're putting our foot down on that. I sent four guys back to their units yesterday because they weren't qualified." He added that it was better for them to be sent back before classes start than to have an academic drop on their records. It also saves the Army money since it costs some $68,000 to train a master gunner.

Students are tested the first day of the course on reading comprehension and math skills. Afterward, students get a booklet which tells them what their scores were and what they should have been. Students weak in any area are referred to the learning center for remedial programs.

Reading comprehension and math skills are essential to pass the course. "If a guy has trouble reading and comprehending," Strickland said, "he can't get into an M-1 tank, read the manual and put the computer system into operation." He added that while remedial training at the learning center will probably get students through the course, NCOs who care about their careers will take some courses when they return to their units.

A tank crew gunnery skills test and turret maintenance exam on the second day of the course determine which students continue in the course. Those receiving a "no go" on any part of the TCGST are given two hours to bone up before a retest. If they fail the retest, they're dropped from the course.

Students can have three shots at the maintenance exam. If they fail the initial test, they get two hours of retraining and a retest. If they fail the retest, they are counseled by Strickland and the OIC, who recommend to the weapons department director whether the student should have a second retest. If a second retest is not approved or the student fails again, he is returned to his unit.

There are three basic master gunner courses: M-60A1, M-60A3 and M-1. Students are trained only on the systems they have in their units. A five-week transition course at the school retrains master gunners when their units receive new equipment.

Courses are broken into three phases: turret maintenance, tank



Master gunner students must pass exams on disassembly and assembly of tank-mounted machine guns during TCGST on second day of course. They then prepare to move outdoors for the next phase of the test, which includes loading the main gun.



gunnery and training management. In the turret maintenance phase, students learn to troubleshoot the turret components such as the firing system and range finder. They learn how each component works in relation to others, and how to use the manuals, wiring diagrams and test meters.

In tank gunnery, they learn gunnery doctrine. They have practical exercises on the ranges, shoot the tanks and become familiar with the fire control system. Advanced conduct of fire is a gunnery exercise where students learn to overcome malfunctions in the system and hit and kill the target.

"There are problems built into the system that they can't do anything about," Strickland said. "But there are other problems they can do something about." He said students learn how to identify the built-in ones and make corrections.

"When a crew is on the range and continues to miss the target, the master gunner can observe, see what they're doing wrong and correct it." He added that in addition to improving the unit's operation, master gunner training makes tankers more effective on the battlefield.

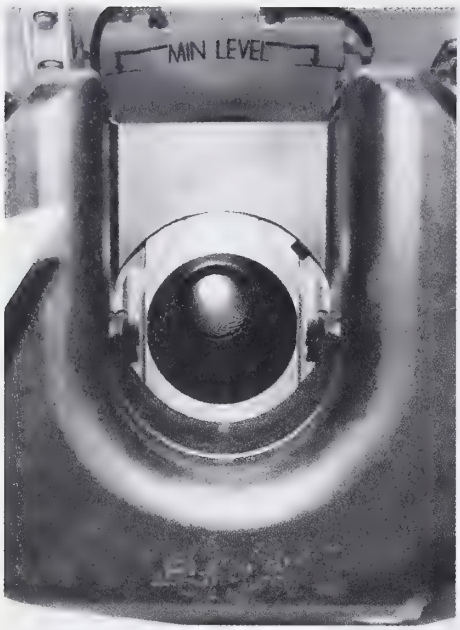
"That's one of the reasons we would like to see all tank commanders raised to the level of the master gunner," he said. "There's not going to be time on the battlefield to call the master gunner to see why they're missing that T-62."

During 28 hours of training management, students learn to teach, make training schedules and organize exercises. As tank commanders, they were responsible for training three crew members. As master gunners, they will be responsible for training as many as 12 other tank commanders and their crews.

"That's why the guy has to be one of the top NCOs the commander has," Strickland said. "If he sends an individual that other tank commanders in the unit know is not really sharp, that master gunner is not going to have any credibility."

As part of their training, students use their unit's gunnery, ARTEP and SQT results, and assess unit weaknesses and strong points. They develop an annual gunnery program to bring their unit up to certain levels. Their program becomes a part

FAITH FAIRCLOTH is a former *SOLDIERS* staff photojournalist.



of their final exam. The student presents his plan to a board of three master gunner instructors for review and questions.

Strickland said the questioning can sometimes last two hours. But he added the questions are probably the same ones the student's commander will ask when he presents his plan at the unit. "The only way they make it is by studying every night," said SFC Dennis Heim, master gunner instructor. "If they spend their evenings at the NCO Club, they can't do it."

Subjects unique to the master gunner course include a secret class on ammunition and threat capabilities. Students are also taught laser technology and how to draw surface danger area diagrams.

Becoming a master gunner does not change a tanker's MOS — he's awarded an additional skill identifier. Soldiers with a 19E MOS are awarded a C5 ASI on the M-60A1 and a D8 ASI on the M-60A3. On the M-1, 19Ks are awarded an A8 ASI.

Students who graduate as master gunners always have a lifeline to the Armor School. Training and assistance teams made up of master gunner instructors at the school stand ready to give expert advice over the telephone. *ARMOR* magazine also devotes a column called "Master Gunner's Corner" to new material and information useful to the field.

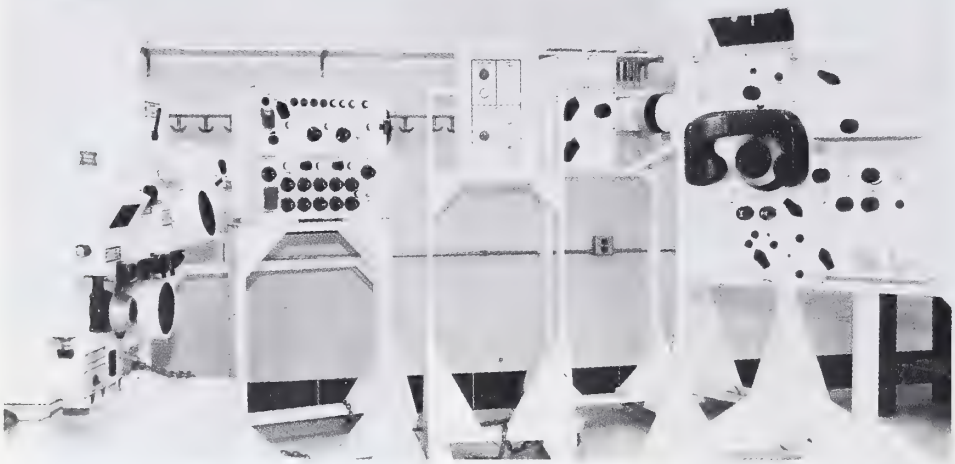
A recertification program is in the works. "What we're looking at right now is putting together the critical task areas that we feel the master gunner in the field should stay current on," Strickland said. "The division master gunners would come back here for recertification. They, in turn, would take an exportable package back to the field and test the other master gunners in their division on these critical task areas and recertify them. Those who do not pass the test would have their ASIs withdrawn.

"Most of my master gunner instructors have worked at company, battalion, brigade and division levels. So they understand the problems at each level."

He added that he thinks it's best that master gunners start out at the company level. "That way they can build their foundation and understand the problems at company level before going to battalion or higher levels where the problems are multiplied.

SSgts. Mark Currier and David List are ready to graduate and return to their units in Germany. Both will be company-level master gunners. "It's a tough course," Currier said. "But I feel I'm prepared to go back and improve my unit's proficiency." List said that although master gunners don't supervise other tank commanders, being responsible for planning their training offers leadership responsibilities.

"Company master gunners have the opportunity to get down in the motor pool and plan their training," Strickland said. "At battalion, brigade or division level, they don't have that opportunity as often. Planning ties them down. They can't get to the motor pool or around to the com-





From the top, daylight looms through the main gun as students reach the final stage of their tank crew gunnery skills test. • Training aids allow students to develop expertise with hands-on training. • MSgt. Gary Strickland describes the difficulty of the Armor School's Master Gunner Course to new students.



Master gunner instructors understand the problems at each level within a unit. And they can relate to the problems students are going to have when they go back to a company.

panies as often. A master gunner can't hide behind a desk when he returns to the unit.

"If he's doing what he's been trained to do, he's out in the motor pool checking his turret mechanics, he's down on the ranges when they're prepping the vehicles, he's in the tower with the commander," Strickland said." He should be out there supervising local training to make sure tank commanders, platoon leaders and sergeants are following the training program. It doesn't always work out that way, but that's what he's trained to do."

He added that it's sometimes difficult to put a training program in the field because units have so many everyday commitments — funeral details, inspections or parades. And because master gunners have always been slotted as platoon sergeants or operations NCOs, other responsibilities often took up their training time.

But effective in March 1985, master gunners will have their own slots. "I was one of the first master gunners trained in 1974 when the course was first designed," Strickland said. "And we've been working since then to get master gunners their own slots. It's finally been approved at DA, and we're real happy about it. It opens up promotions for a lot of guys who put in long hours."

Under the new armor manning system, companies will be authorized an E-7 master gunner. Battalions and brigades will be authorized an E-8, and each division will be authorized an E-9. He will advise and assist in developing and managing a year-round tank gunnery program. He will teach and design a program of instruction. He will monitor the gunnery program and identify and recommend corrective actions for turret maintenance problems. In short, he will be the resident expert.

"I tell master gunners when they graduate that they've got to gain field experience — that's where the challenge is," Strickland said. "If they go back to the field and don't continue their research and training on their own, then the Army hasn't gotten its money's worth.

"It takes a motivated individual," Strickland continued, "because the hours are going to be long. When everyone else leaves at 4:30 or 5 p.m., the master gunner is going to be there with the commander or the platoon leaders. And when the platoon finishes their training, the master gunner will still be on the range at 2 a.m. while the rest of them are in the rack sleeping. A master gunner might go for two or three days out in the field without sleep."

Strickland spends an hour with each class of the Precommand Course at the Armor School, telling students what a master gunner can do for them. These officers are enroute to battalion and brigade commands. "The only thing I can emphasize is that they've spent all this money to train a master gunner — use the guy. Commanders who don't use their master gunners are doing themselves, their units and the Army an injustice.

"We train these people, and the ones who graduate are very capable. Commanders who use their master gunners have high scores in gunnery. Those that don't have low scores." □

Super Shooter

Story and Photo by SFC Michael Brown

THE company's tanks sat poised on line, prepared to fire. Everything was ready. The main guns had been manually bore-sighted for precise accuracy and the checklists completed. The sun was shining and visibility was good. It looked like it was going to be a good day for tank gunnery.

The first tank began firing. All the rounds fell short of the target. But that wasn't so unusual; it could have been mechanical failure or crew mistake. The second tank began firing and all of its rounds were short. The same thing happened to the third, and then the fourth tank. Now that was unusual.

SSgt. Lawrence Porter, the battalion master gunner, started looking for the problem. First he checked the bore sights and found that they were properly aligned. Next he pulled out the manuals and made a detailed check of the sighting and firing systems. They checked out OK. He felt crew error could account for one tank missing but not all four, and all four firing short rounds at that. It had to be something else, but what?

"I was standing there wondering what had happened, when all of a sudden it came to me," Porter said. "I remembered that at the master gunner school they taught me that when the rounds become colder than the temperature they were made at, they fire short. When we figured in that compensation, the rounds started hitting the targets.

"Having knowledge to solve problems like that has been an ambition of mine for a long time. When I was an E-4, I was in awe of the master gunner. He seemed to know everything about tanks and their systems. I would wish that I had that knowledge."

Porter's wish came true when he graduated from the Master Gunner School at Fort Knox, Ky., in November 1982. The 25-year-old tanker wanted to go to the course earlier in his six-year career. He first wanted to attend the school as an E-4, then as an E-5, but couldn't because you must be an E-6 to go to the school. So the month he made E-6, his unit sent him to Fort Knox for the training.

He now works as the master gunner for the 3rd Battalion, 32nd Ar-



SSgt. Lawrence Porter runs a function check on a tank's sighting system that failed during gunnery. As the master gunner, Porter serves as the unit's expert on the weapon system.

mor, 3rd Armored Division, stationed in Friedburg, West Germany. "Being the master gunner," Porter said, "means being a master trainer and a master mechanic. You have to know every aspect of tank gunnery, new and old. You also have to have a full and working knowledge about the turret. Every day someone asks me about gunnery or about the turret.

"On a typical day, once I walk into the office, the phone starts ringing and the questions start. One unit may have a maintenance problem, so I'll run down to the motor pool and see if I can help. Another unit may need something cleared up about gunnery training, so I'll go see what I can do there. I work out of the battalion's S-3 shop so I can better monitor the gunnery training.

"The gunnery training program is my major mission while we are at home station. The commander gives me a lot of leeway, as long as what I do increases the unit's proficiency. The after-action reports from the unit's latest trip to the ranges form the basis for the training program. I concentrate on the weak areas such as what engagements we had problems with.

"I also rely on the results of the tank crew gunnery skills test. This is especially important. First of all, they have to pass this test to be able to live-fire. And in the second place, we have added some tasks to the standardized test, like using the laser range finder, because our units have the M-60A3 tanks.

"We implement the training program through a letter of instruction. In it, we explain all the tasks, conditions and standards, and how to test them. When we change the training or add something, we hold a question-and-answer-type session with the tank commanders and the platoon sergeants and leaders. We make sure everyone has a thorough understanding of what we are doing before we even start training.

"The biggest problem I face is time. We have a lot of different commitments such as REFORGER and ARTEPs. All of these cut into the amount of time that can be devoted strictly to tank gunnery. If I had my way, it would be tank gunnery 24 hours a day, seven days a week, because that's my pride and joy."

During the training, Porter will get out to the units as often as possible. He will be there to answer questions about the training goals or to just lend a hand. And just as important, he will be keeping his working knowledge of tanks fresh by crawling inside them.

His working knowledge takes on added importance when the unit goes to the ranges, according to Porter. There he observes what the units are doing and advises the battalion commander. He watches tank crews during their practice runs and makes spot corrections if possible before their qualifying runs. Also, he checks tanks' fire control systems when there are possible mechanical problems.

"I have complete confidence in my ability as a tank expert," Porter said. "The thing I appreciate most about being a master gunner is that I thoroughly understand the fire control system. The master gunner school prepared me well for this job. Half the course is devoted to gunnery, while the other half is nothing but turret mechanics.

"It takes real dedication to make it through the school because they demand a lot from you. My class started with 20 people. Only nine graduated three months later.

"It also takes a lot of dedication to become a really good master gunner. You have to be willing to take the time to read and memorize the technical manuals. You have to be willing to spend some of your free time going to the motor pool and watching sergeant so-and-so work on a tank just to increase your knowledge of how to fix them. You have to be willing to work the extra hours.

"Now I must admit that there are times when it's late at night and I wonder why I ever went to that school. I start thinking that I could be back in the rear with the others sleeping right now. The master gunner puts in a lot of hours. Not that the tank commanders don't, but the master gunner puts in more than the average T.C. But I have always said the master gunner is No. 1 and that's what I want.

"Because the master gunner is No. 1, some tankers try to sharpshoot you with a question they hope you can't answer. It's the attitude of 'You're the top shot, you're the master gunner, you should be able to answer my question.' So I make it a policy to answer every legitimate question I can and if I can't, I tell them. Just because you're the master gunner doesn't mean you're perfect. I don't try to kid anybody. But if I don't have the answer, I tell them I will try to find out by talking to the other master gunners or even calling the school at Fort Knox.

"After you show them that you are sincere and that you're willing to share what you know, they usually stop sharpshooting you and start listening. Sharing my knowledge is what it's all about. It really makes me feel good when I can teach someone something. It makes me feel like it's all worthwhile, especially when I teach someone who is really sincere about wanting to learn and become better at his job."

Porter's desire to teach someone something shows that he can be the master trainer. His confidence in his knowledge of the fire control system displays the ability to be the master mechanic. With these two qualities, Porter will continue to be the top shot — the master gunner. □

POSTMARKS

Compiled by SSgt. Victoria Mouze

News Stories from Army Posts Around the World

1st AD Members Air Concerns

NUERNBERG, West Germany — Soldiers, family members and Department of the Army civilians learned that they can make a difference in quality of Army life when they attended a workshop.

Under the theme of "The Iron Soldier Family — A Force for Readiness," the 1st Armored Division's Family Force Action Workshop focused on local issues. Attendees represented the division's major military communities in Ansbach, Bamberg and Nuernberg.

The 144 participants identified problems and exchanged ideas on what has worked in their communities or what could work. They focused on issues such as the sponsorship program, housing, child care, recreation and youth activities. Feedback was sent to Maj. Gen. Crosbie Saint, division commander.

Workshop representatives planned to meet in June with their community commanders to address the issues raised at the workshop. The community commanders will then meet with Saint to develop plans of action.

A second workshop will be held in November with about two-thirds of the first workshop delegates returning. Progress reports will be given and new issues may be aired.

"This is a beginning," Saint said. "People want to be informed, cared about and provided the opportunity to be involved. I'm going to make the system available, but it's up to the people to use it."

"We hope the groups will form a tight bond and get together in their communities and form a network to spread the word," said Maj. Thomas Whitley, organizational effectiveness staff officer. "They can go back and train the people in their communities on how to use the system and work together to get results." — *Sgt. Rebecca Adams*

Alaskans Help Fire Victims

FORT RICHARDSON, Alaska — The fire alarm sounded at 4:53 a.m., March 27, alerting Fort Greely to a fire which in a few hours destroyed a Delta Junction apartment building.

Seven of the 11 families living in the building were military. Twenty-seven people were made homeless. Twenty-one people were treated for injuries at the Fort Greely and Delta Junction clinics. One soldier fireman was still in Bassett Army Hospital, Fort Wainwright, a week later recovering from second-degree burns.

Forts Greely, Wainwright and Richardson assisted the fire victims. Fort Greely's billeting office provided temporary shelter in the guest house. Sponsors were then assigned to help each family with the immediate needs of food and clothing. Other organizations, including the Army Community Service, PX and Red Cross, also pitched in.

Delta Junction's civilian community made apartments available and donated food, clothing and cash.

Within 24 hours, $4,000 was donated at Fort Richardson's central collection point. "I was getting lots of checks for $50 and $100," said Sp5 Nikki Judge, who was in charge of the fund drive. "People were digging deep." By early April, $18,000 had been collected. — *Chuck Canterbury*



SSgt. Phil Schmitten, USAF

82nd Ventures into Caribbean

ROOSEVELT ROADS, Puerto Rico — The sky was bright and the breezes pleasant when 800 82nd Airborne Division paratroopers floated onto Puerto Rico to take part in Ocean Venture 84. As part of the exercise scenario, the paratroopers from Fort Bragg, N.C., evacuated American nationals near the drop zone area. They also participated in live-fire and conventional warfare operations.

Other services participated in the exercise. The Navy conducted battle group operations. The Air Force performed conventional bombing, reconnaissance and tactical support missions. A Soviet ship visible during the Marine amphibious assault on Vieques Island served as a silent reminder of the importance of training.

"We (all of the services) need this type of training so we know how to better support each other," said Sgt. Clifton Rives, 21st Support Chemical Company. "Whatever little bit we learn may save an operation some day." — *Sp5 Lori Goodrow*

Soldiers Brave Warrior Trial

CAMP CASEY, South Korea — Soldiers climbed mountains, fired M-16 rifles and crossed rope bridges during trials for the Warrior Biathlon competition scheduled for this summer's 2nd Infantry Division Indian Olympics. The best five-man teams from each battalion-sized unit will compete in the Indian Olympics.

Team hopefuls ran a 12-kilometer course. Some portions required climbing elevations of up to 300 feet. Biathletes negotiated a 36-foot-long elevated log walk, a 6-foot-high vertical wall and a two-rope bridge. It takes about two hours to complete the course.

"The course is probably the hardest thing I've done since I've been in the Army," said Sp4 Al Harris, Scout Platoon, Combat Support Company, 1st Battalion, 38th Infantry.

Added Sp4 Tim Sandlin, 1st Bn., 38th Infantry: "We've run the course five times in the past two weeks. It's always a pleasure to reach the finish line." — *Sp4 Mark LaMarche*


Gail Gilbertson

A HERO'S MOTHER

Ann Marie Olson

IN 1950 Harry Truman was president of the United States and the Korean Conflict was on.

On Nov. 5 of that year a Winnebago Indian mother, Nellie Red Cloud of Black River Falls, Wis., became a celebrity when her 26-year-old son, Cpl. Mitchell Red Cloud Jr., was killed in action. He was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor.

Mrs. Red Cloud was presented the military's highest award by Gen. Omar Bradley during ceremonies at the Pentagon in Washington, D.C.

Her son was cited for his courage in a battle against communist forces near Chonghyon, Korea. Red Cloud's unit, Company E, 19th Infantry Regiment, 24th Inf. Division, was entrenched on Hill 123 when a large enemy force broke cover and charged the position. The first to detect the attack, Red Cloud sprang up in his foxhole, shouted a warning and started shooting.

Though critically wounded in the exchange of fire, Red Cloud dragged himself up against a tree and continued firing, giving the company time to evacuate their wounded and to reorganize. It has been said he was hit by eight bullets before he fell.

Over the past three decades, countless tributes have been paid Mrs. Red Cloud's oldest son. He is honored in his hometown of Black River Falls with Red Cloud Memorial Park (the traditional powwow grounds), a marker on his grave at Decorah Cemetery near the Indian Mission, a plaque in his honor at the high school he attended, and Thompson-Red Cloud VFW Post.

Others include Red Cloud Park in La Crosse, Wis., Red Cloud American Legion Post in Adams-Friendship, Wis., Mitchell Red Cloud U.S. Army Reserve Center at Fort McCoy, Sparta, Wis., Red Cloud Tank Range at Fort Stewart, Ga., Camp Red Cloud in Seoul, South Korea, and a 1981 tribute to Red Cloud by the Winnebago tribe in Winnebago, Neb.

In 1951 his photo was on the cover of *Life* magazine, and a painting called "Corporal Red Cloud's Last Stand" was featured in *Esquire*. An account of his death was read into the Congressional Record.

Mrs. Red Cloud was presented with Medal of Valor in her son's memory by the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion. He received two Purple Hearts for his service with the Marines in World War II and another for the Korean duty.

Black River Falls honored its famous native with Mitchell Red Cloud Jr. Day in 1951 when the Medal of Honor was presented, and again in 1955 when the hero's remains were returned for burial. There were 36 patriotic organizations taking part in the funeral. A telegram from President Dwight D. Eisenhower was read at the service.

When the ceremony came to an end at the cemetery, it was reported that Mrs. Red Cloud stood silent and proud for a moment. Then she reached out her hand and laid it tenderly on the metal casket. Her son had finally come home. Her tears began to fall for the first time in public.


Mitchell Red Cloud Jr. served in the Marines during World War II. With the Army in Korea, he would earn the Medal of Honor.

Mrs. Red Cloud has been honored in the centennial parades in Tomah, Wis., and Black River Falls. Memorabilia of her son, including the Medal of Honor, were on display at his hometown celebration last summer.

Nellie Red Cloud, an Indian princess from her birth to Chief John Winnieshiek and his wife, Sue, was born Nov. 17, 1896, and is the only survivor of 11 children. Her mother died when she was young. At age 10 she ran away to a boarding school in Wittenberg, Wis. "It was the only way I could go," she said laughingly. She attended school for three years before returning home and working as a hired girl until her marriage to Mitchell Red Cloud Sr. in 1924.

In 1946 her husband, a World War I veteran, died of illness. Her youngest son, Randall, 19, was killed during maneuvers at Fort Lewis, Wash., in 1948.

Today, she resides with her surviving son, Merlin, on the homestead where she was born. She has six grandchildren and 10 great-grandchildren.

She makes hand-beaded jewelry, an art which she passed on to her sons when "they were of age to take interest." Mrs. Red Cloud has her good days and her bad, suffering from arthritis and stiffness in her left hip, which she broke in a fall several years ago. But the sparkle has not left her eyes, nor has the soft smile faded. She laughs easily. The familiar look of peace and acceptance has not left her face.

When the private, brave mother was asked how she felt while attending one ceremony after another for the past 33 years, she replied, "Unhappiness. No matter what they do, it still hurts." □

ANN MARIE OLSON is a free-lance writer who lives in Janesville, Wis.

PEAK PERFORMANCE

Maj. Steve B. Witt

PEOPLE climb mountains for different reasons. Mine are very personal. Climbing these awesome creations of nature tests my mind and body. Reaching the top is not the most important objective — building self-confidence is.

When I stand before a lofty mountain, I am drawn by its power and mystery. I am fascinated by it, and that comes from not really knowing if I can climb it. There's a big temptation to chuck it and say, "Heck, there is just no way." That is the fascination. Can I keep pushing when my body says, "Down, boy, down."

To me, climbing is a test of technical skill and of character. Life itself demands the same methods and qualities. When there no longer seems to be any possible escape from difficulties, self-confidence, common sense, patience and courage prevail. In climbing and in life, haste born of fear can only end in disaster.

I began climbing seriously in 1978 during a three-year assignment in West Germany. While there, I drove south to climb and scramble in the Swiss Alps as frequently as possible. In 1978, I reached the summit of the Eiger, one of the most notorious of all mountains.

The Alps of Europe are the home of mountaineering. During the mid- to latter 19th century, considered the Golden Age of mountaineering, most of the major European peaks were explored and climbed for the first time. During this same time the world learned of the existence of the giant Himalayas.

The Great Himalayan Range is a wall 1,500 miles long across the northern frontier of India and contains the highest peaks on earth. Ninety-one of its summits exceed 24,000 feet. The range contains all 14 of the world's mountains which are higher than 26,400 feet. In contrast, the highest peak in Europe is Mount Blanc, 15,771 feet, in the French Alps. Mount Everest, the world's highest mountain at 29,028 feet, is in the northeastern corner of the kingdom of Nepal, home of eight of the world's highest mountains.



Maj. Steve Witt rappels in the Swiss Alps, where he began serious mountain climbing in 1978. The Matterhorn is in the background.

When I learned of my assignment to Bangkok, Thailand, I was excited about the prospect of climbing in fabled Nepal. Kathmandu, Nepal's capital, is just 1,200 miles from Bangkok.

During my Thai language training at the Defense Language Institute, I met and became friends with Marine Lt. Col. Russel Sutton, who was also bound for Bangkok in summer 1981. We discovered we had a common interest in climbing and began to talk seriously about a trip to Nepal.

In December 1981, I began planning our trip in earnest. Of the two climbing seasons in Nepal — the pre-monsoon from April to July and the post-monsoon from late September to late November — we decided the latter would be the more convenient. Next, we had to decide which region of Nepal to visit. Although the Everest region is easily the more famous, the Annapurna region in northcentral Nepal offers the larger concentration of high mountains and more beautiful scenery. We decided on an attempt at Tent Peak, 19,000 feet, in the Annapurna Sanctuary.

This sanctuary is located 135 miles west of Kathmandu. It is an average of 13,000 feet high, 10 miles wide and is surrounded by some of the world's highest mountains.

In August 1982 our plans were complete. We would depart Bangkok on Sept. 20 and spend 21 days in Nepal. The entire trip was to be outfitted by an agency specializing in climbing expeditions.

Eight months before the climb, I was running four to five miles a day

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with a light rucksack. Six weeks prior, I was covering six to 12 miles a day and carrying a 40-pound rucksack.

I also lugged the rucksack up 210 flights of stairs three times a week. At the time, my wife, Tammie, son, Matthew, and I were staying in a 25-floor Bangkok hotel. I would put on my oversized climbing boots, running shorts and rucksack, trudge up 21 flights of stairs, take the elevator down and then head back up again.



Tammie was convinced the hotel staff would stop me. Fortunately, all that ever happened was I received some very strange looks from tourists.

Tammie generously agreed to my trip plans, knowing full well she would be alone with Matt for three weeks in the hotel. That's true love!

On Sept. 20, we flew to Kathmandu and were met by our climbing agency representatives and the U.S. defense attache, who treated us as his guests the entire time we were in town.

Kathmandu is a city of life. Hill women carry their squalling babies on their hips. Shrieking barefoot children run through the darkened streets. There are thousands of religious gatherings, feasts and rituals. Madmen roam the streets in their rags, as free as the dogs and sacred cows. The smells of garbage, human waste and curry are overpowering. Temples dominate the city, of which the most famous is the great Swayambhunath with the eyes of Buddha staring from the four-sided tower. Only in the last few years have there been roads into Kathmandu. The first American ambassador to Nepal walked into Kathmandu from India just 30 years ago.

Two days after arriving, we flew from Kathmandu to Pokhara to begin our 75-mile approach march to the sanctuary. Our party consisted of 14 people: Russ and I, two climbing Sherpas, two cooks and eight high-altitude porters. Each of the porters carried loads of 75 to 140 pounds. They did this eight hours a day for nearly three weeks. The climbing Sherpas, Russ and I carried 25- to 30-pound light packs containing a change of clothes, rain gear, water, camera and medical kit.

During the seven-day approach march, we were awakened at 5:30 each morning by a cheerful "Hello" from the chief cook. He delivered a tray with hot tea to our tent door promptly each morning. Tea was followed 30 minutes later by a breakfast of dry cereal, boiled eggs, and hot oatmeal or an onion omelette.

In the evening, we ate heavily of rice, lentils, potatoes or noodles. Occasionally, we were treated to desserts.

We followed this routine for seven days through valleys, ridge lines and terraces which led to the peaks. The increase in altitude averaged 1,500 feet per day although it was common to ascend 2,500 feet and descend 1,000 feet within a few hours' time. We passed through several small villages, where we were always greeted by the smiling faces of the children.

The countryside of Nepal is incredible. Deep valleys lined with terraced rice paddies are everywhere. The trails we traveled which link the villages are steep, narrow and rocky. Their stones are worn smooth by centuries of bare feet.

Since we were making our approach at the end of the monsoon season, the trail was very wet. With the dampness came leeches. The average leech was an inch long and light brown or black. A sucker mouth is located at each end of the body.



We found them along the approach, hanging from the vegetation, reaching out for a victim. They easily made their way through shoelace holes and squirmed through wool socks. Once attached, they secreted a mild anesthetic and anti-coagulant, making it nearly impossible to detect them.

I removed my shoes every few hours to check for the pests. More often than not, I found some and had to douse them with insect repellent or salt — both effective at getting rid of the little beggars. The wounds bled a little but were painless. Fortunately, leeches do not carry diseases.

Temperatures on the approach reached the high 80s during midday and dropped to 30 degrees after sundown. As we gained elevation, the temperatures began to dip.

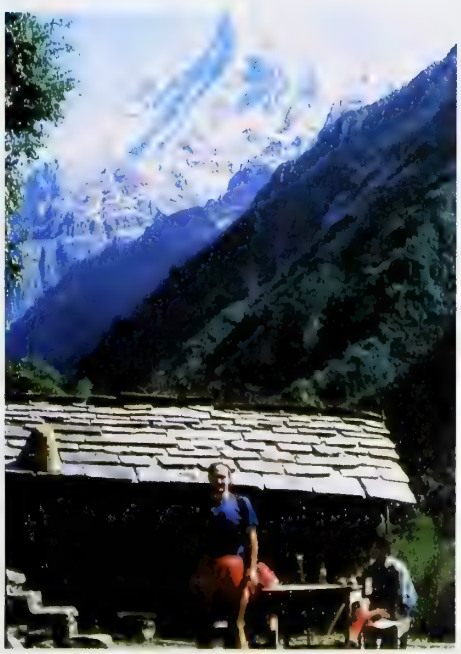
On the seventh day we established our base camp at 15,000 feet.

The air was noticeably thin and temperatures were brisk, even in the sunlight. We were now well above the altitude where all but the most hardy of plants and animals can survive.

We placed our camp as high as possible to minimize the distance we had to cover to reach the summit of Tent Peak. Although the permanent snowline was 200 feet higher, in winter our site would have been covered with 10 to 15 feet of snow.

After dumping their loads, our high-altitude porters returned to the comfort of the Machapuchare base camp and the tea hut located there, some 2,500 feet below.

The process of acclimation took its toll on us. If it wasn't a headache, it was a sore throat. If it wasn't a sore throat, it was nausea. If it wasn't nausea, it was Cheyne-Stokes breathing — waking up in the middle of the night gasping, feeling suffocated.





Far left, Swayambhunath temple, in Nepal, contains images of Hindu gods and Buddha, Jesus and Gandhi. • Top, Maj. Steve Witt and Marine Lt. Col. Russel Sutton ascend the snowfield near the summit of Tent Peak, their 19,000-foot objective. • Left, Witt takes a break at a Nepalese tea house. • Above, Annapurna South stands at 23,683 feet. Annapurna Sanctuary, the location of Tent Peak, lies on the far side.



This entrance to the Annapurna Sanctuary was at the 13,000-foot level. Temperatures here ranged between 60 degrees Fahrenheit during the day and 10 degrees at night

On the morning of Sept. 29, I awoke gasping at 4:30, unable to sleep. Russ was awake, too. Being in a small tent on a narrow ridge at 15,000 feet was not half so punishing as waking up in the morning and dragging myself out of that warm sleeping bag. The goose down bag I used did its job well. I dreaded having to leave its comfort and to pull on my cold, stiff climbing gear.

At 5:30 the sun showed itself over the tops of the mountains. Its warming rays immediately began melting the frost from our tent.

By 6 we were ready to begin the climb. Tendi Ang Sherpa led the way followed by me, Russ and Pratap Beng, our second climbing Sherpa. We climbed the first 2,000 feet at a slow, steady pace. At 8 we stopped to put on our crampons. We would need them to ascend the hard crusted snow and ice fields above. Slowly, the angle of ascent steepened until we reached an ice-covered rock gully. At 17,500 feet, climbing up the gully required all my concentration.

I had climbed through terrain almost identical to this on the west ridge of the Eiger in 1978. There, I had encountered few difficulties in making the required moves to ascend the steep snow and ice-covered rocks. On the Eiger, I had been at 10,500 feet. Here, the additional 7,000 feet made the same moves painfully difficult. I felt 30 pounds heavier and 30 years older.

I stopped frequently to catch my breath and found myself double-checking foot and hand holds that I would have scampered past at a lower altitude. I watched the rope move upward as Tendi made his way. Finally, we emerged at the top of the gully.

I rested on one knee and looked upward at the summit snow field. It was time to move. The snow field stretched in front of me. Five steps, rest, gulping lungfuls of air — then another five steps. Determined not to weaken, I looked up and the top seemed to get no closer. Ten steps this time. I succeeded in making eight and then lay breathless in the snow.

I could feel my heart pounding in my head. Would it burst? Time and distance moved slowly. How was it possible to feel this weak after so much training? Push on. Don't listen to the complaining legs. The top was just above. It was mind over body now, forcing the last few steps. Suddenly, the slope eased and a short easy grade led to the summit plateau.

My first impression was of boundless space, incredible beauty and cold, thin air. From the summit we had a unique view of the sanctuary. Everywhere I looked there were giant peaks still looming over us. There was Annapurna, Huinchuli, Machapuchare, Gangapurna, Annapurna South and many others.

We stood at the summit just looking and then took pictures for almost an hour. The wind was calm, the temperature a comfortable 15 degrees Fahrenheit. It had taken us only five hours to cover the distance. We were at 19,000 feet. We enjoyed the midday sun, wishing we could stay all day.

The clouds soon began to move in and forced the temperature down. We began our descent. We chose a much easier, but longer, route down. Even with the added distance, we were back at our base camp by 2. Five hours to climb up and only two to get down!

We remained at 14,000 feet for two more days. One morning we visited the Annapurna south-face base camp which, at the time, was occupied by three climbers who hoped to scale the face in a record three days. Getting to the base camp required several hours of moving over the boulder-strewn glacier guarding the sanctuary. The climbers were out on a practice climb when we arrived. We chatted with the Sherpas in camp and agreed to carry the camp's mail down the mountain. A short week later, we were shocked to learn the British climber, Alex MacIntyre, had been killed by a falling rock on the second day of the climb.

On the return trip, during which we retraced many of our original steps, we found ourselves weaker than we had anticipated. As a result, we slipped and fell often and left a good deal of our skin on the valley rocks.

We reached Pokhara in just five days instead of the seven required to go up. We spent the night there and returned to Kathmandu by bus in the morning. After two final days of shopping and sightseeing, we flew back to Bangkok for a welcome reunion with our families.

What next? Because of the time, distance and expense, another trip to the Himalayas may not be in the cards. But there are plenty of challenging mountains and expert climbers in the United States.

My home state of Washington is also the home of Jim Whittaker, who, in 1963, became the first American to climb Mount Everest. He and his twin brother, Lou, run a guide service and climbing school on Mount Rainier, which offers some of the world's finest glacier climbing. The Cascade, Teton, and Rocky Mountain ranges all offer dozens of peaks ranging in difficulty from a brisk day's hike to nearly impossible. Unlike their Himalayan counterparts, many can be approached in the family car.

Some of the best climbing in North America is found in Alaska. With an altitude of over 20,000 feet, Mount McKinley offers a great challenge to anyone who wishes to stand on North America's highest point.

Is this effort and danger justifiable? I think so. □



SFC Nick Hefner

A NETWORK OF SUPPORT

MSgt. Norman J. Oliver

GROUPS of 82nd Airborne Division wives have rebuilt small-town America at the end of a phone line. The idea isn't new. Commanders, wives and ordinary soldiers have tried it before. But these efforts have worked so long as the individual spark plug stayed there to keep the engine running. When the spark plug received PCS orders, the engine died.

At Fort Bragg, N.C., the 82nd is providing the official spark. The spouses of the soldiers do the work of building a small-town, self-supporting community.

Even though the energy to provide the spark is ever so slight, the engine keeps running when the division leaves Fort Bragg. The division calls that engine "family support groups."

It seems when a wife needs the most help from her husband, events conspire to have him on an exercise, in Grenada or on a guardpost in the Sinai.

Sherri Watts and her husband have a 5-year-old son and two trucks — or what she calls one and a half trucks. Keeping that half a truck going when he wasn't there made her the angriest.

"I wouldn't get depressed," she said. "I'd get mad at him. 'Why aren't you here? This is when I need you.' I have family close by and knew there was somebody I could take the problem to. But that wasn't the point. It was his responsibility. He should be here to do it."

Little things serve to remind women their husbands are gone. "Things like taking the garbage out on garbage day," said Tammy Bongi, "when all the neighborhood men are taking the garbage out and you're out there pulling the garbage out. And things like mowing lawns."

One woman broke her finger mowing the lawn while another jokes that the only solution to long grass is teen-age sons.

"I bought a new lawn mower," said Paula Wood. It was a decision

Sp5 Nancy Zamorski



Two wives sort through notes from soldiers in Grenada sent to families before mail service was set up. • Other volunteers, previous page, send packages to Grenada.

that her husband would normally make. "And then I ran it without any oil. I cut one strip of grass and that was it."

She returned the lawn mower to the store and said, "I thought it came with oil." The store replaced the mower.

It did cause a few moments of anxiety for her husband, on duty in the Sinai. "He got the first letter saying, 'I think I tore up the lawn mower,' " said Wood, a mother of two children who is expecting a third. "The next letter said, 'But I replaced it.' "

However, there's more to a soldier's deployment than solving household problems. Soldiers in the field deal with trucks that won't start just as their spouses do. The soldier, however, is part of a squad, a platoon, a company and a battalion. Soldiers share the frustrations and the triumphs of life in the field with each other. The hardships and distress of field duty can bind a unit together.

Bringing the mutual self-help of a squad in the field to the wives of soldiers is the soul of the family support group movement.

Watts could have bundled her son and trucked off to her parents, who live 75 miles from Fort Bragg. But she stayed near the post when her husband's battalion went to the Sinai for six months. "I went home often, and my parents were understanding," she said. "But they just couldn't understand like other wives could. I could call another wife, and she knew exactly what I was going through. She was having the same feelings."

Putting the family support groups into an official setting was the brainchild of Capt. Alfred J. Johnson, a sociologist and the 82nd's social work officer.

"When I got to the division my primary concern was combat stress casualties," Johnson said. Statistics from the 1973 Mideast War confirmed common-sense suspicions, he said.

"The married soldier is the soldier at risk as a combat stress casualty. He's usually carrying extra stress with him to the battlefield. He's concerned about his wife. Then when he gets there, he becomes the first combat stress casualty. He is the hardest to recover."

At least 10 percent of the wounded in that war were combat stress casualties, he said. Of these, 80 percent reported disturbances with wives, girlfriends or people who were important to them in their unit or extended family.

"That's 80 percent. Fifty percent of them reported that their wife had a baby or was pregnant in the last six months. Another 23 percent had a death in the immediate family in the last year," Johnson said.

With half the Army married, Johnson knew there could be many problems. He realized focusing on families could bring about the most gains in readiness because the least was being done in that area. On the other hand, he knew there were three things he couldn't do: spend large sums of money, commit division soldiers or depend on the Army's traditional social support institutions.

He couldn't spend money, since funds for social programs often fall by the wayside as policies and priorities change. He couldn't rely on soldiers to do the work since when they were gone would be when they were most needed. The Army's institutions, like hospitals, can become overwhelmed when a crisis hits.

"We can't take care of the person who says: 'My car's busted, and I don't know anybody in the world. Can I get a ride or somebody to fix my car? I don't have any money,' " Johnson said. "But if you say you're going to commit suicide, we might be able to help you."

Many times, the person handing out the help feels good, but the person being helped can feel miserable, incompetent and unsatisfied.

"We're not effective," he said. That kind of help just won't replace the thing that Johnson thinks they really lost: a sense of community. "We have a fragmented, mobile lifestyle," Johnson continued. "That's especially so in the military. We have a young population, which tends to be more fragmented than older populations. With all that fragmentation we don't have a community. People don't have a friend that they can turn to."

So Johnson turned to a social work skill called community organization. He lobbied chaplains and commanders and talked with those who already had something working.

Then came the requirement to send a battalion to the Mideast every six months. The 82nd had the first rotation, followed by a battalion from the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault). So Johnson had the benefit of earlier family problems and experiences in forming his plan.

Johnson's ideas were tried. They worked and became refined as other battalions were deployed. The massive deployment to Grenada was the baptism under fire. Battalions with well-organized family support groups had far fewer family problems than those who were just getting started or had to start up when the troops left. Officials in the 82nd Division had known there would be family problems during a sudden, massive deployment of the division. They had planned for that. During Grenada they pulled out the plan and set up a family assistance center.

At the beginning, Maj. Lee C. Anderson, the division's re-enlistment officer, and a small handful of senior sergeants manned the center around



Many wives turn out to welcome their husbands when they returned from Grenada. Family support groups enabled them to help each other while their husbands were gone.

the clock. In the first few days they were swamped with calls from around the country.

"Some of the family support groups were strong immediately upon deployment," Anderson said. "They had been active with social affairs and unit activity days — the things which bring the family together. Those were the groups who were coming to us and saying: 'If you get a call for anybody in our battalion, here's a list of our family support groups. If they're from A Company, you tell them to call the first sergeant's wife.' "

The deployment caused those that were less well organized to become better organized, according to Anderson.

"All the family support groups came up to speed rapidly," he said. "Once that happened, our work load at the center just diminished. My whole emphasis was not to provide direct support but to get them to the family support groups to establish that link. Our job was to ensure that people got on the right track.

"We stopped car repossessions, had utilities turned on that had been turned off. You know, some were at least two months delinquent. Creditors backed off just from telephone calls. Nothing in writing. We avoided potential disasters that way."

The division avoided not only many of the financial disasters that dog the heels of a separation, but also many of the emotional disasters.

"We're not caught with so many emergencies and crises," said Maj. (Dr.) Paul Rumbaugh, chief of social work at Fort Bragg's Womack Army Hospital. "Those seem to have gone down. We have this constant ability to give the group support and talk with the group. That helps alleviate the problems. We can identify people before they get into a crisis. There's an early warning system that helps people feel better and helps us get involved quicker."

Rumbaugh says the system has begun to work better. He saw a lot more families with the first deployments to the Sinai than he does now. "We did see some child abuse cases. We saw women having affairs on the side and getting caught up in being lonely and needing emotional support," he said.

"You can't eliminate all the problems. People are going to have problems regardless," Rumbaugh said. But one surprise for him and other social workers was the lack of conflict when husbands and wives rejoined. "One of our assumptions was that people would have problems with the readjustment time. We really haven't seen much of that."

The family support group spells the end of isolation for many spouses. But other spouses already have a well-developed network of friends and relationships.

"So, how in the world do we connect people without being offensive about it?" Johnson asked. "What I came down to was minimal basic contact. First we bound the community to the battalion, big enough to get things done, small enough to still have identification that's meaningful to everybody. Then we break that community down into small contact circles. One contact person who's a volunteer agrees to keep track of, inform and take care of the initial problems of six to 10 other people."

MSgt. Dave Goldie



A paratrooper gets a warm welcome from his family. No matter how much help a family support group can give, it doesn't make up for one of the spouses being away.

The number of six to 10 wasn't pulled from a hat. People work well in groups that size. An infantry squad, which can have a maximum of 11 soldiers, usually hits the field with about six to 10.

"Above that, you don't keep track of people," said Johnson. "You can't be personal with people."

The contact person telephones other spouses in her circle about once every two weeks. That was the concept. "It's that simple," Johnson said.

"Then we built a structure throughout the battalion spouses which we call a communication and support network. There are issues you can't handle at contact circle level. And you can't handle it from on top. You have to build a network, much like the chain of command. But it's a lot better because it doesn't have the stratification that a chain of command has, which tends to resist the passage of communication.

"So that's what the organization is all about. Just keep that communication and support network intact, so that when they need it they can use it.

MSgt. Dave Goldie



Family members showed pride in what the 82nd Airborne Division accomplished in Grenada. Family support groups helped the spouses with practical everyday problems and provided the emotional support needed when the soldiers departed on a dangerous mission.

If they want to develop an activity through it, they can. It also gives people a central focus. They can work on it and build their family member community around it."

An additional organization is composed of representatives from various post and division agencies like finance, the hospital, family housing and the commissary. They meet with a committee from the family support group about once a month to help resolve problems.

The spouses own and operate the family support groups. Different battalions and companies have organized themselves differently.

Johnson said there haven't been problems with groups developing goals in conflict with those of the Army. "This is where I learned something and I grew confident," he said. "The most influential people and the most resourceful people happen to be the people at the top — the senior sergeants' wives or the battalion commander's wife. You need them.

"You also need the battalion commander's sanction. You can't say you're the 2nd of the 508th wives unless he says you can use his outfit's name. So he's got a tremendous amount of control."

And spouses find they have control over their own lives, too. "After 22 years of being in the Army," said Vivian Newman, "this is the closest-knit group I have ever been associated with. Wives have never felt they had a group. Well, there have been the officers' wives' and enlisted wives' clubs. But that's social."

Family support groups are social, too, but they fill other needs as well.

Newman said soldiers always feel part of a group. But soldiers' wives face a fear of their own when their men go on dangerous missions. Being able to share those feelings with a woman whose husband is in the same unit has helped them.

"I feel like I am part of my husband's career now," Paula Wood said. "I'm a military wife and I am proud of it. I think that this group helps hold the military family together. The wife isn't going to look elsewhere because she is a part of her husband's going away. She's still involved with the military. She's not left to fend on her own."

Wood has been a military wife for eight years and has spent many lonely nights alone. "That's what it's been like for a long time. When they go to Korea, that wife is sitting there with no contact with the military, except for going to the PX and commissary."

"Family support groups nourish togetherness," Newman said. "With family and friends, I think it helps in a marriage."

Some wives said the groups provide an outlet for their creative talents. Wives who have had skills that have lain dormant in years of housekeeping and child rearing have a chance to contribute.

"I think that comes to pass," said Newman, "because we're not directed by the military. They have allowed us to show our own potential for organization. If every move we made were directed by the military, we would definitely be resentful."

Instead of resentment, they have found self-confidence. A wife who contributes feels better about herself. If she feels better about herself, she will align more closely with her husband and her family and perhaps stabilize that relationship instead of reaching out for something new or different.

Wood shows that self-confidence. "My health isn't what it should be with this pregnancy," she said. She had had a bad week, and her husband was worried. In the 82nd he could be gone on a moment's notice. Wood continued, "I said, 'If you all go anywhere don't worry, because of this group.' And his shoulders slumped down a little bit and he was relaxed. He knows that when he goes now, I'll be all right." □

THE BEARCAT KINGS

Story and Photos by Steve Hara



SFC Charles Farrow

It isn't easy to plan realistic combat training in the Reserve Components. You need luck to fight time, other people's schedules and limited resources. But when your soldiers like it, and you know they'll support the scenario all the way, it's worth the effort.

CAPT. Lance Carlson put his hands on his hips, pursed his lips and hung his head, shaking it from side to side. He couldn't believe it. He just couldn't believe it.

The April drill was going to be special. He'd spent a lot of time to see to it. He'd coordinated everything — the trucks, the helicopters, the timing. But fate was cruel.

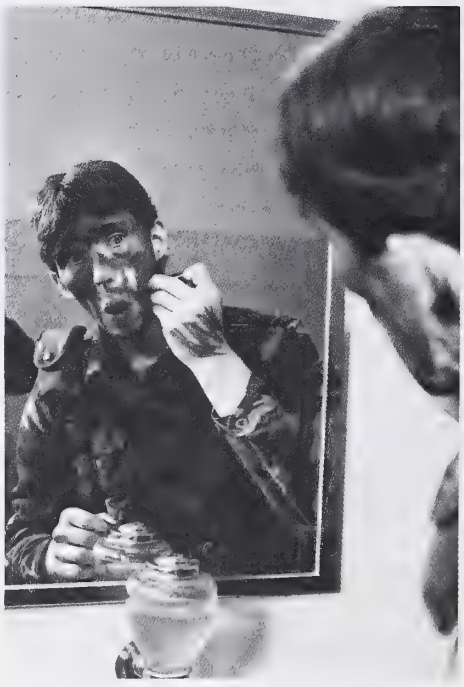
Carlson, 37, lives in St. Paul, Minn., and commands the state National Guard's Company A, 1st Battalion, 136th Infantry Regiment, in Morris. A former enlisted mortarman who served in Vietnam with the 1st Cavalry Division, Carlson joined the Guard 10 years ago and was commissioned in 1976. He had wanted a line unit so much that he snapped up the offer of command late last year even though it meant driving 200 miles to get to his armory.

The anticipation had been electric on Saturday morning. The day had promised life's first helicopter ride for many of the guardsmen. They'd fly to leased farmland they'd never seen and practice squad and platoon maneuvers.

"We're going force-on-force against Company C in May at Camp Ripley (a state Guard facility about a hundred miles away)," Carlson had said earlier. "We need some brush up. We're using an unfamiliar site because that's what it'll be like at summer camp this year — we're going to Fort McCoy in Wisconsin, and we've









Counterclockwise from right: PFC Tom Pickett puts on the day's makeup. • PFC James Quisberg packs his gear for the big mission. • An airport shed gives shelter from a stiff breeze. • A helicopter pilot gives the guardsmen a safety briefing.

never been there before. I'm not going to give the guys their operational orders until the last minute because that's what it's like at camp and in combat. I want them to get used to thinking on their feet, on the run."

As it turned out, there was no helicopter assault. The aircraft had flown in from the Twin Cities and needed to be refueled. They lined up at the airport in Benson, a town about halfway between Morris and the training site in Willmar. The fliers had their own tanker in place, but its fuel pump broke down and couldn't be coaxed back to life.

The air mission was scrubbed. There wasn't enough time left to make driving the unit to the site worthwhile. The guardsmen proceeded to capture the deserted Benson airport instead.

Armed with rifles, machine guns and inert antitank weapons, squads zigged across airfield lawns and zagged between the corrugated metal shacks and hangars.

Between movements, they had classes in such things as landing-zone security, and nuclear, biological and chemical warfare countermeasures. But, of course, it wasn't the same.

"I told my wife how ambitious this was for a weekend drill, and how I was worrying about pulling it off," Carlson said. "She asked me whether I'd covered all the bases and I said I'd thought so. She said, 'Well, then, relax. Everything'll be OK.' Wait'll she hears. Can you believe it? A lousy little fuel pump. The lesson I've learned is, you can't overplan these things."

So Carlson stood defeated for the moment. He looked as though he was weighing whether the battalion commander would consider hara-kiri to be sufficient penance. To think, just a few short months ago, he'd asked — nay, practically demanded — a line command, with its many obligations and challenges, and in his case, that



horrible 400-mile round trip. He might have been wondering then whether having a command was worth it.

To top things off, weather forecasters had been promising a sunny warm weekend right up until overcast skies, blustery winds and freezing temperatures hit at 7 a.m. It was a rotten day. And it rained that night, too.

Sunday. It's gray and drizzling outside. In the cozily warm armory, the gymnasium filled with a thunderous growl as nearly 80 guardsmen reached for the ceiling in a stretching exercise. They're the Bearcats, you see. They're also the King of the Hill, as the regimental motto, "Rex Montis," translates. Jump, growl, jump, growl. They got louder as they warmed up. Bearcats seem to enjoy PT.

"We're a good unit," said Sgt. Kevin Wohlers, a 1st Platoon team leader. "It's too bad about yesterday. I was really looking forward to it. You'd have seen how good we are." Around him, young faces bobbed in assent.

As the soldiers drew their rifles for cleaning, Pvt. 1 Mark Solvie started a litany. Fort Benning, Ga., was heaven, according to him, and he was never so alive as he was last year when he was tested there every day during infantry training . . . Every drill session in Morris should be like Benning training . . . The National Guard doesn't get the respect or equipment it should . . . It's a patriotic duty to serve, and everybody ought to . . . and more.

"The nation relies on the Guard and Reserve, even if it doesn't know that," Solvie expounded. "You don't need a big active Army. That's expensive. I like the military, but I don't want to make my living from it. If needed, I'm here, and I'm just as good as any active-duty guy: I got through Benning; I know I'm well trained." He's only been in a year, but don't badmouth the company around him. "We're good. Damned good," he said forcefully, and a bit indignantly.

Morris is a quiet farming and college town. It has 5,500 people, if you believe the road sign at the city limits. Folks who live there can't believe there are that many around, but if that's what the sign says then it must be so, they say trustingly.

People smile readily. Main Street is wide, neat, clean and lined with a good variety of small shops. People in this town eat in a cafe and pay their bill with a personal check without having to show their life history or leaving their first-born behind as collateral. Towns don't get smaller or more neighborly than that.

But although peaceful on the outside, all is not calm. The economy is unsettled. Wheat, soybeans and cattle rule, but many family farms are being swallowed up by conglomerates and then automated, some guardsmen warned. Farm laborers who've tended the fields for years find themselves out of work. Life is hard, the men say, making no bones about the security of Guard pay as a powerful incentive for their continued service.

The one thing they're sure of is they'd prefer to tough it out than move to "the big city," where things might be easier. "They don't give a damn for you down there," said PFC Riley Ridout. "You break down on the road, they won't stop to help you." Several friends around him nodded in agreement. Morris, and another surrounding rural towns like it, means family, and that's as much as some of the men say they need.

For Sp4 Dennis Ryan, joining was the natural thing to do. "They been knowin' me here since I was . . ." He put his flattened hand six inches from the floor. "I was a mortarman in the 25th Division at Schofield (Barracks, Hawaii). I went to Korea twice for Team Spirit — that was great training and a lot of fun. But they didn't offer any bonuses or opportunities last year, so I said to hell with active duty, I'll come home and join the Guard." A Morris native, Ryan lives in Alexandria, Minn., 75 miles away, to be near construction jobs.

Pocket money, challenge and "the Guard has always been a big part of my life" were often cited by Morris soldiers as reasons for joining. Nearly 10 percent, however, were attracted by something else.

"The college bonuses, loan repayments. That's hard to beat," said PFC Antoine Coleman. He and his friend PFC William Cawley are Chicago natives and students at the Morris campus of the University of Minnesota. Cawley's been in the Guard for 2½ years and Coleman, for a few months less.

"The bonuses," Cawley affirmed, adding, "The pay's good, and the training helps keep us in shape. It's hard training, but that's all right."

Pvt. 2 Todd Muehlbauer was still 18 and in high school in April. The commander's driver and radio operator, Muehlbauer had been a guardsman for more than 18 months. He was looking forward to college in the fall because, by starting early with the Guard, he'd already earned educational benefits.

"And they're better than active duty," he asserted. "I can go where I want and study what I want. On active duty, you have to go at night, take what's offered or wait until you get out to do what you really want."

PFC Doug Wohlers studies computers at the Morris campus. Kevin is his older brother. His younger brother, Donald, is a specialist four and his father, Mel, is a staff sergeant and the company's full-time



administrator. Doug didn't want to join. With his brothers at his side razzing him, he openly acknowledged he fought their recruiting efforts. And then a recruiter showed him what he was missing.

"Let's say they made me an offer I couldn't refuse," Wohlers said. "I'd have been a fool to." Among other incentives, Minnesota offers up to $10,000 in college loan repayments.

The reasons for staying in are similar: pride, a sense of achievement, the money — and one other that today's active-duty soldiers are learning about: unit loyalty.

Soldiers completing tours in the Army's COHORT program, where companies stay together three years before members are dispersed, have reported a tremendous sense of loss and sorrow at being broken up. Guardsmen have known that for quite some time — so why quit when you don't have to or want to? Several senior sergeants who have 18 years of service or more noted they've grown up together in Morris, and they're having too much "fun" to quit.

"If you want a promotion in the Guard, you have to go where the slots are," Carlson said. "Some of the guys don't think it's worth it. It's strange to see a 40-, 50-year-old squad leader, but they love it. That's all they want to be. The company level is intimate, like a family. These guys cluck over their young troops like mother hens.

SSgt. Victor Bruer, one of the few farmers in the unit and a platoon sergeant, also enjoys the sense of order Guard duty brings.

"It doesn't matter who you are or what you do in civilian life," he said. "Whenever the military gets together you know right off who's in charge. I feel like a professional when I wear my uniform."

"When the Army wants instructors for winter training," chimed in SSgt. Jim Storck "it comes to us. That has to count for something." A Morris city parks department employee, Storck noted proudly the Minnesotans' past pupils have included Rangers and Special Forces.

For some, duty in the National Guard is as much community service as being a volunteer fireman. That's incidentally a third hat Storck and Mel and Kevin Wohlers wear in this rural town. Hearing a wailing alert siren from across town, the trio bolted from the armory Sunday morning. "Gotta get to the station fast," said Storck, on the fly. "They can't do a thing without me. I drive the truck."

And then there are the additional chances for adventure. Because they're infantrymen, these Bearcats were invited to round out the ranks in a sister battalion that was headed in late April for the National Training Center at Fort Irwin, Calif. The ones selected earned instant celebrity as the first in Morris to see the vaunted desert battlefield.

A supremely confident Riley Ridout was one of those headed for NTC. He saw it this way: The bad guys might get him the first couple of times, but once he was used to their tricks and the lay of the land, he'd do well. His friends reminded him he only lives once in real life. Ridout knitted his brow, and the look on his face said his buddies' thought hadn't occurred to him. . . .

"It speaks well for these guys that they snapped up the chance to go, knowing it would be tough," Carlson said. "It's not easy to arrange realistic training at the local level, so we try to encourage our young troopers to sign up for these opportunities and other programs, like KPUP (pronounced "key-pup," for Key Personnel Upgrade Program) and partnerships, where guardsmen serve with active-duty units.

"The Guard has some slots for jungle, Ranger and air assault school," he continued. "I know some people here would like to go, and I hope we can make it happen. The experience and knowledge they'd bring back would be great."



Carlson remarked his unit is affiliated with the 7th Infantry Division of Fort Ord, Calif., which is one of the Army's newly designated light divisions. The possibilities are "exciting," he said with a big smile.

The NCOs, with equally large grins and gleams in their eyes, speculated one immediate effect might be a higher equipment and supply priority.

"We didn't expect to see BDUs here for some time," said Storck, "but most of us have them. That's one bit of fallout from the Army's increased emphasis on Guard readiness. We were surprised, though."

"And now, maybe we can get enough rucks to go around," said SFC Ronald Buntje, a platoon sergeant, as though he were finishing Storck's thought. "The Army says it wants us to train with a combat load. You have to admit it's hard to do when you don't have the rucksack they're telling you to use." He and several others smiled



Clockwise from above: PFC Antoine Coleman (center) and PFC Riley Ridout talk about an upcoming trip to the National Training Center while Pvt. Mark Solvie cleans his rifle. • Capt. Lance Carlson takes questions on summer camp scheduling. • Everybody does Sunday PT.

again: the possibilities are exciting.

But, time is always the enemy, Carlson said. The first problem, he pointed out, is finding time for the Guard. Farmers and other agribusinessmen in Morris are generally supportive, but many won't join the Guard because summer camp comes when they're needed at home. That's too much of a hardship. Nobody in the armory begrudges the farmers that.

Then too, because many unit members are farm laborers, general handymen and seasonal workers, spring and fall are also bad times for them to bug out. Perhaps they may be forgiven a two-week absence for camp in the summer, but taking months for basic and advanced training or other schools might mean coming home to unemployment. The law, the guardsmen noted, protects them from being fired because of Guard duty. It doesn't guarantee them a job if they're not in line at home when one crops up.

"I've got a lot of irons in the fire, and unfortunately Guard duty is one of the easiest for me to pull out," said Sgt. Eugene Elder. A 12-year veteran of the Guard and Co. A, he's getting out. Elder's a farmer, cattle breeder and part-time worker in a concrete factory, among other things. "The Guard's been good to me. The training's been good — I've been to Norway for winter camp — and, of course, I've enjoyed the money. If I could, I'd stay." When his two preteen sons grow up a bit, Elder added, they can tend the farm — and maybe he can come back.

"The second problem is, it takes time to do anything," Carlson noted. "On active duty, if the weather's bad today, you do it tomorrow. Me, I lose a month. It takes 45 to 90 days' notice to arrange an airlift, for example. And, we train cyclically: You spend four months preparing for annual training, you go to camp, you spend the next four months repairing and maintaining everything you took to camp. Then, you start over."

Besides Carlson, the only other unit member with combat time of any kind is the first sergeant, SFC Vern Wevley, 38. He was in Air Force signal intelligence in the late '60s in Southeast Asia. "Training wasn't difficult when I joined the Guard in 1974," Wevley said. "The unit was overstrength, so breaking in as a team leader wasn't too stressful. I had the time.

"We try to stress today that the Guard can be mobilized at any time, so our men always have to be ready," Wevley said. "We have a state mission of quelling civil disturbances, so every once in a while we have to drill in things like riot control. The last time we were called was for a trucking strike several years ago, but the point is, we didn't know we'd get the call until it came. And we had to be ready right then.

"One trap I see is repetition," he concluded. "We always have to look for new ways to present old material. When you've been around at least three or four years — as most of us have — you've heard it all before. You may think you know it all, too. So I like seeing newcomers in the unit. They ask questions, and that gets you thinking. They're a breath of fresh air."

"The Guard in general has better quality people than it used to," Carlson asserted. "It's no secret a lot of guys joined 15 years ago to avoid the draft, but that kind of guy is gone. I don't have disciplinary problems.

"These guys, in their own ways, do well in civilian life. To me, that means they'll do well in the Guard. I've been on several KPUP tours with active duty units. When I've been out in the field with them, I haven't seen better soldiers. I've just seen guys who do 'it' every day."

Being a commander or NCO in a Guard unit often seems as though you have to cram 10 pounds of stuff into a 5-pound can, several of the men said. Although training was salvaged Saturday, the drill didn't go as expected and that meant 15 pounds would be waiting for the can next month. Those are the breaks, they said.

"My wife and I are building a house, I'm trying to finish my master's, I work all day with special education students in St. Paul, I've driven 200 miles to get here and have another 200 to get home, and I spent about 25 hours planning Saturday and saw it go blooey," Carlson said. "So, yeah, this month is getting to me. But the officers and NCOs here put a lot of time in, too. Everybody wanted to see the unit succeed. And that's the point: My people work hard and I know I can count on them. That makes it all worth it to me." □

FOCUS ON PEOPLE

Compiled by Faith Faircloth

Capt. Tim Mishkofski



Hubbard, Carter: 1984 Top Drills

Sp5 Ramona Reznechek



Zercher: Scout Leader

The Sooner State produced the two top Army trainers this year. **SFC Danny R. Hubbard,** Fort Sill, Okla., and SFC Garry L. Carter of Madill, Okla., won the awards as the active Army and Reserve Component drill sergeants of the year.

Hubbard, who has almost 11 years' active duty, is assigned to Battery C, 4th Training Battalion, Field Artillery Training Center. Hubbard said quality is the No. 1 priority in his job of turning civilians into soldiers. "I must make sure I produce a quality soldier who is capable of performing in the field," he said.

Carter, assigned to Company C, 3rd Battalion, 1st Brigade of the 95th Training Division at Midwest City, is an account executive with an Ardmore, Okla., television station. He has been a reservist for more than 11 years. "Being in the Reserve means I must be ready to train soldiers professionally and proficiently on a moment's notice while still holding down my civilian job."

As the active and Reserve drill sergeants for 1984, Hubbard and Carter will spend the next year evaluating and aiding drill sergeants in the field. — *Karen Lundy*

During the day **SSgt. Karen Zercher** is dedicated to the nuclear, biological and chemical training of all soldiers at Camp Zama, Japan. Three nights a week she is equally dedicated to a different set of troops — her junior girl scouts.

Zercher has been involved with Girl Scouts for 32 years. She has directed day camps in the United States, West Germany and Japan. She has been a national trainer in New York, a delegate to national conventions, and a consultant to troops at different age levels.

At Camp Zama, she is the district secretary and den leader of a junior troop. "I had the opportunity to attend Japanese ranger camp last summer," she said. "It was the first time in five years the Japanese have opened their camps to American Girl Scouts."

While her roles as an NBC instructor and den leader are different, she sees some similarities. "I believe in discipline," she said. "I've always been military. And even when I'm running Girl Scout troops, my mother says I run them like a sergeant would." — *Sp5 Ramona Reznechek*

Sam Hoskins, blinded by an enemy grenade blast while serving with the Army in Vietnam, doesn't let his handicap stop him from doing what he likes best — bass fishing.

About twice a year Hoskins joins his father at Lake Okeechobee in Florida for a week of fishing on the huge lake. "Not being able to see doesn't hamper me," he said. "I use plastic worms for bait, and all I have to do is feel the bass bite. Then I hook him."

Hoskins does quite

Hoskins: Fisherman



well when it comes to hooking, fighting and boating his catch. He boasts about catching bass up to 5 pounds. "But I never land ones like my dad catches," he said. "He catches them up to 11 pounds. But he's got an advantage. He's lived on the lake for 11 years and fishes more."

Hoskins, who lives in Noblesville, Ind., was a sergeant first class and served as an infantryman with the 101st Airborne Division when he was wounded in 1969. — *SFC C. D. Steen*

A telegram from Vice President George Bush, who has a summer home in Kennebunkport, Maine, read: "To coach Mike Logan and the Rams Hockey Team from one of your neighbors. My sincere congratulations on your terrific season. My only regret is that I did not get to see you in action. Well done."

For Army recruiter **SSgt. Mike Logan**, it was the frosting on the winner's cake. He had brought the Kennebunk High School hockey team from a season of three wins and 15 losses to a 1983-84 season of 15 wins and four losses and its first Class C Maine State Championship.

Logan's interest in sports began when he was 4 years old and continued when he enlisted in the Army in 1974. He's played on various hockey teams in the United States and West Germany. He started the Linderhof Ski Program while he was operations NCO at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, and won numerous ski races in Garmisch. He is also a Red Cross-qualified kayak instructor and played shortstop on the Berlin Brigade softball team.

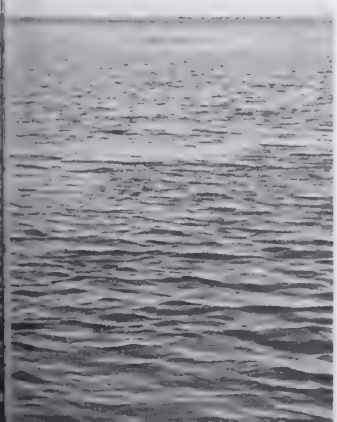
When he was selected for recruiting and assigned to Biddeford, Maine, he played softball with a local team. When the season ended, he heard that Kennebunk High School needed a hockey coach for their varsity team. "I enjoy the challenge," he said. "And that includes recruiting as well as sports." — *Erthalder Westover*

The 1984 Boston Marathon was **2nd Lt. Chris Gaertner's** third Boston jaunt. And he set a U.S. Military Academy marathon record when he crossed the finish line in two hours, 23 minutes and 50 seconds.

Gaertner, who ran track and cross-country in high school, began running marathons when he arrived at West Point as a cadet in 1980. "I wasn't even a mediocre runner in my first three or four marathons," he said. "I would just run and push myself into the ground."

He credits his success this year to a training program developed by Lt. Col. Mark Hansen, the academy's marathon team coach. He adopted Hansen's program and now runs 110 miles a week.

Finishing 71st in a field of more than 6,700 runners in the Boston Marathon has caused the new lieutenant to set his sights on future Olympic games. He said while he may try for the 1988 games, 1992 or 1996 is a more realistic goal. — *Mark W. Raymond*



SFC C. D. Steen



P. Lane



Mark W. Raymond

Gaertner: Marathon Man



P. Lane

Logan: Winning Coach

BRINGING A COMPUTER HOME

Story and Photos by MSgt. Norman J. Oliver

SO, you want to buy a computer. You know you want one because you've seen the ads on TV and in the newspapers and magazines. Or maybe a friend of yours keeps all his recipes on computer, and he's a better cook than your mom. Or perhaps someone is offering a deal that you just can't pass up.

There are good reasons to buy a home computer — and bad ones. Among the worst is buying out of fear — fear that the technological revolution will leave you or your children behind. Exploring that technological revolution may be a good reason, and your own computer may be a guiding light in the dark.

A computer can be fun and exciting, or it can drag you into the depths of frustration and despair as hours of work disappear into an electronic nether world. Your pride and joy could become a black hole sucking up hundreds of dollars.

Before you spend big bucks, a little self-analysis may help you decide if you want to enter the world. First, take a close look at what you want to use a computer for. Second, learn a little about a computer's parts. You will be buying into a system of hardware and software — a group of electrical and mechanical parts and the programs that make them work.

What a Computer Can Do

A COMPUTER may have an "electronic brain," but it simply follows the instructions that you or someone else gives it. If the instructions are confused, the computer gets confused. When the computer does something brilliant, it's simply reflecting the creativity of the human who told it what to do.

Having a clear idea of what you want to do will aid in selecting a computer. If you have a pencil and paper system that works well for you, ask yourself why you may want to change. A computer can help you balance your checkbook. But when you consider the time it takes to turn on the computer, load a program and enter the data, you can probably do it faster with the checkbook register and a pocket calculator.

On the other hand, a computer can expand your horizons. You are able to do things that you never dreamed were possible. For instance, besides balancing your checkbook, it can keep track of tax-deductible expenses and several sources of income, assign portions of each check to a different category, write checks and automatically deduct the amount from the balance.

A computer can give you the same information and control over your household funds that a small company has over its funds. And some programs will hold your hand and guide you through each step. Others are more like a blank sheet of paper that require you know bookkeeping.

A program designed for a business may take too long to learn and be unnecessarily complex for a home. Knowing what you want is the first step. The self-test below can help you clear up your thinking about computers. Check the statements that apply to you.

☐ A. I'm interested in computers, but I don't know much about them. I'm uncertain about what I'd do with a computer.

☐ B. I want a computer, but I can't afford one right now.

☐ C. I want to learn how to write programs. A computer looks like an interesting hobby.

☐ D. I want a computer to help my children with math spelling and other school subjects.

☐ E. I want a computer to help figure the family budget.

☐ F. I need a computer to do work for my job — like writing long reports or keeping track of business finances. Or I need to do a complex project for school like a dissertation.

Here's where to find what your answers mean:

If you checked A or B, see "Wait."

If you checked C, D or E, but not F, see "A Learning Computer."

If you checked F, see "Professional Computers."

Wait

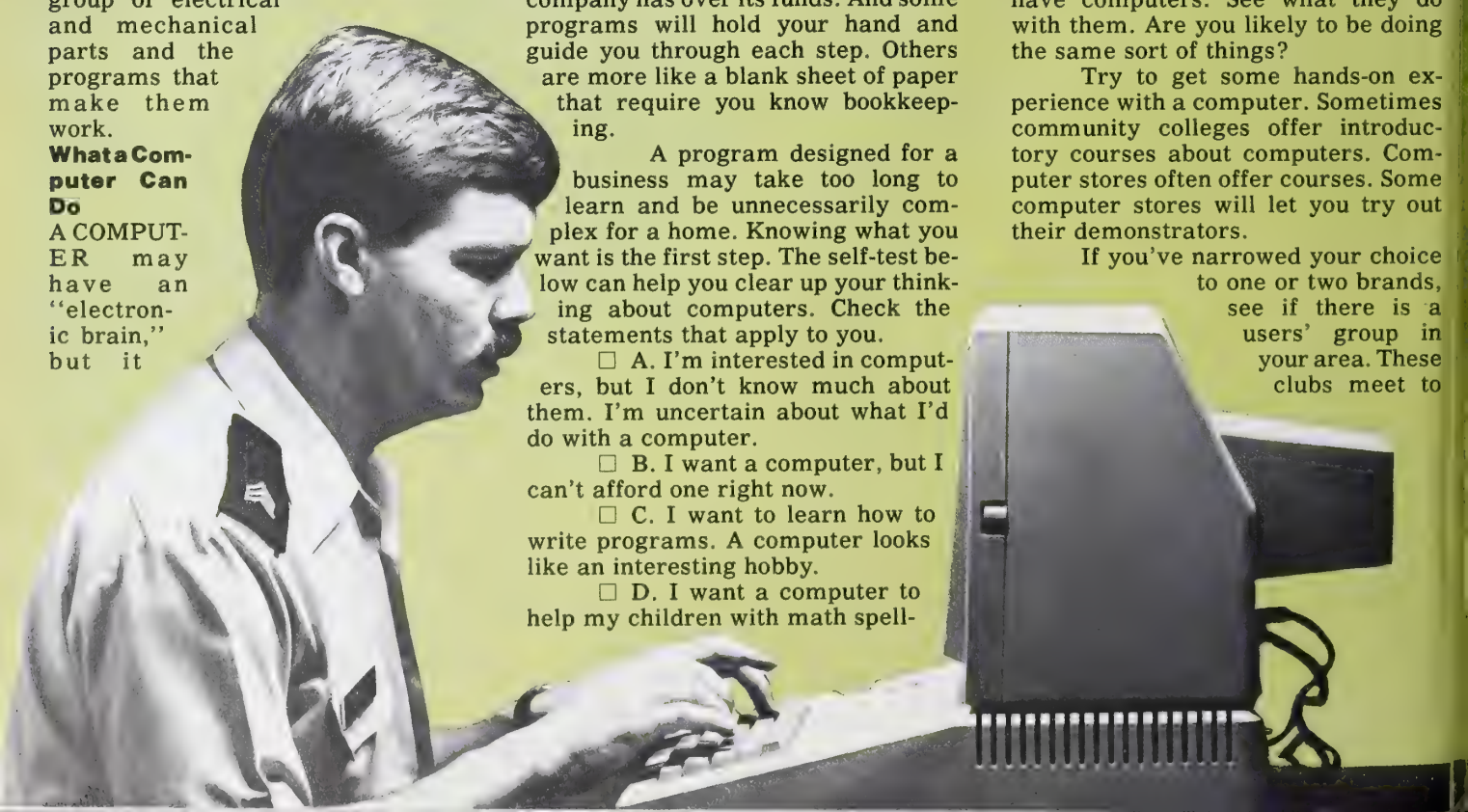
IF you aren't sure what you'd use a computer for, do some more research. There are plenty of books and magazines that help the novice. Whatever you read, ask yourself: Is the author using the program or machine for chores similar to those you would be doing?

If you're interested in a particular brand of computer, see if there is a magazine dedicated to it. Scanning several issues can give you an idea of what people are doing with them and what accessories you can buy from sources other than the manufacturer.

Check with friends who may have computers. See what they do with them. Are you likely to be doing the same sort of things?

Try to get some hands-on experience with a computer. Sometimes community colleges offer introductory courses about computers. Computer stores often offer courses. Some computer stores will let you try out their demonstrators.

If you've narrowed your choice to one or two brands, see if there is a users' group in your area. These clubs meet to



discuss common problems. Some offer classes on setting up the computer and using particular programs. The discussions may seem over your head, but don't let it deter you. The most experienced computer user was once a novice.

If a certain model you want is a hot seller and can't be found at your price, waiting may be wise. The small computer market is highly competitive with a steady flow of price changes and new models, and the competition usually brings prices down.

Someone may see the unmet demand and try to fill it with a "clone," an imitation of the more expensive machine. Some machines are more difficult to clone than others and don't perform exactly as the original.

A Learning Computer

WITHOUT spending a month's paycheck you can learn much about computers. From $100 to about $700 you can get a computer that will play games, allow you to write your own programs and do some useful chores. Computers in this price range are made by companies like Atari, Commodore and Radio Shack, among others.

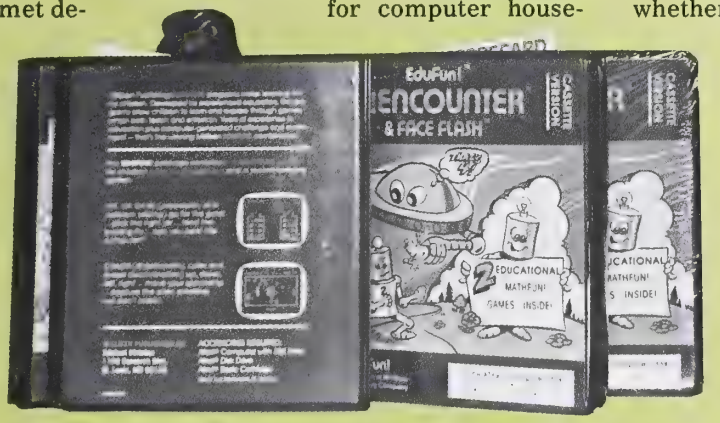
With the right programs and accessories, the computer can help your children practice arithmetic or spelling, help you set up a family budget, teach you to type, compose music or draw. For another $300 to $500 you can get word processing software and an inexpensive printer. This will be adequate for school essays and letters to friends and relatives.

A learning computer is good at these jobs. It may be all the computing power you'll ever need. For the price of an introductory course on computers, you may be able to buy a learning computer and teach yourself about computers. Many of these are sold at discounts in toy stores and electronics stores, and through mail-order catalogs.

Learning computers do all their jobs well, but they're not so good for professional jobs. You can end up spending more money on a learning computer and its accessories and software than on a low-cost professional computer.

Most learning computers offer color and sound effects economically by hooking up to a TV. These generally show fewer letters on a line, sometimes as few as 20 or 40. More expensive computers give you 80 letters or spaces on a line. A TV image tends to flicker, while a computer monitor is more stable.

Some learning computers don't have enough memory for complicated tasks. Others use the electronic brain for computer housekeeping chores assigned to other circuits in a professional computer. This may make the speed of a complex job too slow.



A computer can help dad to manage the household budget or the children to learn math, spelling and other school subjects.

If possible, check the instruction manuals that come with the computer. Since the manufacturers sell these through common retail outlets, they often provide clearer instruction manuals than computers sold to professionals at specialty computer stores.

Professional Computers

A LOW-COST professional computer isn't very exciting. The display is normally confined to letters and numbers on a small screen. The only color is green and the only sound is a tiny beep. More expensive home computers can play exciting video games and still do complex jobs.

Low-cost professional computers are noted for being "user unfriendly." The machine and its programs are designed to allow the user the maximum flexibility. This means hundreds or thousands of tiny decisions must be made when setting up your system to do exactly what you want to do. Machines like these are made by companies like Kaypro and often have many programs included in their price.

More expensive professional computers can play games, produce drawings and music as well as run complex programs for business or school. Machines made by companies like Apple and IBM fall into this category.

Professional computers, whether they can run games or educational programs, shine when it comes to performing complex jobs. A doctoral dissertation, for example, is one of the more difficult chores a person can tackle. A professional computer can help index and cross-reference research notes, perform statistical analysis, check spelling and grammar, automatically number footnotes, chapters and other sections, and prepare a table of contents and an index. But, these jobs need big computer programs which take time and patience to master.

Sometimes novices make the mistake of biting off too big a chunk at once. If you buy a computer and try to combine learning to type with setting up a complex computer system and also do research and a daily job, you're going to overload. Some programs have so many features that it can take a year to master them. People invest the time to learn complex computer programs for the same reason people learn to type or drive a car. In the long run it makes their jobs easier, more convenient or faster. In the short run, it can make life miserable.

Picking a System

WHEN you buy a computer you buy a system — a bunch of parts that work more or less harmoniously to create something you want. If possible, try to buy all the parts you'll want at once and make sure they work together. Some computer makers have

gone bankrupt, making it hard for owners to get accessories. If you plan to buy a system a piece at a time, take a hard look at what the total cost will be.

Some computers fall into a gray area between learning and professional computers. They can come as bare bones systems that hook up to a TV and use a recorder for storage. As you become more sophisticated, you can add the hardware and software to run standard business programs.

The computer system can be broken down into two broad categories: hardware and software. A decision in one area narrows your choices in the other. Much of the confusion over buying computer systems stems from the multitude of choices that must be made.

Buying a computer system involves trade-offs. You wouldn't buy a car to haul two dogs, three kids and a month's commissary shopping and expect it to give you 12-second quarter-miles at the dragstrip. Similarly with computers, you have to decide how much you can afford and what you can get for that amount of money.

Hardware

HARDWARE can be broken down into the central processing unit and input, output and storage devices. In general, the fancier any of the parts, the more expensive the system.

The central processor, the heart of the computer, includes the electronics that do the computing. The brain is a microprocessor. Other circuits help out the microprocessor. Some help with input and output. These can relieve the microprocessor of housekeeping chores and let it stick to computing. That's why a program can run faster on one computer using the microprocessor as another computer.

There are many brands of microprocessors, and programs that run on one won't necessarily run on the others. The smallest for practical computing is an 8-bit microprocessor. The 16-bit microprocessor is better for accurate scientific or engineering calculations or for analyzing complex business problems. It can run bigger, more user-friendly programs. Computers using these microprocessors can cost more, and programs can cost more than for their 8-bit cousins.

While 16-bit computers receive a lot of advertising promotion, they may not offer advantages at home. One consumer survey showed most home computers were used for games and word processing. Both tasks can be handled well by an 8-bit computer. In some cases, a high-speed 8-bit computer can run a particular program faster than a 16-bit computer.

Part of the central processor is memory. This holds the program and the information that the computer is working on. Many advertisements point out how much memory a computer has, but the raw number is less important than how a particular computer uses memory. The number commonly used in advertisements is random access memory, or RAM. Machines are advertised as having 16K, 64K, 128K RAM or more. A kilobyte, or K, is a way to measure RAM. Two K is about as much as can be typed on one page of paper.

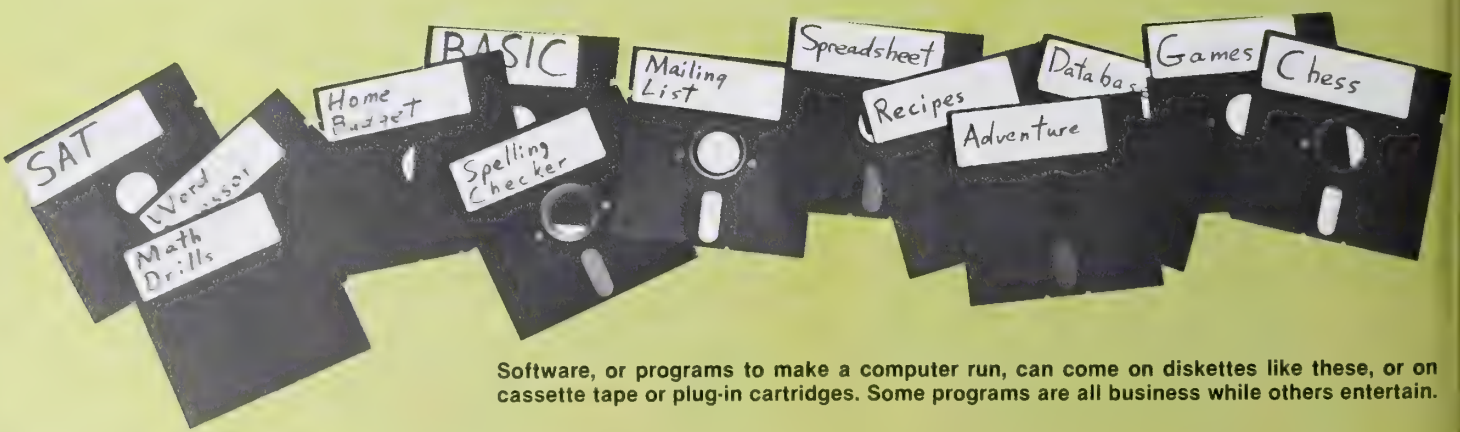
Besides RAM, computers have another kind of memory called ROM, or read only memory. Like RAM, the amount of ROM varies among brands. ROM holds programming that the computer needs frequently. This may be the briefest amount needed for the computer to start up, or it can be elaborate and include a programming language like BASIC.

For playing games and learning to program, 16K is enough RAM, especially if the programming language is in ROM. Simple word processing programs can take as little as 10K, leaving 6K for writing. A three-page letter would fit, but a six-page school report would have to be broken into two sections. If you want to run business programs, 64K is usually the minimum you will need. More memory can speed complicated tasks, but you'll have to judge whether the time saved is worth the cost.

It's possible to spend three to five times the cost of the central processor on other devices, called peripherals. In general, the fancier or more complex the peripheral, the more you have to pay for it.

A simple keyboard is less expensive than one with many function keys. But if you're a poor typist or the machine is going to be used by many persons, you should consider function keys. There are sometimes software solutions to hardware deficiencies. In some cases regular keys can be programmed to serve special functions. Other input devices like drawing tablets cost extra.

The more elaborate the output, the more you have to spend. If the computer will hook up to a TV set you already own, that's the cheapest form



Software, or programs to make a computer run, can come on diskettes like these, or on cassette tape or plug-in cartridges. Some programs are all business while others entertain.



A computer buyer faces difficult choices among many brands of computers and software. Some thought about what you want the computer to do will help you narrow the field.

of output. With your TV and a bare learning computer, you can play games and write programs. If you are going to be writing long reports, you may need a monitor's higher clarity. You may need a printer if you intend to write reports and letters.

If you do more than play cartridge games, you need some form of mass storage. Otherwise, you would have to type in a program every time you wanted to run it. Cassette tape offers the lowest cost storage. Disk drives offer faster access to programs and data. Some programs are available only on disk. Most home applications run fine with one disk drive. Most business software runs better on two disk drives with a minimum of 350K to 400K between them.

Software

SOME software is available free or for low cost from users' groups, while an accounting system for a small business can cost more than the computer it runs on. Some problems are simple enough that you can type in a program to solve them. Examples of these can be found in books and magazines.

In selecting software, you need to know what you want to do and how long you will be spending with the program. Some programs have many options or features. Others offer fewer features to lower confusion and cost. Some user-friendly programs provide many prompts to tell you what to. Other programs require you to memorize dozens of commands to make them run.

Any decision in this area is a trade-off. User-friendly and full-featured usually translate into slow and expensive. After you use a computer for a while, your frame of reference is no longer the time it takes to do the job on paper. Your reference is how fast the computer can do it. People who calmly wait three minutes for a traffic light to change get impatient while their computer takes three minutes to sort through their mailing list.

Some programs try to combine the best of both worlds by offering a user friendly mode for beginners and an "expert" mode for those who have memorized the options.

The Last Step

IF you have a pretty good idea of what you will use your computer for and how much you can spend, here are some final bits of advice:

- Think of the whole system. Prices quoted in advertisements are often only for the central processor. Peripherals and software cost extra. Sometimes a store or manufacturer will "bundle" a system and software for one price. This can mean real savings if the software is useful to you.
- If a learning computer or a low-cost business computer meets your needs, then your cost for a complete system can range from about $700 to $2,000. If you want to combine the game-playing fun of the learning computer and the heavyweight computing of a professional computer, look to spending $2,000 to $6,000.
- In planning your purchase don't overlook items such as paper and ribbons, magazines and books that will help you understand and enjoy your computer, maintenance, extra software and a desk and chair.
- If you're shopping for a professional computer, look for a store that offers a good price and service. Computers and peripherals can break. Sending a learning computer back to the factory for repairs may free up the TV for a few weeks. A day or two without a professional computer can spell disaster if you use it to earn money.
- If you or a family member is learning a programming language at school, you may want a computer that can run the same language or one very similar. Two programming languages can have the same name, BASIC for example, yet be extremely different.
- If possible, try out different computers before making your final choice. If you will be doing a lot of typing, the feel of the keyboard and appearance of the display are important. If you will be using it mostly for games, these are less important.
- If you think you will be upgrading later, will you be able to transfer your software to a machine with more features? Some companies introduce new machines that can use the software from earlier models. Other companies introduce machines that not only require new software but would require you to re-enter the data as well.

A computer can be a fascinating addition to the home. Not only does it do useful chores, it can entertain, educate and turn into a hobby. What you can do with a computer is limited only by your money, time and imagination. A large dose of the last two can often provide more rewards from computing than a fat bank balance. □



BANKING ON YOUR PAY

Story and Photo by SFC Michael Brown

SOLDIERS never have had any problems on how to spend their pay. But they can face some tough questions if they want to do more than just dole it out in hard cash. If they want to set up a banking account, they must decide where they want to send their money and then what type of account to use. These decisions must be made with care.

Look for the best deal before picking a financial institution. Many people open accounts at the first bank they happen upon after a move. While convenient location is a major factor, it should not be the deciding one.

You should consider what type of account you want when picking a place to deposit your money. One easy way to narrow the selection process is to look among full-service financial institutions — a bank, credit union, or savings and loan association. They usually have any type account you would need under one roof.

Some offer accounts with no service charges. Others have no service charge only if you meet requirements, such as keeping a certain amount in your account. Some pay interest on your checking account. Others have a set monthly service charge or charge a fee for each check you write. One

new twist is free or low-cost checking if you let the bank keep your canceled checks — you pay a small fee if you ever want a photocopy of one.

The two most popular accounts are a regular savings account and a regular checking account. Which account you need will depend on what you do with your money during the month, so consider what you can do with each account.

A regular savings account gives you a place to store your money, can be opened for as little as one dollar, and is easy to maintain. Each transaction is entered in your passbook at the bank, and you can only withdraw what you have in the account. Plus, if you leave some money in the account each month, the bank will pay you interest.

There are, however, some drawbacks to this type of account. You may have a problem getting your money when the bank is closed, such as weekends and holidays, unless the bank offers a teller machine. Also, some banks charge a service fee unless you keep a certain amount in the account.

Most financial institutions offer a regular checking account, the other popular account. This is the type most people use. Checks allow you to purchase items without having to carry large amounts of cash. Checks can also be used to pay your bills by mail. A canceled check is the same as a receipt; it shows you actually paid the person or company on the check.

Your check, however, may not always be accepted by local merchants if it's drawn on an out-of-town bank. As soldiers, you may face this problem more often than others because moving is a way of life in the Army. It may be necessary to use two banks.

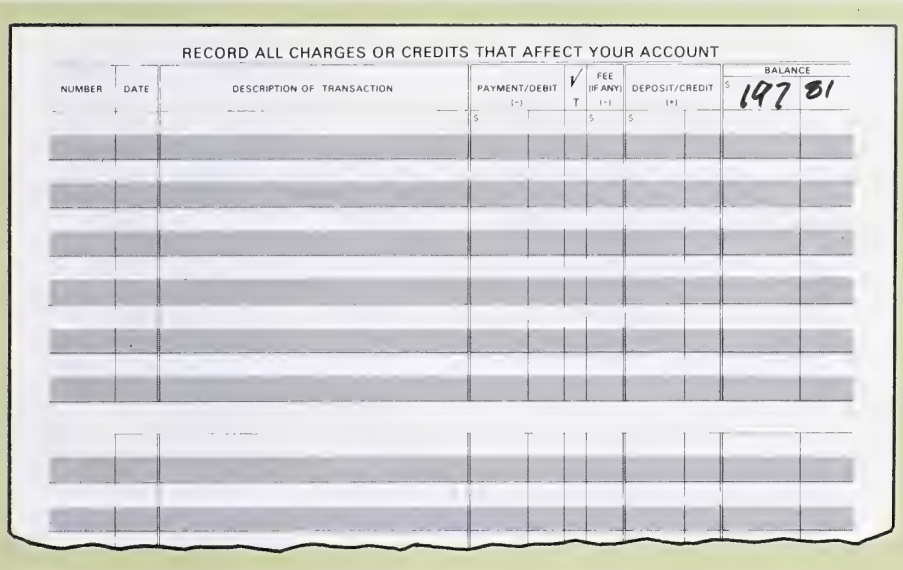
One serves as your permanent bank to receive your monthly direct-deposit check under the SurePay option. This way, wherever you are stationed, you'll always have your paycheck deposited and have access to it. This account can be used to pay most of your bills such as rent, car payments and charge accounts.

You also open an account at a local bank and keep it fed by writing a check or having your permanent bank automatically transfer funds to it. This account allows you to pay for local expenses. This also gives you ready access to your money and helps you set up a local base for credit.

No matter where you have a checking account, you will need more time and effort to maintain the checking account than a savings account. You must keep an accurate check register so that you always know how much money is in the account.

When you open your account, you will be given checks and a check register booklet or checks with check stubs. Either the booklet or the stubs are used as a register to keep your account up to date. The first entry will be the deposit you made to open the account. Subtract from this any service charge and any charge for your first set of checks. After that it will be up to you to record all transactions as they occur in order to keep an up-to-date balance and to prevent checks from being sent back.

With the check-to-bank option, you must remember to record automatic deposits. The information you need to record the deposit can be found on your leave and earnings statement. The bank and account number to which your paycheck was sent are in block 39, Remarks. The


RECORD ALL CHARGES OR CREDITS THAT AFFECT YOUR ACCOUNT

NUMBER	DATE	DESCRIPTION OF TRANSACTION	PAYMENT/DEBIT (-)	✓ T	FEE (IF ANY) (-)	DEPOSIT/CREDIT (+)	BALANCE $
			$		$	$	197 81

HERE'S a practical exercise to see if you understand how to maintain a checkbook register.

You are Sp4 John Smith and it's the end of the month. You have your checkbook, your Leave and Earning Statement, a stack of bills, and a couple of other expenses. You want to know what you will have left to spend.

Using the information given below complete the mock register to find the balance of your checking account.

Your current balance is $197.81. Your next check number is 119. Block 15 of your LES tells you that $920 was directly deposited to the bank and checking account in block 39, which you've confirmed are yours.

Now, you must pay these bills:

•a. $225 to Swanko Realty Company for rent.

•b. $85.20 to Public Service for utilities.

•c. $32.63 to Phone Company for the telephone.

•d. $149.86 to RO Bank for the car payment.

•e. $50 to HR Loans for a loan payment.

Your next expense is for the commissary. While this is not a set monthly expense, it is one that you will normally incur every month. For this exercise, you spent $58.57 when you went to the commissary.

Also, while you were on post, you went to the PX and cashed a check for $50 to have some spending money.

How much money will you have left for the rest of the month?

(See next page for the completed register and the answer.)

RECORD ALL CHARGES OR CREDITS THAT AFFECT YOUR ACCOUNT

NUMBER	DATE	DESCRIPTION OF TRANSACTION	PAYMENT/DEBIT (-)	✓ T	FEE (IF ANY) (-)	DEPOSIT/CREDIT (+)	BALANCE
							$ 197 81
	8/31	DEPOSIT FROM SUREPAY				$ 920 00	920 00
							1117 81
119	9/1	SWANKO REALTY CO (RENT)	225 00				225 00
							892 81
120	9/3	PUBLIC SERVICE (UTILITIES)	85 20				85 20
							807 61
121	9/3	PHONE COMPANY (TELEPHONE)	32 63				32 63
							774 98
122	9/4	RO BANK (CAR PAYMENT)	149 86				149 86
							625 12
123	9/5	HR LOANS (LOAN PAYMENT)	50 00				50 00
							575 12
124	9/7	COMMISSARY (GROCERIES)	58 57				58 57
							516 55
125	9/11	POST EXCHANGE (CASH)	50 00				50 00
							466 55

AFTER filling in the register on the previous page, you should have found out that as Sp4 John Smith, you have $466.55 left to spend this month. If you have a different answer, check your work. Compare the entries you made on the register with the ones on the completed register on this page. If the entries are the same and you still have a different answer, check your math.

The first entry you should have made was the deposit to your checking account through SurePay. This would have given you a balance of $1,117.81. After that, you simply listed each of the checks that you wrote to pay your expenses. The last check you should have used was 125.

The order in which you write checks to pay each company is not crucial, but making sure you accurately record all the entries is. Not recording a check means your account has less money than you think. That's the way you end up bouncing checks.

Make it a habit to record checks as you write them. That way, you won't forget. If you wait until later, you may forget how much you wrote a check for. Then, you either guess at the amount or wait until your bank statement arrives to show how much the bank paid out on that check. Either way, it's a losing proposition for you, since you won't have an accurate balance until the check clears.

Keeping an accurate balance in your checkbook register is not difficult. It just takes some common sense and recording every transaction, whether deposit, check or fee, when it happens.

amount of the deposit is in block 14 if you get a midmonth pay and in block 15 for your end-of-month payment.

If you are paid only once a month, you can wait until you receive your LES to record your deposit. But for those who get paid twice a month, it's a little different. The remarks section of the LES will give you an estimate of your next midmonth deposit. It will be a statement that says "Next midmo/eom max" (followed by an amount). Also, you can call your bank to find out the actual amount deposited.

Record any deposits you make during the month when you make them. The information on the check register should include the number of the deposit slip (if there is one), the date, the amount, and then the new account balance.

Similar data should be recorded every time you write a check. Record on the check register the check number, the date, and to whom you are writing the check. Many registers have a line so you can indicate why you are writing the check, such as for a rent or loan payment. Also enter and subtract the amount of the check, and then record the new balance.

You will need to record service charges, fees and interest, if any. You will find these on your bank statement. Record them as you would a check, making sure you balance the account accurately.

Most banks send a statement once a month. It is a report of everything the bank has recorded for your account during a given period. The balance shown on the statement and the balance in your check register will usually differ because the statement is not as current as your check register. The statement does not show deposits made after your statement was mailed or checks that you have written which the bank has not paid. You must compare your register with the bank statement to see if your balance and theirs agree.

To do this, check off in your checkbook register every item — deposit, check and fee — that the bank has paid or credited. Any checks not marked off in your register should be subtracted from the bank statement's balance. Any deposits not checked in your register should be added to the bank statement's balance. Yours and the bank's balances should then be the same. If they don't match, recheck your math. If you can't find any errors, then contact your bank for help.

Balancing your checkbook ensures you know how much money is in your account. You must have enough money in your account to cover every check you write or it will bounce; that is, the bank will not honor the check.

Bouncing a check is bad news, especially for soldiers. If you bounce checks, the bank or check recipient may impose a service charge, you may be added to the post bad-check list, your check-cashing privileges may be suspended, and you may even suffer disciplinary action.

You can avoid all this by taking the time to record all checks, deposits and fees as they occur, to balance your checkbook and to write checks only when you have enough money in the account.

Also, taking the time to select the type of account you want and where you will send your paycheck will ensure that you can manage your money the way you want when you convert to the SurePay option. □

THE NUTRITION QUESTION

Story and Photos by Sgt. Cecil Stack

OK, you sail through the daily dozen and a two-mile run without even breaking a sweat. When you take your PT test, you zip through the push-ups, sit-ups and run like the wind. You just wish more points were available so you could really show what kind of shape you're in. You look good and are in great shape. But maybe you aren't.

If you often find yourself with greasy fingers, adding a little extra salt for flavor and skipping meals to keep that lean and hungry look, you may find your being in great shape short-lived. According to Capt. John P. Warber, a registered dietitian at the Soldier Physical Fitness Center, you probably have poor eating habits that could endanger your health.

"By eating greasy foods, adding salt or skipping certain vitamin-rich foods, a person can meet certain physical standards and look good, but his performance probably will not reach its greatest potential. Also, the long term benefits for his body are not good," Warber said. "By changing the way he prepares foods and eating nutritious meals, he will have more energy when needed. That person is also reducing the likelihood of such problems as heart disease, diabetes and gout as he becomes older."

Just what is a nutritious meal? Do you have to cut out all fast foods? Not necessarily. If you crave a pizza for lunch, try ordering a slice of pizza and a salad, rather than wolfing down a medium pepperoni and double cheese. The key is making sure you eat enough of the right kinds of foods and cut down on or cut out foods not good for you. To help you improve your eating habits, the Army's new nutrition regulation, AR 40-25, has established seven guidelines.

Eating a variety of foods is the first. To ensure a well-balanced diet and good health, you should eat foods from each of the food groups below daily:

- Dairy and milk products, such as cheeses, eggs and homogenized, lowfat or skim milk. This food group furnishes the body with calcium, which is needed for strong bones and teeth.
- Meat or protein-rich foods. Warber encourages people to reduce the amount of red meat they eat and to eat more poultry, fish, dried beans, lentils and peas. These foods are



A person who skips certain vitamin-rich foods might meet physical standards and look good, but his performance probably will not reach its greatest potential. Too, the long-term effects on his body are not good.

high in protein and lower in fat than red meat.

• Food high in vitamin C, such as oranges, grapefruit and other citrus fruits.

• Foods rich in vitamin A. Deep yellow or dark green leafy vegetables are good sources. Spinach, collards, broccoli, brussels sprouts, turnip greens, carrots, winter squash and sweet potatoes are examples of vegetables providing vitamin A.

• Bananas, berries, beets, cabbage, cauliflower and other fruits and vegetables.

• High-grain cereals and cereal products are necessary for fiber and some B vitamins.

• Fat is the final group and the one of which you need the least.

The second guideline, maintaining ideal body weight, is a combination of the seven guidelines and exercise. If you need help determining your ideal weight, AR 600-9 sets the Army's weight limits according to your height. Col. Frances A. Iacoboni, chief of the dietitian section, Army Medical Specialist Corps, suggested contacting your local dietitian to determine how many calories you need daily to maintain ideal body weight.

Iacoboni suggested three rules for a practical, lifelong program to maintain ideal weight. Exercise, eat moderately from the food groups, and learn to modify food preparation. For example, rather than fry foods, bake or broil them. "When dieting without exercising, the initial weight loss is water and lean body mass or muscle. A person would almost have to be on a starvation diet to begin breaking down his fat stores. Aerobic exercises, such as running, swimming or bicycling, help break down fat stores," Iacoboni said. She also said eating a bigger lunch than dinner helps because the calories can be worked off during the afternoon.

In January, dining facilities Armywide made life easier for diet-conscious soldiers to watch their weight. The monthly master menu now shows dining facility managers what foods can be made into low calorie meals. If a soldier follows the menu closely, he should be eating only 1,500 calories daily, 500 calories per meal. To achieve the 1,500-calorie diet, soldiers are encouraged to eat limited amounts of egg, toast, cereal and meats for breakfast. For lunch and dinner, weight-conscious persons should limit their entree and starch portions, and eat unbuttered vegetables and a green salad with a low calorie dressing. Desserts should be fresh or drained canned fruit, sherbet, or gelatin.



Eating from the basic food groups and exercise are keys to maintaining your ideal weight.

Avoiding fats and saturated fats is the next guideline. "We get 40 percent of our calories from fat," Iacoboni said. "The Army is trying to cut this to 35 percent. Drinking lowfat or skim milk and eating lean cuts of meat reduce the amount of fat we eat. Staying away from fried foods and gravies also reduces fat intake. But if you must fry foods, use a non-stick product rather than liquid oil, butter or lard. Cutting down on butter, margarine and high-fat desserts helps, too."

Eating more fish and poultry instead of red meat cuts down saturated fat calories. According to Warber, saturated fats have been associated with clogging the body's blood vessels.

Eating adequate amounts of starches and fibers is guideline 4. Potatoes, pasta, rice and other foods rich in starches are needed. They provide the necessary energy for muscles, nerves and the brain to function. They are not fattening unless the baked potato is smothered in butter or sour cream and the pasta or rice is covered with sauce or gravy.

The fiber from dark breads, whole kernel corn and bran cereals aids the digestive system. Eating baked potatoes and their skins provides both starch and fiber.

Avoiding too much sugar and salt are the fifth and sixth guidelines. "Sugar is not bad for you," Iacoboni said, "The problem is it has calories without any nutritional value — empty calories." She also stressed there is no difference in the nutritional value of brown and white sugar. "Brown sugar is white sugar with molasses. Some brown sugars are possibly just refined white sugars with color added. Honey has some vitamins and minerals, but in such small amounts, they don't make a difference." To avoid the empty calories, Iacoboni suggested using artificial sweeteners. "Some artificial sweeteners possibly cause cancer, but if a person is in poor health due to an overweight condition, he must weigh the effects of each and make a decision," Iacoboni said.

Too much salt can sometimes make high blood pressure worse. The easiest way to reduce salt, according to Iacoboni, is not to add salt to foods. Preserved or convenience foods are already high in salt, as food processors use salt to preserve a food's freshness. Basil, thyme, pepper or lemon wedges are a few salt substitutes. Beware of celery or garlic salts, however, for they are only flavored salts.

The final guideline is: If you have to drink alcohol, do it in moderation. Alcohol is like sugar — empty calories. Mixing drinks with diet beverages and drinking "light" beer cut calories.

But what about a 10-minute lunch break when you need food fast? Iacoboni suggested homemade soup stored in a thermos, or a low calorie sandwich of tuna on whole wheat or a fresh fruit salad.

Whether you eat in the dining facility, at home or in fast-food restaurants, following the Army's seven nutrition guidelines can pay off in lifelong health benefits. □



TRAINING THE GOURMET WAY

Story and Photos by SSgt. Victoria Mouze

REFRIGERATOR doors slammed and pots clattered as cooks worked their magic in a hot, cramped kitchen. One cook spooned cherry, pineapple and nut toppings onto a batch of Danish pastries. That tray finished, he rushed it over to a large stainless steel refrigerator and placed it on a shelf inside. He returned to his table and started decorating another batch.

On the opposite side of the table, another cook pushed back baking supplies to clear an area to knead his bread dough. A third cook held his dough in the air with one hand and stretched it with another. Golden-brown loaves cooled on wire racks sitting on top of back-to-back stoves.

At the end of the kitchen, a bunch of orchids made of chocolate lay on a table. A cook picked one up, then dipped a small paintbrush into a bowl of food coloring. When he had just the right amount, he painted a black dot on a petal. He put that orchid down, picked up another and repeated the process.

The scene resembled a speeded-up movie in 13 kitchens where about 200 cooks worked. They had less than 48 hours to finish. Cakes needed decoration, hors d'oeuvres needed last-minute touches and tallow needed sculpturing. Rumors about the best buffet or the best centerpiece traveled from kitchen to kitchen. Hand-lettered signs tacked on doors warned "visitors keep out." By the time Thursday morning arrived, cooks would be existing on adrenalin and bottomless cups of coffee.

The cooks, representing 20 posts, gathered in March at the U.S. Army Quartermaster School, Fort Lee, Va., for the ninth annual U.S. Army Culinary Competition. Many posts held local contests in the fall to select teams. Posts that didn't hold contests formed teams from among interested and qualified cooks. Teams spent months preparing for the show. Some checked out recipe books from libraries, some attended culinary courses at community colleges and others sought advice from food service NCOs and warrant officers.

Although entrants would enjoy slicing, dicing, baking and sauteing their way to medals, they also would learn new techniques, sharpen skills and trade ideas. When they returned to their dining facilities, they could use that knowledge day-to-day.

"The show develops pride," said Col. Marvin Perry, director of the school's Subsistence and Food Service Department. "The cook who takes the time to get the icing just right on a cake here is the same cook who will





take time to arrange hamburgers nicely on a diner's plate. That's the kind of cook we want in the dining facility."

Cooks entered either as novices or masters. The novice class was restricted to E-7s and below who had never won an award in a nationally recognized competition, including the Fort Lee show. Cooks who had won previous awards entered the master class. Competitors could enter two of 11 categories, including cold buffets, fancy pastries, centerpieces and breads.

"Getting here has been my goal," said Sp5 John Fox, 2nd Battalion, 1st Infantry, 9th Infantry Division, Fort Lewis, Wash. Before enlisting, he had read a newspaper article about an Army culinary team competing in a national competition. "I was impressed with how well the team did." As he was painting one of the chocolate orchids, a petal fell off. He had spent 11 hours making eight orchids and still had several more to make for the bouquet he was entering. Now he'd have to take time out to repair his creation by gluing it back together.

Fox remarked that although entries aren't the types of food served in dining facilities, the show was still important. "You pick up a lot of skills you can use every day," he said. "While making chocolate orchids is impractical in a day-to-day environment, you use similar skills with vegetable carvings. You can make those quickly. They're eye-catching and really brighten up the serving line."

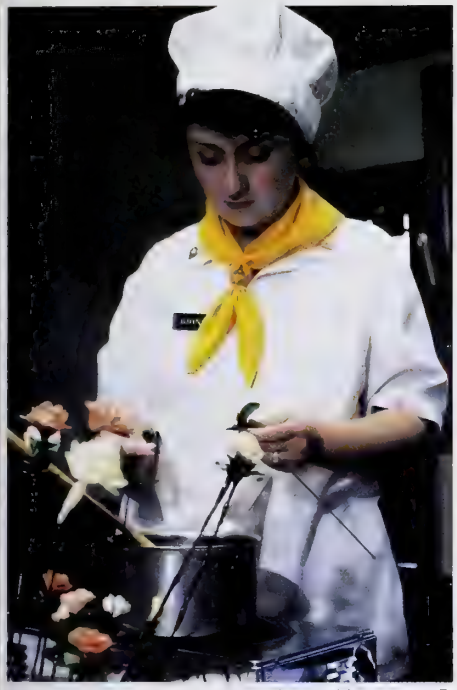
Making roses from radishes and other vegetables is his favorite culinary art. "The guys like seeing the line all decked out. They'll comment on the carvings and have a better attitude about the food. When the line isn't decorated, they notice. The food will taste OK, but won't look as good. Those extra touches add something."

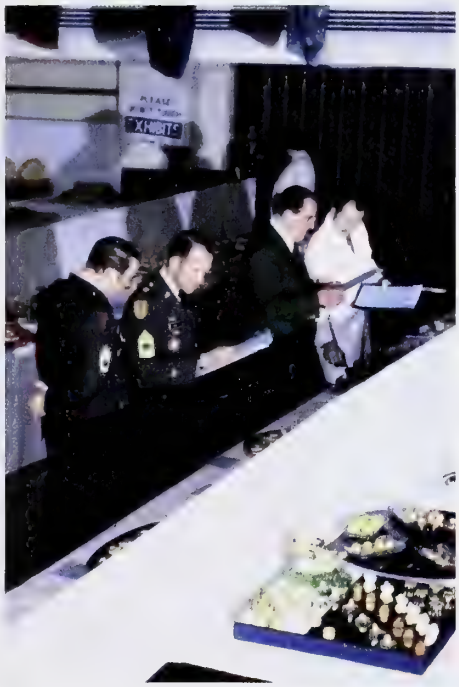
Learning techniques behind those extra touches is what the show is all about. "That's why this show is so good," Fox said. "I've learned to do a whole bunch of things." Besides learning to make orchids, he also learned pastillage, the art of making decorations from a mixture of sugar, lemon juice and other ingredients. He had seen a master cook doing it and asked for a demonstration. "There are some real sharp cooks here."

Fox hopes to be a master cook someday. If he keeps practicing, perhaps he will. "Practice and more practice are the keys," said MSgt. Walter Rhea, NCOIC of the culinary arts branch in Perry's department. A master cook, Rhea has won numerous medals and trophies during the six years he's entered culinary shows.

"When you enter, you show everybody the very best of what you do in your everyday job," Rhea said. "You develop pride, which leads to improving your standards. You always want to do your best, no matter what you're preparing."

Rhea became interested in culinary arts as a result of his selection as an exchange instructor with the British Army Catering Corps. "The British are really into culinary arts. Before I left, my boss suggested that I should become familiar with the arts." At first, Rhea tried preparing





From the left, members of the Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., cooking team prepare their contest entries. • Sp5 John Fox of Fort Lewis, Wash., decorates handmade chocolate orchids. • Sp4 Darlene Johnson of Fort Hood, Texas, makes flowers from pastillage, a mix of sugar, lemon juice and other ingredients. • Contest judges examine some of the 350 show entries at Fort Lee, Va.

"everything," but settled on pastries. "My house smelled a lot better when I baked pastries than when I prepared lobster and crab."

Rhea's skill at creating three-tiered anniversary cakes and French pastries has secured him a spot on the Army Culinary Arts Team six years in a row. The team is formed after the Fort Lee show to compete in the annual National Culinary Arts Salon and Exhibition held in Chicago in May. The team is normally disbanded after Chicago, but this year will compete in the International Culinary Competition in Frankfurt, West Germany. Army cooks have attended before, but only as alternates for the U.S. National team. They have been invited this year to enter as a separate team and are the only military team ever asked to do so.

Rhea and other members of the 1983 team roamed from kitchen to kitchen, giving advice to younger cooks. Former members also prepared their entries for a special exhibit. They had been invited to exhibit their works on a table of honor.

Thursday morning, prominent civilian chefs began the long process of looking, probing and relooking at 350 entries set up on long tables. The judges awarded points for compliance with rules, presentation, originality, skill of execution, difficulty value, aesthetic appeal and, in the edible category, taste and texture.

By early afternoon, high-scoring entries were judged again. A judge looked at a pastillage candy box complete with workable drawers. He made comments to an assistant who noted them on a score sheet.

SSgt. Peggy Fearrington, U.S. Army, Europe, had prepared a complete meal. She selected filet of sole wrapped in a spinach leaf for the appetizer. The main course consisted of quail stuffed with rabbit. White and sweet potatoes, Chinese pea pods and poppyseed rolls completed the meal. Her entry was topped off with a dessert of sponge cake and strawberries. A judge looked at the dessert once more and then placed a blue ribbon on the table.

Judges continued determining first, second and third place winners. Some left for the garrison cooking event held in a kitchen normally used for AIT classes. Inside, cooks ran back and forth from refrigerators to their work areas. Some sliced vegetables with surgical precision while others weighed meatballs on scales, adding or taking away just a pinch. Precision counted. Judges would check. An ounce too much, and . . .

Day-to-day cooking skills were tested again the next morning, but this time outside in kitchen tents. Pairs of cooks steamed rice and stirred brown onion soup on field ranges. Cornbread and sugar cookies had to be mixed and baked. As cooks served their meals, judges sampled the food, checking for taste, skill of execution and presentation.

Winners were announced that afternoon. Rhea was named team captain. His teammates were SFCs Newal Hunter Jr., Nick Marino, David Ramos and Winston Smith; and British Army WO 2 Roy Gernon and SSgt. Stephen Miller, all assigned to the school's culinary arts branch. Also selected was WO 1 Thomas Hickey of Readiness Group Stewart, Stewart Army Subpost, Newburgh, N.Y. The team won seven gold medals and one grand award in the 1984 Chicago show.

Apprentice team members selected were SSgt. Michael Baber and Sp4 Mary Jo Devitt, Fort Lee; Sp5 Johanna Coppola, Fort Ord, Calif.; and Sp5 Ronald LaSalle and PFC Christopher Strocke, Fort Gordon, Ga.

Sp5 Andrew Moore and Sp4 George Smith of Fort Ord won the field cookoff. The pastillage candy box earned third place in the master class centerpiece category for SFC Robert Clemens, Fort Bragg, N.C. Fearrington's three-course meal took "Best of Show."

Fox didn't win, but there is always next time. "It's important for cooks to enter competitions," said British Army Maj. Sidney Denham, project officer for the show. "Shows give them an opportunity to see what other cooks are doing and to learn. So, whether or not they feel they're good enough, they should take that first step. The Culinary Arts Team members are people just like them who made that first step." □

FLYING HAWAII-STYLE

Story and Photos by Sgt. Jay Field

"BARB Tower, Cessna Five-Three Foxtrot at runup. Request taxi for take-off. One-hour local, westbound departure with two persons on board. Request one-one if available," the pilot said into his small microphone.

"Cessna Five-Three Fox, taxi to runway one-one and hold short," a voice replied. It was a controller a mile away down the runway.

After guiding his plane to the edge of the runway, the pilot notified the tower he was holding short. "Barb Tower, Cessna Five-Three Foxtrot ready for take-off," he said.

The tower confirmed, "Cleared for take-off, runway one-one."

Sp5 Keith Baumgarner looked up and both ways to ensure there were no other aircraft which might land on him, then steered onto the runway and gave the plane full throttle. When the airspeed indicator registered 60 mph, he pulled back his yoke and the plane rose.

As he cleared the end of the runway, the controller said, "Cessna Five-Three Fox, you are clear for right turn downwind, westbound departure."

The plane continued to climb and turned downwind to follow Oahu's gorgeous western shoreline. At 1,500 feet, Baumgarner eased the craft into a straight and level position. He radioed the tower that communications would cease until he returned to the landing pattern. "Barb Tower, Cessna Five-Three Foxtrot clear west," said the pilot.

A voice returned, "Cessna Five-Three Fox, frequency change approved."

Baumgarner made a left bank that carried him above the blue expanse of the Pacific, where he would conduct aerial maneuvers.

An administrative specialist, Baumgarner until recently was assigned to the 25th Adjutant General Company, 25th Infantry Division, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. He spent his duty day processing documents through the division's classified vault. When he got the urge, however, the 35-year-old native of East Liverpool, Ohio, made a 20-minute trip from his home at Schofield Barracks to Barbers Point Naval Air Station.

The Barbers Point Navy Flying Club, one of only two military flying clubs in Hawaii, helped Baumgarner earn his private pilot's license in just four months for about $1,400. He had wanted to fly all his life, "ever since I was a kid. I've done all these things in my life — scuba diving, motorcycles, the whole bit — and I thought, 'What else is there to do?' " Flying was the answer.

He began right after Christmas 1981, "because I thought I wasn't getting any younger." According to him, the Barbers Point flying club was a grand opportunity. "I went down to the club and met an instructor who invited me for a ride. I was hooked!"

Baumgarner joined the club and started flying the same day. He completed ground school, dual and solo time, required cross-country trips, and night-flying requirements. After he was awarded his license, he completed commercial ground school and most of the club's requirements for certification in its multiengine aircraft, and was elected to the board of directors.

The Barbers Point club has 18 airplanes ranging from Cessna 150 trainers to a Piper Aztec twin-engine. Hourly rental rates for the planes range from $24 for the trainer to $81 for the twin. These fees include fuel and insurance.

Baumgarner compared prices between the Barbers Point club and



The Barbers Point Navy Flying Club opens for the day's business as a member tows a club plane to its spot on the flight line.

SERGEANT JAY FIELD is a broadcaster in the Public Affairs Office, 25th Infantry Division, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

civilian clubs in Hawaii and on the mainland. He said Barbers' rates about the best — nearly half the cost.

The staff at the club includes 12 instructors who are licensed at levels from private pilot to airline transport pilot. There are also full-time dispatchers and mechanics, an accountant and an examiner rated by the Federal Aviation Administration. One of the club members, a certified flight doctor, offers members physicals at a discount.

Safety is stressed, and members are encouraged to attend free FAA seminars at various times during the year. The club also has general monthly membership meetings and safety presentations.

After completing ground school, which, by the way, is not a requirement for the private pilot license, Baumgarner said, "You can fly as often as you have the time and money, as long as you complete the flight requirements within two years after completing ground school. Pay as you fly!"







Sp5 Keith Baumgarner gives his Cessna light aircraft a thorough preflight check before taking it to the skies over the lush Waianae Mountains of western Oahu. Baumgarner learned to fly in 1982 by joining the Barbers Point Navy Flying Club, one of two military aero clubs in Hawaii. The other is based at Wheeler and Hickam Air Force bases.

Barbers Point Navy Flying Club was established with 21 members and no planes on Aug. 5, 1970. It received its first plane, a Cessna 150 trainer, that October. Since then, it has grown to 182 members, with 10 percent being soldiers. In 1983, the club was directly responsible for 56 new pilot ratings, 24 being private pilot certifications.

Baumgarner accounted for the small percentage of Army personnel on the club's roster: "The biggest problem is that the Army people don't know it's here."

The Barbers Point club and the other military club in Hawaii, operating out of Wheeler and Hickam Air Force bases, are open to active duty military personnel and their family members, retirees, Department of Defense civilians, and Civil Air Patrol and ROTC cadets.

Because the Wheeler Aero Club is nearer to Schofield Barracks, it boasts a bigger percentage of Army members than Barbers Point. Of its 200 members, 65 percent are soldiers. The club has six aircraft ranging from Cessna trainers to a Grumman Cougar twin-engine. The club also offers training for private pilot, commercial instrument, multiengine, flight instructor and airline transport pilot ratings. The club uses Air Force facilities and has a flight dispatcher, mechanics, office staff and nine flight instructors.

Baumgarner is now assigned at Fort Ord, Calif., with the 107th Military Intelligence Battalion. Flying is still in his blood, but his time in the islands was something special. And what is flying in Hawaii really like?

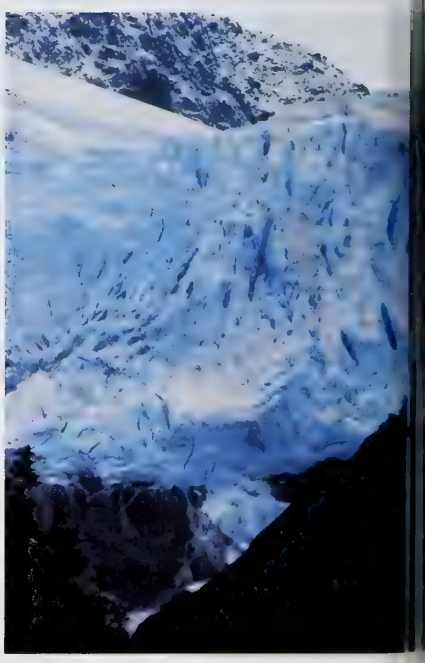
"Thrilling! Exciting! Sometimes, it's just plain inexplicable," he said. "It has been one of the greatest accomplishments of my life — to see Hawaii the way only a few ever get to. One of the best parts about flying is turning someone else on to the fun it can be, if you'll just take the time!" □

The Northern Warfare Training Center in Alaska teaches a variety of arctic training courses. The largest is the Junior Leaders Course. For three weeks, soldiers learn to climb mountains, climb and cross glaciers, and navigate rivers. Students also learn teamwork and gain self-confidence.









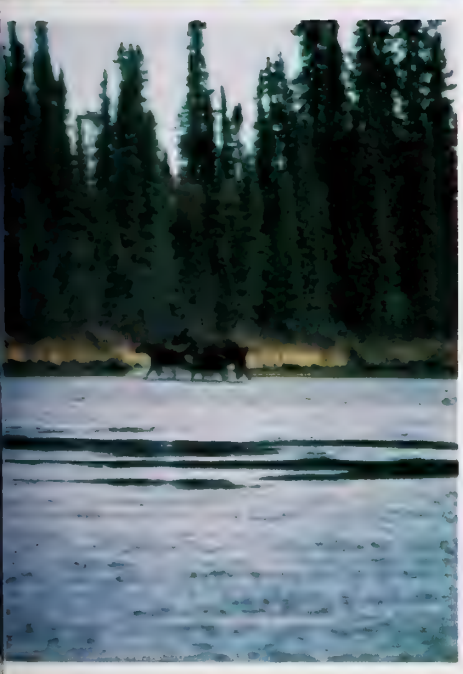
MOUNTAINS, GLACIERS AND RIVERS

Story and Photos by Maj. Tom Williams

FORT Greely is stuck in the middle of nowhere. Well, not really nowhere; Delta Junction is about five miles away. And if you get a Big Mac attack, you simply make a right at the gate, then a left at the first stop light. 'Course, the stop light is about 100 miles away in Fairbanks.

But being so far from everything has its good points — like glaciers and mountains, rivers and wide-open space. It was because of these points that the Arctic Indoctrination School was established at Fort Greely. In 1963, the school was renamed the





Northern Warfare Training Center.

NWTC teaches a variety of courses during the year to active, Army Reserve and National Guard soldiers as well as ROTC and West Point cadets. Last year more than 2,000 soldiers went through NWTC courses. The largest is the Junior Leaders Course. Others include the Instructor Qualification, Assault Climbers and Infantry Company courses.

JLC, a three-week summer course, trains soldiers to climb mountains and then get back down, to climb and cross glaciers, and to navigate inland waterways and rivers.

The first week of JLC is spent on the mountains in the Black Rapids area, about 35 miles from Fort Greely. Soldiers spend seven days learning about rock climbing, rappelling and the equipment used in climbing.

"We went over all the different types of knots used in climbing," said Maine reservist 1st Lt. John S. Campbell, 3rd Battalion, 16th Infantry. "We learned square knots, bowlines and three-loop bowlines, and a few granny knots, too. The actual climbing was great. We had to use pitons and carabiners, and build one- and two-rope bridges. And, of course, there was PT every day — like running up mountains to get us in shape for the big climb."

The big climb came on the last day of the mountain phase — 6,000 feet up Gunny Sack Mountain. Like all the other training at NWTC, it's not an individual effort, it's a team effort.

"It was pretty much of a bitch getting to the top," said PFC Jeff Traxler, Company A, 3rd Bn., 3rd Infantry, Fort Snelling, Minn. "It took us about five hours to get to the top, and we busted our butts. We couldn't stop for 10 minutes and rest, have a smoke and admire the scenery. It took total concentration just on climbing the mountain."

The climb was more difficult than most had expected, Traxler mentioned. Besides dealing with the cracks and cliffs, they had to ensure they stayed together as a squad. At times they had to tie off the ropes that connected them together to pitons driven into the rock. Should someone slip, both the squad members and the piton would stop the fall.

"There were some areas where, if you slipped, you'd buy the farm," Campbell added. "Going up the last chute was something else, too. But once we got to the top, well, it was beautiful. You can't comprehend how big the mountain you just climbed is until you're at the top. And you can see forever."

"Another neat thing about getting to the top was the shrine," Traxler said. "They have this shrine where everyone who has climbed the mountain can put something, like their rank or unit crest. There must have been a hundred different crests up there.

"Before we climbed down, we went over medevac procedures and how to build a litter out of a 120-foot rope. All the while they were teaching us, I kept thinking, 'Why before the climb down?' Well, we made it down and then to the glacier."

The glaciers are huge slabs of bluish ice and rock that creep over the land, always moving, always changing, always dangerous.

For the second training phase, the class moved to Gulkana Glacier. According to the soldiers who climbed them, like Campbell, the only good thing about a glacier is its beauty. "When we were on the glacier, it was cold, it was wet, and it was miserable. I didn't like it, but I learned."

Climbing glaciers is akin to walking on a sheet of ice with brand new low quarters. You're thankful for not slipping after your right foot is planted, but you wonder what will happen when the left hits. To assist in climbing, soldiers are issued equipment to aid with the ice — ropes, snap links, ice axes and crampons. Crampons are three-inch metal spikes that fit over the boot and dig into the snow and ice.

Crossing or walking on a glacier is no simple task, even with the special equipment. Besides large cracks and deep crevices, snow builds up over thin patches of ice. One wrong step and a climber can fall hundreds of feet.

"Well, it wasn't really that bad," said PFC John Koller, E Troop, 1st Air Cav, Fort Wainwright. "Sure, you had to be careful walking, but we were linked together with rope. If one of the guys in the squad slipped, the rest of us were there to stop his fall. It was a little wet, though. I guess they were preparing us for the river."

The river is the last training phase. Soldiers learn inland water training on the Tanana River, just north of Fort Greely. Like the rest of the training, the men are divided into squads. But on the river, each squad has a buddy squad. If something should happen to one squad, the other is there and ready to help.

"It can be treacherous here on the river in the summer," said Maj. Dick Hayford, NWTC training officer. "The river is swift, and there are cur-



rents and log jams, too. The students' boats are real stable; it's the river that we have to watch."

Watching the river is the majority of the training — learning to navigate in water when you can't see the bottom, and don't know what lies just underneath the surface. Teaching how to navigate and read the river falls on instructors like SFC William Feekes.

"We start off by telling them about the boat and motor and the duties of each member in the squad," he said. "We teach them to lash their equipment and rucksacks to the boat so they won't move around, and who does what when. And we show them what sweepers and sleepers are."

Sweepers are branches of large pine trees that hang out over the water. If those in the boat don't pay attention, as the boat goes under one of the branches, it will literally sweep them out and into the water.

Sleepers used to be sweepers, but have fallen into the water and lie just underneath the surface. If a boat hits a sleeper and those inside are not holding on, the force of the hit can stop the boat and send the riders into the drink also.

"The hardest part of the training," Feekes continued, "is teaching them how to read the river. You can't see the bottom and don't know what is underneath. There are sand and silt bars all over, as well as log jams. So to navigate on the river you have to be able to read the water."

Reading the water is exactly the same thing Mark Twain learned as a cub pilot on the Mississippi River. There is still water and water that has a swift current. Other parts of the river seem to have a bridge between the banks. The still water usually means it is deep. Swift, running water may be shallower and have more obstructions underneath. Sometimes the wind plays a game by making small waves on still water. Other times, the river plays her own games.

"Our biggest concern," Hayford said, "is that the students are safe. We wear life jackets just in case someone falls in. The Tanana is glacier-fed, and besides being cold, there is a lot of debris and silt — trees mainly — that build up underneath. If the students don't pay attention and the boat hits one of those jams and someone falls in, well, it would be tough."



The culmination of the river phase is a 30-mile trip up the Tanana River. During the trip, soldiers practice river navigation and see some of Alaska's scenery and wildlife.

The temperature of the Tanana is about 35 degrees. If someone fell in, hypothermia could set in immediately. So along with learning how to read and navigate on the river, soldiers learn how to pull someone from the water when seconds count.

Rather than use a live training aid, soldiers use a five-gallon gas can to practice the man-overboard drill. As a can is thrown into the water, simulating the man overboard, the boat operator makes a hard, high speed turn, goes past the can, then makes another hard turn. The object is to pick the can up while it is going downstream and the boat upstream. It may take a bit longer for the rescue, but the chances of rescue the first time are increased. So far, the man-overboard drill at JLC has been just that, a drill.

The culmination of JLC and the river phase is a 30-mile trip up the Tanana to Volkmar. During the trip north, everyone has a chance to be bowman and operator, and even sightseer.

"On the way up," Feekes said, "everyone in the squad has a chance to practice what we have taught them. Sometimes they hit logs and silt bars, but they know why and what they did wrong. And we start off with the buddy squads leaving together rather than in a big pack of eight or 10 boats. Once we get to the camp, we show them how to make improvised shelters like lean-tos or tepees, something that will offer them protection against the elements.

"And going that far up the river we get to see a lot of scenery and wildlife. We'll round a bend in the river and see a moose and her two calves feeding in a slough. Or when we get into clear, spring-fed water, we'll see steelhead and salmon. I guess this is the best assignment I've ever had, here in Alaska. And they even pay me to do this."

Paying soldiers to work and train in Alaska is important, not only in the training they receive, but in the self-confidence they get overcoming obstacles.

"The biggest thing with the men and the units that come up here," said MSgt. Franklin Donnelson, NWTC chief instructor, "is their mental block. They think that because it's 35 or 40 below, nothing can or should be done outside. But the Army continues to operate. We can't afford not to train in cold weather. The best way to overcome that mental block is to get out and operate in the cold, gaining confidence. Once you are exposed to the cold and harsh environment and find out you can still operate, you gain self-confidence both in yourself and those you work with." □

MAKE MINE WINE

MSgt. Norman J. Oliver



SFC Michael L. Heronemous

Bob Wilhelm inspects a glass of homemade wine. A civilian personnel official at Fort Jackson, S.C., Wilhelm has been his own winemaker for more than 12 years.

EVERYONE tries to stamp out dandelions. But Bob and Peggy Wilhelm use dandelion flowers to make wine. That, however, enlists them in the ranks of the dandelion exterminators.

"If you pick the blossoms before they go to seed," said Mrs. Wilhelm, "you don't have a problem with them anymore."

Fortunately for the Wilhelms, training fields at Fort Jackson, S.C., sprout the right kind of dandelion. Wilhelm is a branch chief in the post civilian personnel office.

"There are two varieties on post," Wilhelm said. "There's one in which the bud just barely comes up from the surface. That's the kind you want. There's another that grows tall. It's easier to pick, but it has an entirely different smell. So you have to be careful about what variety of dandelion you pick."

The wine swirls in a small tasting glass, and the smell of a summer field drifts to the nose. The taste is sweet and flowery.

According to Wilhelm, there's no need for the hobbyist to restrict winemaking to grapes. "You can make wine out of a lot of things — chrysanthemums, marigolds."

Wilhelm makes wine as a hobby and says it is a family tradition. "My father made wine during the Depression and always had wine downstairs," he said. That also covered the period of Prohibition. Making wine at home for personal use is legal, according to the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Some local stores and mail order firms specialize in providing the equipment and ingredients needed to start the hobby. A winemaker needs a hydrometer, which costs about $5 and measures the specific gravity of a fluid. Service stations use them to check anti-freeze levels in car radiators. In winemaking it is used to test the sugar concentration of the juice that is allowed to ferment into wine.

"You buy a little potassium metabisulfate, which is another dollar or two," said Wilhelm. "The corks are 10 cents each. The corker is about $8. You have to buy a five-gallon jug that may cost you $10 to $12. You may be talking $30 in all."

The equipment lasts. Wilhelm is using the same equipment he originally bought. He's been doing it for a dozen years.

When the Wilhelms started out, they bought liquid concentrates sold for making wine at home. "It was very successful," he said.

"It was in the middle of the winter when I started the first batch. We set it up on the fireplace hearth. It got to be hot, and in a week it was done. We started drinking that right away. It was a little bit cloudy. I guess it wasn't really the best wine. Back then we were buying the concentrate for $8 a gallon. So five gallons of wine cost me $8."

Wilhelm recommends starting with real grapes for anyone interested in winemaking. However, when using a concentrate, Wilhelm recommends diluting it to the point where extra sugar isn't needed. "Instead of getting five gallons, you may only get four," he said. "But it'll be a better tasting wine than if you added sugar to it. You get more of the flavor. You have more of the fruit sugar in it. It makes it a more flavorful wine."

Wilhelm rents a machine that makes fruit pulp out of the grapes. "Of course," added Mrs. Wilhelm, "you can always stomp it."

"There are some things like dandelions," said Wilhelm, "that don't have any sugar. Once you pour on the boiling water you have to add sugar — about 2 to 2½ pounds. You have to bring the sugar up so that you can get about 12 percent alcohol. You shoot for 12 percent alcohol because if you go any higher, the fermentation is going to stop. If you want a sweet wine, you add extra sugar."

Instructions that come with the hydrometer tell the winemaker how much sugar to add to get a certain percentage of alcohol in the finished wine. "It's simple," said Wilhelm.

Economy isn't the reason Wilhelm pursues his hobby. "There are plenty of vineyards around now where you can go out and buy grapes," said Wilhelm. He found one where the grapes were 25 cents a pound. "You go in there and buy a bushel and a half and you make your wine. It cost me $20 but we ended up with a pretty good wine."

Wilhelm's dream is to start a small vineyard. "That's what I'd like to do: Get a couple of acres and put some grapes in. It takes three to five years for them to get established and start producing. It takes a couple of years for the wine to age. So it might be 10 years down the road before you get a product."

But, says his wife as she takes a sip from her glass, "It gets to the point that you can't wait that long." □

IN A BIND

Story by Sp5 Ken Clauson
Illustrations by Anne Genders



ANY soldier could be approached. They can be found on street corners, in bars and in restaurants. They are found on U.S. military installations — in the snack bars, clubs and even offices. They are hostile intelligence service, or HOIS, agents.

They want information, don't care how they get it and will prey on anyone they think is susceptible to their wiles. Masters of blackmail and expert psychologists, they will use sex, drugs and money to get what they want.

Military intelligence personnel estimate there are at least 3,000 HOIS agents operating in Germany alone and that there are thousands more throughout the rest of Europe and in the United States.

According to Special Agent Randolph Cochren, 527th Military Intelligence Battalion, Heidelberg, West Germany, "about 20 percent of all soldiers stationed in Europe will be approached by an HOIS agent at some time during their tour.

"Usually the initial approach is a feeling-out to see how freely the soldier gives information," he said. "The initial contacts take many forms and usually occur in places where soldiers frequently meet local residents."

The agents will be very friendly and seem quite interested in the soldier. The agents commonly offer to pay the bill for drinks and meals, even at the first meeting. Cochren said they will usually not ask a lot of personal questions or press the soldier for technical information about his job during the first meeting, but will be very interested in the soldier and in what he does.

"The HOIS agent will frequently ask the soldier to bring him books or newspapers from the bookstore on the pretense of wanting to improve his English," Cochren said. "The agent will insist on paying for the materials, often far more than they are worth. This helps establish a pattern. The soldier becomes used to bringing things to the agent."

The pattern leads to the soldier being asked for unclassified but obviously military-related things such as training or field manuals, unit rosters and training schedules. Ploys used to obtain these items may involve someone posing as a student of military history, or a woman pretending to have a boyfriend in another company. She will ask for a training schedule so she will know when the soldier is in the field or working.

The soldier will be paid for these items and usually asked to sign a receipt. The receipt merely says "for services rendered" and is to be used as a "tax write-off" by the agent.

During the establishment of the relationship, the agent will give the soldier money or frequently pay for drinks and meals while trying to become a friend. Single soldiers, often prey for agents of the opposite sex, may find themselves surprisingly in love.

This leads to the point at which the soldier is pressured for classified or sensitive information. If the soldier balks, the agent then applies pressure. The receipts are presented as evidence of the soldier's complicity with spies. He is told the receipts and photos of him with known agents will be sent to his commander and he will surely be jailed. However, if he continues to cooperate, he will continue to be paid and, if careful, he will not be caught.

People involved in adulterous or homosexual relationships are often confronted with photos of themselves in compromising situations. They are told the photos will be sent to their spouse or commander if they refuse to cooperate.

Cochren emphasized that if you think you have been approached by a

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HOIS agent you should contact your local military intelligence unit.

The following are fictional scenarios based on information provided by members of the 527th MI Bn., headquartered in Heidelberg. Although they might seem to be the material of cheap detective novels, intelligence experts say that such scenarios are quite commonplace worldwide.

* * * *

John rarely went to nightclubs and bars, but he made an exception for a PCS party at a local disco for a co-worker.

The group at the next table got up to dance, leaving a young woman sitting alone next to John. She asked him for matches. He thought she was rather attractive. He gave her a light and she smiled gratefully.

Later, he was left alone while his friends danced. The woman again asked him for a light and this time struck up a conversation. She introduced herself as Anita. They discussed music and discovered they shared an interest in jazz. She mentioned a concert at a small local club the following weekend and said she would be there.

John went and was pleased to see Anita there. She seemed genuinely happy to see him also. They got along surprisingly well as he was usually shy around women. But she was somehow different and didn't make him nervous at all. That date led to another and they were soon seeing each other quite often. John found himself swiftly falling in love.

They talked about America. She wanted to go there and he wanted to take her. They talked of marriage. Eventually, she said yes. They were in love, and home for John became Anita's apartment.

When he came home one evening, he could see she had been crying and was still upset. It was her parents, she said. He knew they lived in East Germany. She had told him about them shortly after they met.

Anita showed him a letter she had received from her mother that morning. The letter said that her parents were being harassed because of their attempts to emigrate. They would be left alone if Anita provided information from the West. They must first prove their sincerity and value by obtaining some U.S. military material from Anita.

If they cooperated, they would eventually be allowed to emigrate. If they failed to gain Anita's cooperation, however, life would be miserable.

John was shocked and angry, but was also very much in love and felt naturally concerned about Anita's parents.

The next day, Anita said she had been called by a man who said he could help her. He said she must get John to bring home a field manual. It would be sent to her parents and help them get released to the West. It was merely proof of their sincerity, the man explained.

At first John did not want to do it. He was not a traitor or a spy and cooperating with these people was unthinkable. On the other hand, he knew that most FMs are not classified.

Anita pleaded with him. He gave in.

He brought one home the next day. Anita thanked him profusely. John insisted it would be the only time he would do this. Anita left with the FM and returned a few hours later. She had $100 in local currency and a receipt that read "for services rendered." She said John must sign it. He balked. He didn't want the money, although he did need it, and did not want to sign anything. Eventually, Anita persuaded him to sign it and take the money. Just this once, she said.

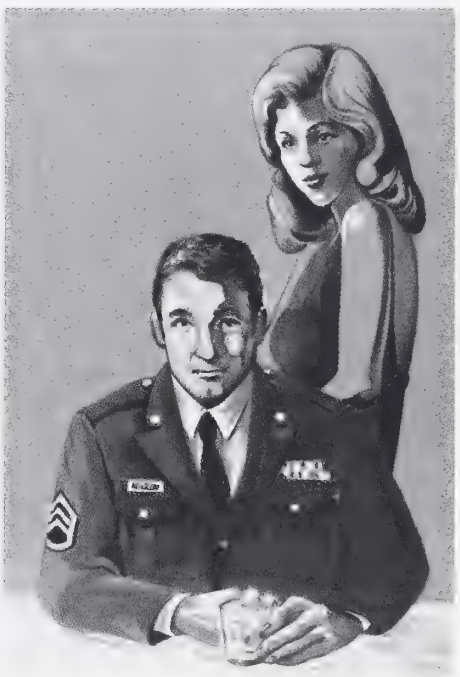
A week passed. Anita said the FM had been lost; John must get another. He refused, but she pleaded with him. He couldn't refuse her anything, and again brought one home and signed a receipt.

A pattern was established. Each time, she said it was sure to be the last, her parents would be released soon. John didn't like what he was doing, but he felt that it was not too bad since he had not given her anything that was classified.

Eventually she did ask him for materials that he knew were classified. He refused. This was too much, he felt.

Anita then explained how it was too late to quit. She showed him photos of him giving her the other materials and of her giving him money at the same time.

She explained that if he did not continue to cooperate, copies of the photos would be sent to his commander. She would also be turned in to the authorities and would definitely be jailed or deported. His choices, she said, were to lose her and go to prison or to continue to cooperate, carefully,

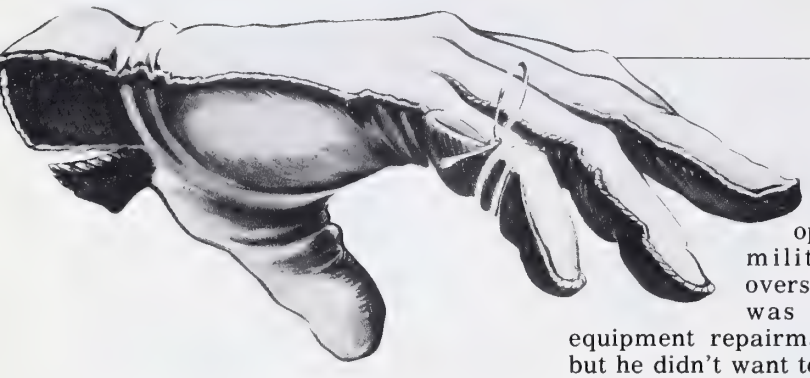


and keep her. In little over a year they would be in the states and it would be over anyway.

Unfortunately for John, love won out. He was arrested a few weeks later while leaving the post with classified documents in his possession. Anita had played this game before. She was transferred to another part of Germany to play again. John went to Fort Leavenworth for the long course.

* * * *

Jim drained his glass and set it on the bar. He counted his change and determined that he had enough for one more beer. As he waited for the bartender, he gazed wistfully at the large steins the people at the next table



were drinking. He really liked German beer and wished he could afford some more.

When the bartender brought his beer, the man sitting next to him raised his glass in a toast and nodded to Jim. Jim returned the toast and the man started talking to him. He introduced himself as Mark. He was casually dressed and seemed a few years older than Jim.

When their glasses were empty, Mark asked Jim if he would like another beer. Jim confessed to being broke and said he had to leave. Mark insisted on buying, however, saying he had just gotten a bonus from his job that day and was happy to have someone to celebrate with.

Mark bought several more rounds that night. They talked of sports and women, comparing the various attributes of Germany and America in both areas. Their talk drifted to work.

Mark said he worked for an American insurance company that was considering expanding their operations to U.S. military members overseas. Jim said he was an electronics equipment repairman in the Army, but he didn't want to talk about work as it had been a long day for him.

Jim glanced at his watch and said he had to go; his wife and children would be home soon from the movies. He thanked Mark for the beers and promised to reciprocate should they meet again the next week.

The next time Jim went to the bar he saw Mark sitting alone in a corner. Mark greeted him warmly and ordered two beers. They again talked of sports and women and their conversations drifted to families. Jim admitted it was rough at times to support a family and pay the bills on an E-4's pay. Mark said he could help out.

For every soldier that Jim provided with a name, rank and telephone number, the company would pay him $1. If the prospective client took out a policy with the company, Jim would receive an additional $4. That seemed like a fair enough deal to him.

Mark gave him an address in the states to send the names to. He explained that he was not handling individual policies, and besides, he wanted to help Jim out.

Jim sent 50 names the next week and received his first check two weeks later. After a couple of months, Jim had sent in the names of over half of his unit. It was rather easy — he just took them off the duty roster.

One night, Mark said the company could no longer pay for individual names, but would give him $250 for a copy of the company Alpha roster. Jim knew it was not classified and agreed to get one and give it to Mark the following Saturday. He had charge of quarters the following Thursday and figured he could easily get a roster from the orderly room.

Saturday afternoon, Mark gave Jim the money for the roster he had brought and had him sign a receipt for services rendered.

Monday evening, Mark called Jim at home. He said he had another business proposition for him. They arranged to meet at a local restaurant later that evening.

This time, Mark was rather blunt. He asked him for some classified circuit diagrams. Jim was indignant. Mark's request was ridiculous. Jim considered himself a patriotic citizen and what he was being asked to do was tantamount to treason.

Mark then shocked Jim when he identified himself as a foreign espionage officer. He described the penalties Jim faced for already having provided official government information to him. The canceled checks, signed receipt and photos of them together were proof of Jim's complicity.

He gave Jim five days to deliver, or the evidence would be sent to Jim's commander.

Fortunately for Jim, he contacted the local military intelligence office. Frightened as he was, his sense of propriety overcame his fear of prosecution.

When he met Mark again a few days later, he had the diagrams and turned them over to Mark. Mark took them and walked out the door of the restaurant to be greeted by several U.S. counterintelligence and local law enforcement officers. □



SPORTS STOP

Compiled by MSgt. Norman J. Oliver



MSgt. Bob Wickley, USAF

Army Enters Italian Snow Meet

CORTINA D'AMPEZZO, Italy — Members of the 4th Battalion (Airborne), 325th Infantry Regiment, (above) trudge along a 25-kilometer track during the annual triathlon of Italy's Alpine Corps.

The triathlon, called the CaSTA (Campionati Sciistici Truppe Alpine), consists of a 25-kilometer team patrol, an individual competition in cross-country and downhill skiing, and a 30-kilometer relay race.

In the patrol competition, teams must ski together and at intervals, stop, hit the snow on their bellies, fire at targets 60 meters away and then race on to the next stop. Italian army teams must compete in all three events while visiting nations need to take on only two.

At least three members of a team must have less than three years of military service. "I put my team through some tough training and conditioning," said Coach Capt. Gary Woffort. "I think overall we were in better physical condition than the Europeans, but we didn't have their years of experience and technical know-how." Other team members included Sp4s Kreg Ensey and Jose Duran and PFC Kevin Shutler. — *Navy Senior Chief Sonny Auld and Army Sp5 Mike Ward*

Racquetballers Bow to Airmen

FORT JACKSON, S.C. — The Army bowed to the Air Force and the Navy in the interservice racquetball championship. The Air Force garnered 66 points to outpace Navy, 49; Army, 41; and Marine Corps, 12.

The top Army finishes were second places in five of the six events. Second-place spots went to these soldiers:

Sgt. Glen Vanderpool, Fort Bragg, N.C., men's open singles; Sp4 Jacqueline Yzaguirre, Europe, women's singles; SSgt. Ellis Walthour, Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., and Sp4 George Fonseca, Fort Stewart, Ga., men's open doubles; SFC Lewis Washington and SSgt. Richard Stevenson, Europe, men's senior doubles; and Yzaguirre and Sgt. Belinda Rhodes, Fort Dix, N.J., women's doubles.

Other members of the Army team: Maj. George Sumers and CWO 3 Robert Gordon, Europe; and CWO 3 Craig Urban, Cameron Station, Va. — *Carol Wright*

Lee Trio Earns Scholarships

FORT LEE, Va. — Three basketball players from last season's post team have won college basketball scholarships. Sp5 Gary Dixon and Sp4 Tony King have signed letters of intent to attend Virginia State University. Sgt. Ronnie Highsmith has signed a similar agreement to play with national champions Georgetown University.

In addition to signing the letter of intent to play college-level basketball, the players must meet admissions requirements for the universities, apply for an exception to policy from the Army for an early release from active duty and agree to enroll in the ROTC program. Highsmith has met admissions requirements and received his exception to policy. — *Sp4 Philip H. Jones*

Keglers Finish Second

FORT HUACHUCA, Ariz. — The Army men's and women's bowling teams each finished second in interservice competition. In the men's division, Air Force took the crown with Navy and Marine Corps finishing third and fourth. Navy women took first in their division with Air Force and Marines in third and fourth places.

Three soldiers were named to the interservice teams which competed in the national championships in Reno, Nev.

MSgt. William A. Taylor, Fort Huachuca, was picked for the men's team. Sp6 Sally A. McCafferty, Fort Sill, Okla., and Sp4 Veronica A. Shindlecker, Europe, made the women's team.

Other members of the Army men's team were Sgt. Maj. Calvin Banks, Europe; SSgt. Anthony L. Szeluga, Fort Carson, Colo.; SSgt. David A. Paquin, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; SSgt. Stephen A. Smith, Fort Ord, Calif., and Sp5 Lance M. Lonsdale, Fort Myer, Va.

Other soldiers on the women's team were Sgt. Esther M. Navarro and Capt. Siegline Scholle, Europe; Sp4 Laura B. Johnson, Fort Meade, Md.; and SFC Eileen M. Sullivan, Fort McPherson, Ga. — *Billy Dove*

OLYMPIAN TURNED COACH

Story and Photo by Steve Moore

WINNING an Olympic medal requires tough training and intense dedication. Coping with winning that medal requires tough decisions.

SSgt. Charles Mooney was an Army boxer and silver medalist at the 1976 Olympics in Montreal. For him, the medal proved to be a learning experience as well as a dream come true.

Mooney had wanted to be a boxer so badly he used to tell his Army buddies that he fought for the Golden Gloves. "It was just a little white lie," he said, "but the drill sergeant said he wanted a boxer for the squad leader. Before long, I was telling all my friends, 'Yeah, I boxed for the Golden Gloves.' "

So at the end of basic training, Mooney had built quite a reputation for a boxer who had never been in the ring before. After basic, he was sent to Fort Riley, Kan., where he finally stepped into the ring and lived up to his reputation by winning his first bout. That bout would be the first of a string of victories that quickly led to his silver medal.

The stage was set in Montreal. Nadia Comaneci was wowing the world with perfect 10s and Bruce Jenner was paving his way to a TV career by winning the decathlon. However, no athlete or team of athletes that year had as much personality as the U.S. boxing team, which won a record seven medals — five gold, one silver and one bronze — and stunned the favored Cuban and Eastern Bloc teams.

Besides Mooney, the team consisted of "Sugar Ray" Leonard, "Little Leo" Rudolf the flyweight, Howard "John John" Davis and, of course, the first Olympic boxing brothers, Leon and Michael Spinks. Those who followed the boxers will remember how the American team members bowed to the crowd at each side of the ring following their bouts. Mooney, the solid, wiry 119-pound bantamweight, gave his bow a military twist by saluting the judges and the audience.

Several members of that team, most notably Leonard and the Spinks brothers, went on to become professional boxers. Today, Mooney, at age 33 and 147 pounds, is a recreation specialist and also coaches Army boxing as an assistant for the Fort Bragg team. Reflecting on his Olympic memories, Mooney explained why he didn't turn pro.

"Michael (Spinks) kept calling me and calling me. 'Come on, Mooney. Come with us,' he would say. But I never joined them in Philadelphia," he said. Mooney was stationed at Fort Bragg, N.C., at the time and returned immediately to duty after the Olympics were over.

"I was in the wrong place at the wrong time. Fort Bragg had no professional coaches, and therefore no one was here to approach me," he explained. "At that time, smaller weight classes didn't bring in a lot of money. What it came down to was that the Army gave me security, and I didn't want to take the risk of losing it. I was responsible for a house mortgage, and I had a wife and two kids. If I had taken the risk and gone down financially, I would have brought my family down with me."

Other than family considerations, Mooney found that being a prize fighter was not exactly the dream world he had thought it would be. Along with the prestige and pride in victory, he encountered jealousy and criticism "from people just looking for something bad to say," Mooney said. "They say it's lonely at the top. Well, let me tell you: It's not only lonely, it can be cruel."

Although his boxing career in the ring was brief — 56 wins and four losses in a little more than two years — his dreams and aspirations of becoming a recognized boxer began during his youth in Washington, D.C. He was raised around Trinidad Avenue, "a pretty rough neighborhood right in the heart of D.C.," Mooney described it. "I was pretty mean and a little shy."

At that time Mooney called himself a Saturday night boxer, watching the fights instead of going to parties with his friends. His mother bought him a pair of boxing gloves when she



STEVE MOORE is a public affairs intern assigned to XVIII Airborne Corps Public Affairs Office, Fort Bragg, N.C.

saw his interest. He would practice the moves and punches in his basement, trying to imitate the fighters he saw on television.

He took his gloves to the local playgrounds to pick on people his own size. "I didn't have the body to play football or basketball, but I could fight in my own weight class."

At age 20, Mooney joined the Army as a radio operator but spent more time operating in the ring. With little experience, he won a Forces Command boxing tournament in 1974.

From that point, life started to speed up for the corporal, who was taller than most boxers in his weight class. His extra height gave him a longer reach than his opponents. With some good coaching and a lot of determination, Mooney became all-Army and interservice champion his first year in the ring. That same year he placed second in the National Amateur Boxing Tournament. Some heads began to turn.

"It was really scary and shocking to go that far with as little training and experience as I had had," he said.



The following year Mooney repeated as Forces Command, all-Army and interservice champion as well as national runner-up. He toured with other Army boxers in five Soviet cities, where he won each bout. A lot more heads were turning.

Then, Mooney won the Olympic trials. During the Olympic training camp, he defeated Bernard Taylor, the man who had stopped Mooney in three previous bouts, two of which were national finals. With that victory, Mooney was chosen to represent the United States at the Olympics less than two years after that first Forces Command tournament.

During the Olympic training camp, Mooney received a surprise visit from Lt. Gen. Hank Emerson, the Fort Bragg commander at the time. He said Emerson flew in by helicopter, walked right into the ring where Mooney was sparring and promoted him to sergeant. Mooney called that his "ring grade promotion."

Mooney had roomed with Ray Leonard during training and with Leon Spinks in Montreal. "The whole team was really tight," he reminisced. Mooney was the oldest at 25.

Before the games began, Jesse Owens, the legendary track star of the 1936 Olympics, assembled the boxing team and gave them a pep talk. During that talk, Owens mentioned that someone threw a bag containing $5,000 into his car during his victory parade.

After winning the first six fights, Mooney lost his final match to the North Korean.

"I walked back to the locker room alone. Tears were running from my eyes. I was all sweaty and bleeding. I looked into the mirror, and it was not a pretty sight," he remembered.

Mooney recalled that Emerson followed him into the locker room. Mooney said to him, "Sir, I let you down."

The general replied, "Son, I'm proud of you. You didn't let me down."

Mooney described the intense moment he returned to receive his Olympic medal, a feeling that only a small class of athletes will ever know:

"Tears were coming from my eyes. I was angry at my performance. Knowing that my family, the general, Fort Bragg and the U.S.A. were all looking for me to do it — I felt I had let them all down. I had let the country down."

The crowd was chanting, "U-S-A, U-S-A," apparently because they felt the decision was questionable. Feeling somewhat disoriented from the excitement, and having 18 stitches above his eye and difficulty breathing because of a cold he had caught, Mooney saluted the wrong flag.

"I had planned on saluting our flag, but they had the (North Korean) national anthem going. I told the Korean guy in Korean that it had been a good fight, and he just gave me a snobbish look. I could have whipped him right then.

"It took me a long time to get over not winning the gold." Shortly after the boxing ended, Mooney left the politics of the games ("I tried not to think about it, but politics influenced almost everything.") to come home to his family at Fort Bragg and slow down his life to a normal pace.

Fort Bragg held "Mooney Day" upon his arrival. "They paraded us all over post and I kept looking for a bag with $5,000 in it," he joked. "The only thing tossed my way was a pass at my wife, and they had to hold me in the car to keep me from killing that guy."

Mooney said he and the other members of the team still keep in contact with one another by writing, calling and visiting. Ray Leonard's wife is the godmother of his daughter. Mooney represents boxers in their grievances to the U.S. Amateur Boxing Federation, where he serves on the board of directors today. He says his goal is to become an Olympic coach and then to coach a professional boxer.

"I feel if it had been meant for me to become a professional boxer, I would have," he said.

Considering the ups and the downs of his boxing career, would he do it all again given the chance?

"I would do everything again if I had the chance, but maybe at a different class. The joy I've learned from it is knowing my family and friends appreciate me for who I am, and not because I'm a silver medalist." □

PUBLIC ENEMY NO. 1

Tony Sims

Harry Dorsey



THIS guy really knows what bugs you.

Spending 40 hours a week with hundreds of crawling cockroaches would raise the hairs on the back of many people's necks. But Capt. Brian Thoreson does not seem to mind a bit.

Thoreson is the chief of environmental health at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center Preventive Medicine Activity, Washington, D.C. A seven-floor roach hotel in his office houses more than 500 cockroaches. With the aid of his critters, Thoreson studies the effectiveness of pesticides and other control methods.

"A survey was being conducted to determine the susceptibility of cockroaches to different pesticides," Thoreson said. "I set out traps to get cockroaches. After the study, I just kept the rest and they grew from there. Now, they're a conversation piece." He raises three types of cockroaches: the American, German and Madagascar. More on these later, but first, a few unsavory facts:

There are more than 55,000 known species of cockroaches.

Their antennae can detect moisture and guide them to safety even if their eyes are painted over. Sensory hairs alert the cockroach to danger, sending a message to its brain that says, "Run!" in .054 of a second — faster than a human eye can blink. Sensors in the knee joints enable the cockroach to detect a footstep. Humans trying to stomp one create a draft that sends impulses directly to the scurrying legs.

Lacking food, a cockroach will eat glue, paper, soap or another cockroach. It can live off body storage for three months and go a month without water. It can survive freezing for 48 hours. If a nuclear war erupts, the roach's thick body wall will tolerate many times more radiation than man.

The cockroach's Achilles heel is the waterproof veneer of oils and wax that covers its body wall. Eliminate this coating and the cockroach dehydrates and dies. German cockroaches are the kitchen patrollers, Thoreson noted. A leaky faucet and a bowl of dog food will satisfy their needs. "They prefer close quarters, darkness and warmth."

The larger American cockroach prefers basement areas, he continued. They also hang out at restaurants, supermarkets and bakeries.

According to Thoreson, cockroaches are a potential health menace because they can carry human diseases and deposit germs on food, countertops and eating utensils.

Because of this health hazard, the elimination or — at the very least — the control of the cockroach population is of paramount concern. "I periodically test mine for pesticide susceptibility. They are extremely adaptive and can develop a resistance to poisoning in two or three generations, which is about six months," Thoreson said. When they develop a tolerance, pesticides must be switched.

The solution to a household cockroach problem is three-fold, he asserted: good sanitation, proper building design and chemicals.

"No kitchen can remain entirely clean, but homeowners should practice good sanitation habits as much as possible," he added. "That is the main key to controlling cockroaches."

For chemical applications, Thoreson recommends professional help. "Pesticides sold in the stores have little long-term effect. Only certified pest controllers have the pesticides necessary for major control. Powdered chemicals such as boric acid penetrate the cockroaches' coating and have proved effective against them, but they have to be placed out of the reach of children and pets."

The electronic devices that claim to rid houses of cockroaches and other pests are somewhat less effective than advertised, he noted. "They may repel cockroaches for a short period of time, but the pests quickly adapt and return in even larger numbers," he said.

Thoreson's prizes are from Madagascar, and they're a disturbing sight. The male is a solid three inches of bulk. "I have about 10, with more on the way. Two or three are pregnant," Thoreson said, while petting one.

In a country where cockroaches are humans' No. 1 enemy, (and humans, incidentally, are the cockroach's worst enemy), not too many folks can find something good to say about the pests. Thoreson tried.

"They can be fun to watch, and you get a good understanding of how to control them. The more you learn about their life cycle and how they live, the more you know how to control them." But if a cockroach breaks confinement and hits the floor running, does Thoreson painstakingly track it down and gently replace it in its controlled environment?

"I step on it," he said.

Such is the life of a cockroach. □

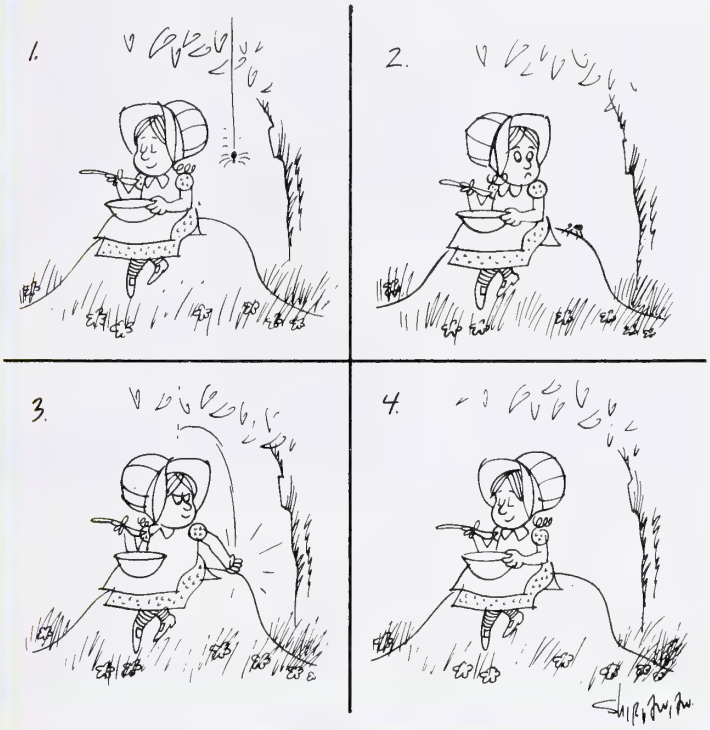
TONY SIMS is a public affairs specialist at Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Compiled by Steve Hara



"Well, I certainly don't like the looks of that!"

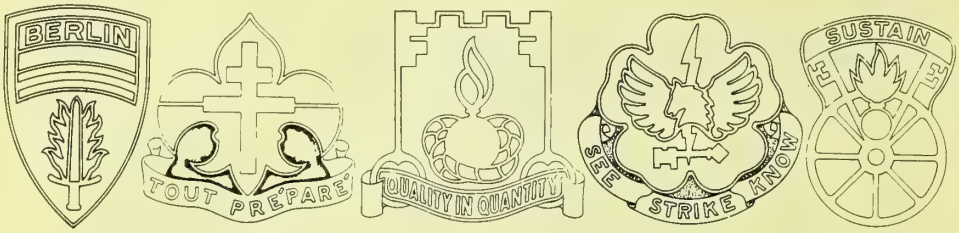




"And the time he won a trip to Hawaii for two — he went twice."

WHAT'S NEW

Compiled by SFC Michael Brown



Unit Crests Designed

THE Institute of Heraldry, Cameron Station, Va., has designed distinctive unit insignia, commonly called unit crests, for five units. The crests, from left, are for the U.S. Army, Berlin; Second U.S. Army, Fort Gillem, Ga.; 226th Support Group, Mobile, Ala.; 207th Military Intelligence Group, Ludwigsburg, West Germany; and the 329th Support Group, Virginia Beach, Va.

Waiver Rule Change

FEDERAL employees who declined government life insurance and then changed their minds might be able to get coverage under a recent change in program regulations. This change affects only those employees who decline coverage and then are separated from the civil service for at least 180 days.

Under the new regulation, the waiver of insurance is canceled after a 180-day break in service and employees are again eligible to elect coverage under FEGLI. Previously, this waiver of insurance would have remained in effect until a general open season was announced by the Office of Personnel Management.

Resident OBC

RESERVE Component officers must now attend a resident officer basic course to qualify for promotion to first lieutenant. They can no longer just complete Army correspondence courses.

The new policy went into effect in April. The change affects all newly commissioned RC officers except those who serve as lawyers, chaplains, or in medical fields.

Also, all such Reserve Component lieutenants appointed prior to April who are not specialty-qualified must attend a resident OBC to qualify for promotion to captain.

Officers must have hands-on weapons training and the tactical field experience gained through resident instruction to qualify in the assigned specialty and to be competent to lead soldiers, according to a message to the field.

Initially, officials say, those commissioned from ROTC will continue to attend a full resident basic course upon graduation from college or may volunteer to attend the course upon appointment.

Beginning in 1986, those commissioned with more than one year remaining until graduation will be scheduled to attend a resident course when they are appointed.

RA Board Delayed

WARRANT officers who want a Regular Army appointment can still apply. The selection board has been delayed until Nov. 27, 1984.

The RA Program allows warrant officers the chance to stay beyond 20 years of active federal service and to serve a 30-year career. No active duty service obligation is imposed by accepting an RA appointment. Selected officers are still eligible for voluntary retirement after 20 years.

Those interested should review eligibility requirements in Army Regulation 601-100. Applications must arrive at MILPERCEN by Sept. 30. Medical and legal warrant officers should contact their individual management branches for specific dates.

USAir Offers Discount

MILITARY family members can now fly alone on USAir at 50 percent off normal coach fares. USAir lifted its restriction in May which permitted the discount only if military sponsors accompanied family members.

Family members with military dependent identification cards are eligible for the discounts, which are available for round-trip travel on all USAir flights. For children under age 10, a birth certificate or facsimile is required. Children under age 2 travel free.

The new USAir program has no minimum stay requirements, and tickets may be purchased up to flight check-in time, although early reservations are advised when possible.

Additional information is available from local scheduled airline traffic offices and USAir ticket offices.

Health Physics MOS

QUALIFIED soldiers in any military job may now apply for training to become a health physics specialist, according to Army medical personnel officials.

Health physics specialists, MOS 91X, monitor the operations dealing with, and conduct close surveillance of, radiation and radioactive material used in medical procedures. The 45-week course provides the training necessary to assist in a medical treatment facility's radiation protection program.

For more information and application procedures, contact your local military personnel office.

IRR Time Increases

SOLDIERS who enlisted after June 1, 1984, incur an eight-year military obligation. This marks a two-year increase that officials say will ultimately strengthen the Individual Ready Reserve.

The new policy increases the time soldiers remain "on call" with the IRR after they leave active duty or reserve units. This means that soldiers who enlist for three years and get out will remain in the IRR for five years. Under the six-year obligation they would have been in the IRR for only three years.

Officials note the new obligation is not retroactive and does not lengthen the IRR time for any current service members.

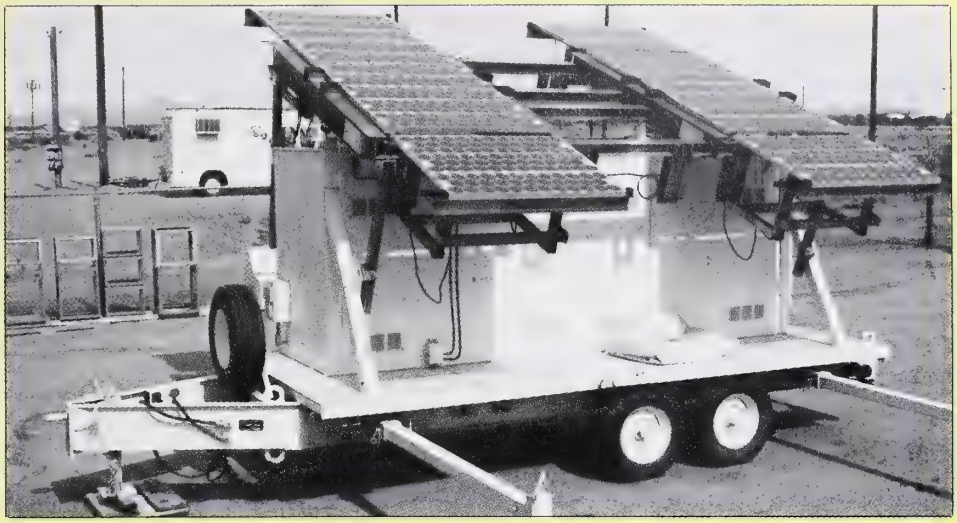
(More What's New on pages 1,2)

Sun Powers Trailer

A SOLAR-POWERED trailer could provide the answer to producing electricity in isolated areas. The portable trailer, being tested at Yuma Proving Ground, Ariz., requires minimal maintenance, has no moving parts and needs only water for its six 3-foot by 4-foot batteries.

The trailer uses silicon photovoltaic panels, each imbedded with cells, to capture the direct sunlight. As the rays pass through the honeycombed cells, they are converted into direct current and stored in the batteries. The charge is then fed into a transformer which changes the full storage of 108 volts of direct current into 117 of alternating current. The 117 volts can keep 1,500 100-watt bulbs burning.

As long as there is sun, the trailer can produce 100 percent capacity. After sundown, it can still produce 80 percent capacity four hours later, according to test officials.



Height/Weight Entries

RECENT regulation changes affect the height/weight entries on both officer and enlisted evaluation reports. Raters must address the basis for a "yes" entry when a soldier's weight exceeds the screening table for his or her height and age group but they meet the body fat standards. This should be done in the comments section of the reports.

A Department of the Army message sent out in April had established this requirement. The regulation changes formalize this new requirement. The changes went into effect July 1 and review of evaluation reports for compliance with this change began the first of this month.

Don't Forget to Vote

PLAN on voting in the general elections this November? If you are, and will cast your vote using the absentee ballot, you need to send your application soon to make sure you will get your ballot in time.

Detailed information on absentee voting can be found in the 1984-85 Voting Assistance Guide. This state-by-state absentee voting manual contains information such as registration requirements, where to send your Federal Post Card Application, and when it must be received by state election officials.

Unit or installation voting assistance officers should have copies of the voting guide. It is available through the normal military publications supply channels.

If there is any difficulty obtaining voting assistance materials at the local level, contact the Director, Federal Voting Assistance Program, Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20301. Telephone inquiries may be made by calling commercial (202) 694-4928/4960 or or AUTOVON 224-4928/4960.

AAFES Fast Food

THE Army and Air Force Exchange Service will test Burger King outlets at selected posts worldwide. The first facility is scheduled to open at Ansbach, West Germany, late this summer or early fall.

Other sites in Germany to follow include Frankfurt, Mannheim, Aschaffenberg and Neu Ulm. In addition, during the first year, outlets will open at Fort Benning, Ga., Fort Bragg, N.C., Fort Stewart, Ga., Fort Ord, Calif., Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., Fort Gordon, Ga., Fort Polk, La., Camp Casey, South Korea, and Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

The test will help AAFES determine sales and earning potential from a product with brand-name recognition by customers. Also to be measured is the impact on existing AAFES food facilities, dining halls and other post feeding activities. Nutritional aspects will be monitored by the Army Surgeon General as part of the test.

Generics Save Money

COMMISSARY patrons seeking ways to cut their food bills could buy generic goods and save 12 to 33 percent when compared to similar national brands, according to Troop Support Agency officials. Generics are no-frill products with white or yellow labels with bold, black lettering that describes the contents.

The most prominent generic goods include baking needs, breakfast foods, beverages and juices, canned fruits and vegetables, paper products and cigarettes. Many commissaries stock generics in Special Buy sections near the start of the shopping pattern.

Although these products do not always offer the consistent quality of brand name items, generics are essentially equivalent in terms of nutrition.

Charge Plans

SOLDIERS in Munich and Augsburg, West Germany, and Fort Clayton, Panama, now only need one deferred-payment account to buy uniforms or consumer goods at their exchanges. It's a test; these items are normally charged in separate plans.

It Was a Life-or-Death Situation

MAJ. Douglas R. Milne of the 2nd Armored Cavalry Regiment in Amberg, West Germany, received the Soldier's Medal recently for his part in disarming a soldier apparently bent on committing suicide with two hand grenades in June 1983. Milne talked to the man for four hours and persuaded him to surrender.

Top Civilian Performers Honored

WILLIAM J. Dittmar of the Army Civilian Personnel Center Field Office in San Francisco is the winner of the 1983 William H. Kushnick Award for excellence in the civilian personnel field. . . . **Eleanor Herink** of Walter Reed Army Medical Center is one of this year's recipients of the District of Columbia Hospital Service Award, given for outstanding job performance. . . . **Dr. Vincent Geraldi** and **Patrick Busch** of Fort Monmouth, N.J., have received the Commander's Award for Civilian Service. The two were cited for professionalism and leadership in civilian personnel activities. . . . **Betty Shropshire** of Martin Army Hospital, Fort Benning, Ga., is the Army's CHAMPUS health benefits advisor of the year for 1983. . . . **Dottie Harris** of Tripler Army Medical Center is Hawaii's first recipient of the Schering Award of Excellence in occupational health nursing.

Fort Stewart Family Members Honored for Community Work

HELEN Bevins of Fort Stewart, Ga., was named the post Volunteer of the Year for her 1,368 hours of community service. . . . **Joyce Daniel** was the winner of the 24th Division Commanding General's Volunteer of the Year Award. . . . Top volunteer at Hunter Army Airfield is **Jacqueline K. Brown**. . . . **Arline Thomas** received the Herman G. Felhoelter Award for religious leadership at Fort Stewart, only the second time a lay person has been so honored.

West, Midwest Stations Name Top Soldiers

SGT. Jo Ellen Barnes of the Electronic Proving Ground and **Sp4 Robert Sandell** of the 11th Signal Brigade are the respective NCO and Soldier of the Year at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. . . . **Plt. Sgt. Frederick Cole** is the Forces Command NCO of the Year at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo. . . . **SFC Ysidro V. Gutierrez** of the Academy of Health Sciences is NCO of the Year at the school and in Health Services Command, both at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. . . . Soldier of the Year at the academy is **Sgt. Nestor Thomas**. . . . Top FORSCOM soldier in Fifth U.S. Army at Sam Houston is **SFC Terry E. Wilson**, a member of the Army Readiness Group at Fort Sill, Okla.

More Outstanding Soldiers, from the South and East

SGT. Samuel A. McKinnon and **Sgt. Dennis J. Winfrey** are the Soldier and NCO of the Year, respectively, at Fort Polk, La. . . . **SSgt. Larry Dukes** is NCO of the Year at Fort Eustis, Va. . . . **SSgt. Paul A. Goodwin**, a photo interpreter stationed in Norfolk, Va., is the Atlantic Command Electronic Intelligence Center Enlisted Person of the Year for 1983, the honor being won recently in competition against other soldiers, airmen and sailors. . . . In the Metropolitan Washington, D.C., area, the Association of the U.S. Army recently honored the year's best NCOs and soldiers of local stations and commands: **SSgt. Franklin T. Jones** and **Sp4 Geoffrey S. Verdier**, Walter Reed Army Medical Center; **Sgt. Michael W. Dorsey** and **Sp4 Marcus K. Thompson**, the District of Columbia Army National Guard; **SSgt. Joseph R. Stuart** and **Sp4 John A. Blackwell**, Military District of Washington; **Sgt. Tami L. Gray** and **Sp4 Pamela J. Siddens**, Arlington Hall Station; and **Sgt. Elmo E. Taylor** and **Sp4 Carolyn A. Degrove**, Military Traffic Management Command.

You've Got to See It to Appreciate It, Part II

WINNERS of the third annual Best Ranger contest are **Sgts. Gregory W. Georgevitch** and **David D. Bazemore** of the 1st Battalion (Ranger), 75th Infantry, Fort Benning. As featured last year in *SOLDIERS*, the three-day contest pits Rangers and ranger-qualified members of Special Forces and airborne units in such outdoor skills as parachuting, running and land navigation.

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SSgt. Lawrence Porter knows tank gunnery and turret mechanics inside out. The stories on this master gunner and the program that made him an expert begin on page 6.



Helping Find College Cash

SOLDIERS

SEPTEMBER 1984



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This airborne soldier is jumping into the Armed Forces Recreation Center at Garmisch, West Germany. For more on the skiing and other recreational activities there, see page 42.

WHAT'S NEW

Compiled by SFC Michael Brown

(More What's New on pages 2, 54, 55)

Army Tests New Truck

A NEW cargo truck being tested by the Army will be able to haul a wide variety of cargo including both an artillery piece and its ammunition, fuel and cargo containers, or another truck and standard shelters.

The Palletized Load System truck (shown right) weighs 12 tons and can carry 15 tons. In addition, its trailer can transport 15 tons, for a combined total of 30 tons.

The PLS's flatrack, or truck body, is transferred to its trailer or the ground by a hydraulic arm, allowing it to be self-loading and unloading. A single person in the vehicle's cab can operate it. Also, when mired in mud up to their axles, PLS operators can download flatracks, use them to push the trucks free, then reload the flatrack.



Urine Test Letters

SOLDIERS who had positive urine tests between April 27, 1982, and Nov. 1, 1983, will be notified by letter of the results of the review of their tests, said officials from the Army's alcohol and drug policy office.

The Army is reviewing about 100,000 test results from that time period which were reported as positive. Letters to those affected began going out in June. All letters are expected to be mailed by the end of December.

The notification letter will include the necessary information to apply to the Army Board for Correction of Military Records to remedy possible errors or injustices. It will also contain a list of Army Trial Defense Service offices that can provide assistance.

Soldiers who think they had an invalid urine test may petition the board for correction of military records for relief before they get their official notification. These individuals can contact the nearest Trial Defense Service office for assistance.

NAF Reinstatement

ARMY family members employed by non-appropriated fund activities like clubs and bowling alleys will now find it easier to get employment at new duty stations.

A new policy permits the non-competitive reinstatement of Army NAF employees in all appointment categories to any NAF activity within six months of separation from the old duty station. The policy cancels the requirement that the affected employees confine their reinstatement desires to the same locality of their previous employment.

Persons so reinstated will have their employment record continue without a break in service, according to Army personnel officials. The time between separation and reinstatement will be considered as leave without pay.

The new policy applies to all NAF employees, but aims at benefiting mainly family members, who are most subject to frequent relocation.

Commissary Study

THE Army is studying shelf-stocking functions at 69 commissaries in the United States for possible conversion from in-house operation to commercial contract performance.

The studies, being conducted by the Troop Support Agency, follow the government policy of relying on private enterprise for products and services as much as possible, provided that effective and efficient accomplishment of department and agency programs continues. Army overseas operations will not be considered. Should contracting prove to be economical, displaced employees would receive help in finding new jobs.

TSA officials say studies at 24 commissaries are scheduled to be completed by the end of September 1985. Studies at the remaining 45 commissaries are scheduled to be completed by the end of September 1986.

Zip + 4 Now Official

NINE digit ZIP codes known as "ZIP + 4" became official Department of Defense policy on July 1.

According to military postal officials, the codes will be phased in gradually. Organizations with verified codes may use them now, but it will take about two years before the system is totally in place.

"ZIP + 4" is the current five-digit ZIP code followed by a hyphen and four more digits. The new code directs mail to a particular building or mailroom, increasing efficiency by requiring fewer mail sorters.

"With a discount of nine-tenths of a cent per piece of mail in effect," said Walter F. Bleiler Jr. of the Military Postal Service agency, "we can save $1,200 to $1,500 a month in the Pentagon alone."

Additional information on the program can be obtained from the office of the Adjutant General by calling AUTOVON 221-8796/9681 or commercial (202) 325-8796/9681.

WHAT'S NEW

Compiled by SFC Michael Brown

(More What's New on pages 1, 54, 55)



ADA on the Move

TWO prototype air defense systems were test-fired by soldiers of the 9th Infantry Division at Yakima Firing Center, Wash. The systems, Avenger (shown above) and Excalibur, were being evaluated by the Army Development and Employment Agency and the 9th Infantry Division.

The Avenger fires the Stinger heat-seeking missile, mounted on a High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle. A turret stabilization system provides shoot-on-the-move capability. The system can also be mounted on the ground and fired.

The Excalibur system is a high-speed, all-terrain carrier with a modified 20mm Vulcan cannon. During the testing, it successfully engaged radio-controlled aerial and ground targets while moving cross-country faster than current tracked vehicles. More tests on the Excalibur prototypes are scheduled.

Budget Lowers Rates

BUDGET Rent-A-Car Corp. lowered its unlimited mileage car rental rate to $24 a day for soldiers, Army civilians and Reserve Component members. This rate applies for both personal and official travel.

To obtain the new rates, vehicles must be returned to the renting location. Travel orders or Department of Defense identification cards are proof of eligibility. Also, travel orders will be accepted in lieu of a cash deposit for official travel.

Travelers should request the DOD rate when making travel arrangements.

Belvoir Hotlines Set

TWO hotlines set up by the Army's Belvoir Research and Development Center are helping soldiers with their questions about camouflage, and fuels and lubricants.

Both hotlines operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week. During working hours someone from the lab will assist the caller. After hours, an automatic answering machine will record the caller's message for action the next working day.

Soldiers with questions about camouflage can call AUTOVON 354-2654 or commercial (703) 664-2654. Fuels and lubricants questions can be answered by calling AUTOVON 354-3576/4594 or commercial (703) 664-3576/4594.

Officers' Microfiche

OFFICERS are being encouraged to obtain a copy of the service microfiche from their personnel file and review it during their annual records audit and during pre-retirement counseling sessions.

MILPERCEN officials say an incomplete fiche can affect financial entitlements and future benefits from retirement, Veterans Administration, Social Security and local governments. Missing documents can also delay personnel actions, they said.

There are 10 important documents to look for: Discharge certificate, DD Form 214; record of enlistment, DD Form 4; record of induction, DD Form 47, annual or terminal statement of retirement points, DA Form 1383 or AGUZ Form 115; retirement credit records, NG Service Form 23; active duty orders; medical/dental school transcripts; medical school internship statements; oath of office, DA Form 71 and NG Form 337; and all statements of service from the Air Force, Navy, Marines or U.S. Coast Guard.

Officers can send requests for their service fiche to: Commander, MILPERCEN, ATTN: DAPC-MSR-S, 200 Stovall St., Alexandria, Va. 22332-0400.

Review Unit Stopped

THE Officer Records Review Unit at MILPERCEN has discontinued operations. The unit was eliminated because, with microfiche records, officers are no longer required to visit MILPERCEN to review their Official Military Personnel File, according to personnel officials.

Officers may still hand-carry documents to the Records Service Section at MILPERCEN, Room 5S43, Hoffman Building II. Due to limited personnel, however, the staff will not be able to provide detailed record counseling.

Documents can also be mailed to the section. The address is Commander, MILPERCEN, ATTN: DAPC-MSR-S, 200 Stovall St., Alexandria, Va. 22332-0400. Officers can also receive a copy or their official file and Officer Record Breif by writing to the same address.

Tuition Restored

THE tuition assistance program changes announced in July's What's New have been canceled. A restoration of budget funds allows the program to remain as is.

SOLDIERS

SEPTEMBER 1984, VOLUME 39, NO. 9

U. OF F. LIBRARY

FEATURES

Helping Find College Cash 6

College today is so expensive that even parents who thought they were well off are looking for help. So you have to look hard and early for your share of the financial aid pie.

Whatever It Takes 9

That's what the 21st Support Command will do to get its critical mission done in West Germany.

The Old Guard 12

This infantry unit is best known for its ceremonial duties at such places as the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, but there's more to Old Guard duty than pomp and circumstance.

Duty on the Spice Island 16

Remember Grenada? U.S. soldiers still serve there, assisting the island nation back to normalcy.

A Walking Start 21

Thanks to the Army and a host of other agencies, Leitha Burke, a Grenadian child, has taken a giant step toward walking normally.

The Quiet Companies 22

Army depots have an image problem, but some of that's their own doing. They leave the breast-beating machismo to other posts and go about their business quietly and efficiently.

194th Armored Brigade: Ready and Able 28

Bluegrass, the Derby, mint juleps and fried chicken are not part of the Kentucky that these tankers know.

Rebuilt to Last 32

The Theater Army Repair Program is busy at work in U.S. Army, Europe — saving money, time and equipment in the name of combat readiness.

GI Party Blues 34

There's going to be a hot time in the company tonight. And you'll be there for the action, no matter how blue you try to get.

Music to Your Eyes 37

There was a time not long ago when music videos were low-budget punks of the entertainment world. Now, everybody who's anybody in music is lining up to make one.

Birdman of Radcliff 41

First, there was Our Bird. Then, there was His Bird. Now, there are their birds — hundreds of them.

Alpine Playground 42

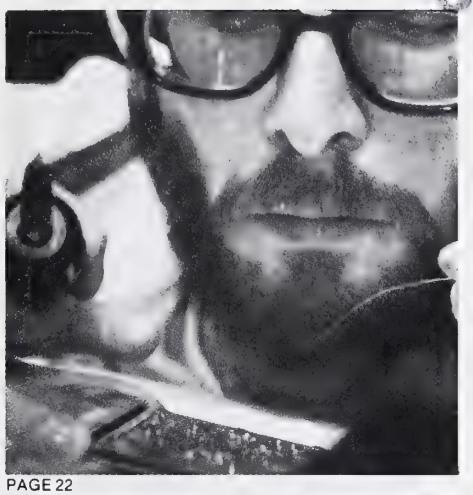
Garmisch is a West German winter wonderland. And a summer, spring and fall wonderland. Armed Forces Recreation centers can help soldiers turn Garmisch and other Bavarian resorts into affordable vacation spots.

Hispanic Heroes 45

Lucian Adams, Richard Rocco and Rudy Hernandez weren't looking for fame and medals, but that's what each found in his own way, in different generations, in different wars.

The Nose Knows 50

Millions of Americans suffer from hay fever and other things that make them sniffle, scratch, rub and sneeze. The Army runs one of the country's largest labs dedicated to relief for allergy sufferers.



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Credits: Front cover by Sgt. Cecil Stack; inside front cover by Mark Parker; inside back cover illustration by Anne Genders; and back cover by SFC Michael Brown.

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FEEDBACK

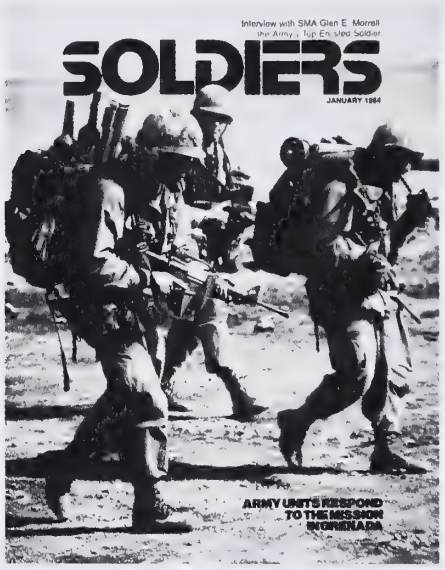
THE OFFICIAL
U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE

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RUCK RUCKUS

I am looking at a Feedback letter in your June issue entitled "John Wayne Ruck."

I have been a paratrooper for many years, and as a PFC I was a 90mm gunner. The comment made about the PFC on the front cover of your January issue was totally uncalled for. I have carried ammo like that many a time. What are we supposed to do — carry it in our hands? And as for enemy fire hitting the ammo, what are we supposed to do — line our rucksacks with sand bags?

As for the comment about the 7.62mm wrapped around the body, in certain instances this is a preferred method, but this will always be controversial.

In closing, tell the PFC on the cover, we infantrymen understand. To the clerks: Stick to the paperwork and leave the fighting to us.

SFC A.H. Busch
Fort Bragg, N.C.

KNAPSACK STRAP

What is the significance and history of the strap (left shoulder) worn by the Old Guard soldiers pictured in "Seeing Straight," May Feedback?

Lt. Col. Al Gentry
Richmond, Ind.

The buff strap is officially classified as distinctive regimental trimming. The Old Guard (3rd U.S. Infantry) is one of the few units in the Army formally authorized to wear any kind of regimental trimming.

During the early part of the 19th century, members of the 3rd Infantry Regiment "wove" strips of rawhide (natural buff color) into the black shoulder straps of their knapsacks. The black and buff colors were in keeping with the traditional regimental colors, while the effect of the woven strap distinguished the 3rd from other units in the Army.

In 1922, the Old Guard requested and received permission to display a knapsack strap on the left shoulder as the "one distinctive and peculiar marking of the regiment." Meant to be a link with those earlier knapsack straps of the 1800s, the buff strap (as it soon became known) has been worn continuously since 1922. It is a strip of black leather, ½ inch wide, with a strip of buff leather, ¼ inch wide woven is such a way as to show two strips of buff leather 1¾ inches long in front, and three strips of the same length in back.

For more on The Old Guard in this issue, see page 12.

WE HEAR YOU

I read with interest your article "Overcoming the Invisible Handicap" by Gene Harper in the June issue.

I was a patient in Walter Reed Army Medical Center in November 1974, after being referred for a hearing aid evaluation from Fort Rucker, Ala. I went through the entire course and some of the same problems encountered by the patients there.

After completing the course, I returned to duty at Fort Rucker and served in Korea with the 2nd Infantry Division. I wore my hearing aid while in the field and found it no problem at all once I became used to it.

I also found that in the last six years of service, on all assignments, both my hearing and my performance increased because of the use of the hearing aid originally issued to me at Walter Reed. The Aural Rehabilitation Program was a godsend. It restored near-normal hearing and enabled me after retirement to continue to work for the federal government as a civilian.

I can never be appreciative enough for what was done at the Audiology and Speech Center. I feel present and former patients are better and more motivated individuals for it.

SSgt.(Ret.) Stephen D. Pommer
Homestead, Fla.

GOOD EYE

I am writing in response to an error in the April issue. On the inside page, there is a photo of a sergeant wearing his year-round uniform as outlined in Army Regulation 670-1.

My question is, if the sergeant has served three years of active military duty, then why is he wearing the National Defense Service Ribbon on his uniform? This ribbon was last issued in 1975. Therefore, if the photo was taken this year, the ribbon is not authorized to be worn on his uniform unless the sergeant has prior service. If the sergeant does have more than three years of active duty, then it should show on his left sleeve.

SSgt. Greg Albritton
APO New York

The sergeant did have a break in service. The closeout date for the NDSM, however, is Aug. 14, 1974. He has not completed six years of service and, therefore, is only entitled to wear one service stripe.

TURN AND BOUNCE

We thoroughly enjoyed the "MIs Aim High" article in the May issue. As TAC officers at the Missile and Munitions Center, Redstone Arsenal, we fully agree that setting the example is the cornerstone of any TAC program. We, too, do our best to make that happen.

It appears, however, that some of the soldiers in the photo accompanying the article are not executing the turn and bounce properly. Field Manual 21-20 states that the turn and bounce is to be performed with head and hips remaining to the front, arms parallel to the ground, palms up. Also, some of the females are wearing hair styles which do not comply with Army Regulation 670-1.

We believe your photo is intended to depict instruction in process wherein corrections are always being made. For that reason, we wanted to share our observations with you and the readers.

1st Lt. Charles S. Basham
Redstone Arsenal, Ala.



BEEN JAMMING

I am writing in response to the question you asked, "Where are all you musicians?" in April Feedback.

Well, here I am. I have been playing and forming bands for six years. I am one of thousands of musicians that are actively involved in musical performances of all kinds.

I am a member of a country and western band named "Nashville Bound." We have two excellent credits to our name. We were the 1983 USAREUR vocal group of the year and the warmup band for the 1983 Loretta Lynn Christmas tour in Germany.

Other places you will find eager musicians are the Army recreation centers, and music and theater centers. Last but not least, the commercial entertainment establishments in your area can help you get started in the right direction. Don't get me wrong. In some areas it will take a lot of advertising to get musicians to form a band.

Sgt. Bryan C. Moren
APO New York

RECOGNITION DUE

The article "Turning Ideas Into Reality" by SFC Michael Brown in the May issue captured the essential mission of the Natick Research and Development Center. However, it failed to recognize the efforts of the soldiers stationed here. Although we are few in number, we feel that our contributions to the research and development efforts should not have been overlooked. The article gave the impression that the development and testing of food, clothing, and equipment was performed entirely by civilian employees. This is a misconception. The soldiers assigned to Natick also participate in taste testing and projects ranging from storage studies and packaging techniques to chemical tests and microbiology. Also, the volunteers who perform physical tasks in the climatic and altitude chambers are active duty soldiers. Likewise, several of the technicians who monitor these volunteers are soldiers.

Sp4 Michael R. Cyzs
Sp5 Lisa B. Rayburn
Sp5 Geoffrey K. Phillips
Natick, Mass.

ANIMAL'S FRIEND

Thank you for "A Pet Subject" in the April issue and informing people that there are alternatives to abandoning their pets. When I was in Germany and involved with the Friends of Animals, I saw far too many pets (mainly cats) left by families returning to the states. Many were left to roam the kasernes and fend for themselves. Their offspring weren't any better off. The fortunate pets were taken by their owners to the humane society or were given to good homes.

However, few pet owners realize that bringing their pets to Germany and returning them to the states isn't that expensive. If you fly on a commercial airline, pets can go as excess baggage, which costs less than $80 per kennel. And if you fly an American-flag carrier, the Army will reimburse you at least partially for your ticket(s).

I know from experience that it isn't as expensive as most people think. As with everything, you have to shop around to get the best price and service.

Capt. Liane Freedman
New Cumberland, Pa.

SOLDIERS is for soldiers and DA civilians. We invite readers' views. Stay under 150 words — a postcard will do — and include your name, rank and address. We'll withhold your name if you desire and may condense views because of space. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative views. Send your letter to: Feedback, *SOLDIERS*, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Va. 22304-5050.

HELPING FIND COLLEGE CASH

Story by MSgt. Norman J. Oliver
Photos by Sgt. Cecil Stack

YOU don't have to rob a bank to afford a college education for your children. But parents and students must work to find all sources of aid and may have to tighten their belts. Be prepared to fill out forms as complex as your income tax return and reveal your personal finances to complete strangers.

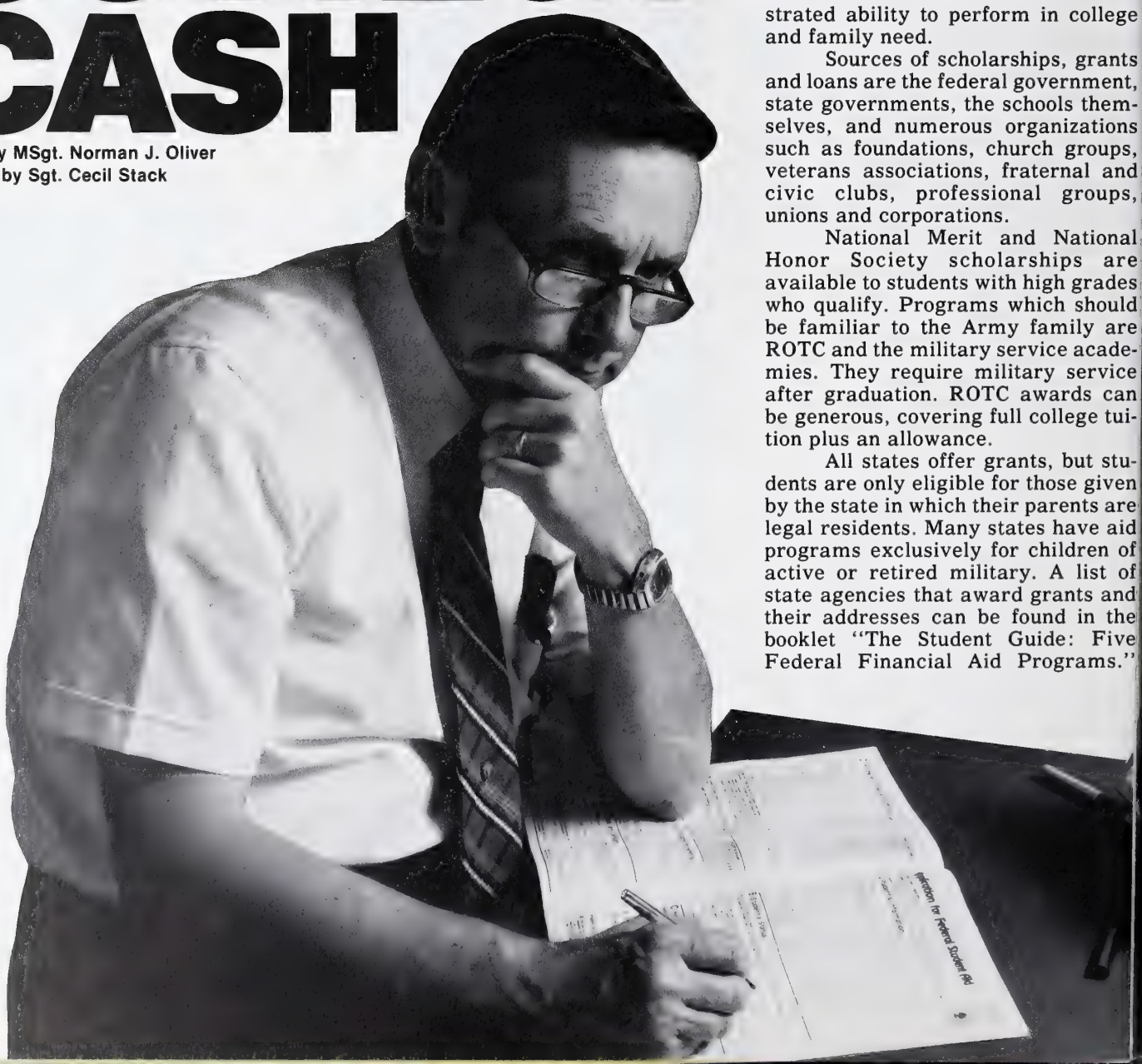
With costs for a four-year college education hitting or exceeding $40,000 at some universities, even parents who thought they were making enough money start looking for help as their children near college age.

The most sought-after forms of aid are scholarships and grants. Most are based on some form of demonstrated ability to perform in college and family need.

Sources of scholarships, grants and loans are the federal government, state governments, the schools themselves, and numerous organizations such as foundations, church groups, veterans associations, fraternal and civic clubs, professional groups, unions and corporations.

National Merit and National Honor Society scholarships are available to students with high grades who qualify. Programs which should be familiar to the Army family are ROTC and the military service academies. They require military service after graduation. ROTC awards can be generous, covering full college tuition plus an allowance.

All states offer grants, but students are only eligible for those given by the state in which their parents are legal residents. Many states have aid programs exclusively for children of active or retired military. A list of state agencies that award grants and their addresses can be found in the booklet "The Student Guide: Five Federal Financial Aid Programs."



You can get a free copy by writing to: Federal Student Aid Programs, Department DEA-85, Pueblo, Colo. 81009.

Army Emergency Relief offers loans and scholarships. Be sure to research the Association of the U.S. Army, the Non-Commissioned Officers Association, military professional societies, unit associations, officers' and NCO wives' clubs, the Boy and Girl scouts, and organizations connected with the student's field of study, such as the American Bar or American Medical associations.

Most federal student aid comes from the Department of Education, but some students are eligible for aid from the Veterans or Social Security administrations. This is important for students who may have a parent who has a service-connected disability or who died in military service or of a service-connected condition.

General guidance on applying for aid includes:

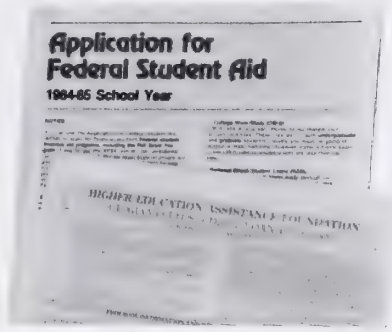
- Start early. The beginning of the junior year of high school is the latest time to begin researching and assembling the information needed for applications.
- Apply for everything for which you may be eligible, and apply early because some aid goes on a first-come, first-served basis.
- Don't give up. Help is there if you need it, and the aid may determine whether a student goes to the school of his choice. However, the student may be expected to contribute more than in past years, especially from his own earnings. And the family may have to tighten its belt.
- Contact the financial aid office at each school you are interested in. They can tell you what aid programs are available and estimate the total cost of attendance.

Most programs are based on need, which isn't strictly determined by how much a family earns. For federal programs and others using federal guidelines, need is the difference between the "cost of education" and the "expected family contribution."

The cost of education is the total amount it will cost a student to go to school. For most grants and scholarships, the cost of education is limited to tuition and fees, on-campus room and board or a set housing and food allowance for off-campus students, and allowances for books, supplies and miscellaneous costs.

Loans usually allow more flexibility and will include other costs such as travel, child care and the costs related to a handicap.

The expected family contribution is determined by a formula and shows how much of your family's financial resources should be used to help pay for school. The financial administrator will subtract this figure from the cost of education to find out how much you can't afford. The administrator's job is to help you make up this difference with aid. You should tell the financial aid office at the school if you have any unusual expenses that may increase your cost of education or limit your ability to pay your expected contribution.



High school juniors should start gathering student aid information now.

There are books that will help you estimate what financial aid officials expect the family contribution to be. Some financial aid directors are flexible with these guidelines. One private college financial aid director looked at a family earning $33,000 a year with one college-age student. The director said he would expect $5,000 a year from the family while the formula expected $6,800.

The Department of Education uses a standard formula to determine need. The formula, revised and approved every year by Congress, produces an index number contained in the Student Aid Report. You can get a booklet that describes it in detail by writing to Formula Book, Department DED-85, Public Documents Distribution Center, Pueblo, Colo. 81009.

Using the formula guarantees equal treatment for all applicants. This also means no adjustment is made for unique financial circumstances. However, a student can file a Special Condition Application when a family's finances have recently changed for the worse because of death, separation, divorce, the loss of a job, or the loss of Social Security, child support, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, welfare or unemployment benefits.

You can use the special application only if your circumstances fit one of those conditions. The current school year's financial aid application is based on income records from the previous year.

The college financial aid administrator puts together a "financial aid package," which is the total a student needs. The administrator tries to balance the college's resources to give each student the best possible package. The package is often a combination of loans, grants and work-study. The financial aid package and the expected family contribution should equal the cost of education.

Aid programs fall into three broad categories:

- Grants or scholarships — direct awards that don't have to be paid back.
- Work-study — giving the student the chance to work and earn part of the money needed.
- Loans — borrowed money that must be paid back with interest.

The Department of Education offers five major financial aid programs: Pell Grants, Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants, College Work-Study, National Direct Student Loans, and Guaranteed Student Loans and PLUS loans.

- Pell Grants. These grants are awarded to students who need money to pay for their education or training after high school. A Pell Grant isn't a loan, so the student doesn't have to pay it back. To get a Pell Grant, the student must be an undergraduate who doesn't already have a bachelor's degree. The student must be going to school at least half-time. A Student Aid Index number of 1,700 or lower qualifies for the grant.

The government usually pays

Pell Grant money directly to the school, which credits the student's account. In some cases the student gets the money. In those instances, he or she must apply for each payment. Pell Grants are not automatically renewed, and students must reapply every year.

If the number is too high for a Pell Grant, the student may qualify for aid under one or more of the other four federal programs. The award can range up to $1,900. The size of the award depends on the Student Aid Index, whether the student is going full- or part-time, how long the student will be enrolled, and the cost of education at the school.

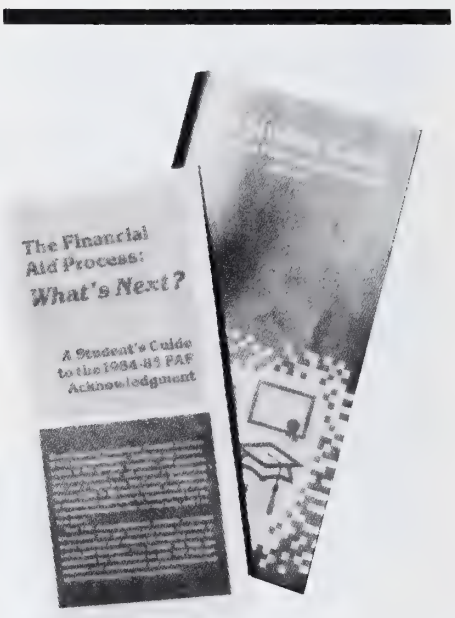
• Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants. SEOGs also don't have to be paid back. The student must be an undergraduate who doesn't already have a bachelor's degree. Usually, the student must be going to school at least half-time. A student can get up to $2,000 depending on need, the availability of SEOG funds at the school and the amount of other aid the student receives.

It is important to apply early for a SEOG. Different schools set different deadlines, but usually early in the school year. Each school receives a set amount of money for SEOGs. When it's used up, there is no more. The school will credit a student's account with SEOG money, pay it directly to the student or use a combination of both methods. A school can award up to 10 percent of its SEOG money to students attending less than half-time.

• College Work-Study. These jobs let the student earn money toward school expenses. Both undergraduate and graduate students are eligible and usually must be attending at least half-time. Students earn at least the current federal minimum wage. The school sets the work schedule taking into account the student's health, class schedule and academic progress. The job can be on- or off-campus but must be for a public or private non-profit organization.

• National Direct Student Loans. These loans have a 5 percent interest rate and are arranged through the school's aid office. They are available to students who are going to school at least half-time.

Depending on need and the funds available at the school, students can borrow up to $3,000 for a vocational program or if they have completed fewer than two years of a bachelor's program. Students can borrow up to $6,000 after the first two years of study are finished. The total includes any NDSL money borrowed in the first two years.



The federal government offers the most student aid. Military-related organizations and associations also help.

The payback begins six months after the student graduates, leaves school or drops below half-time status. The student may have up to 10 years to repay the loan. The payment depends on the size of the debt but is usually at least $30 a month.

• Guaranteed Student Loans and PLUS loans. These low-interest loans are from a lender such as a bank, credit union or savings and loan association. The GSL is made directly to the student.

GSLs are available to parents of dependent students or to independent students. A dependent student is one who lives with his or her parents for more than six weeks a year, is declared as an exemption on the parents' income tax return or receives more than $750 a year in support from the parents.

Undergraduates can borrow up to $2,500 a year. The total GSL debt for undergraduates is $12,500. Payback usually begins six months after leaving school and usually lasts five years. Check what the monthly payments will be before making the loan.

PLUS loans, like GSLs, are made by banks, credit unions and savings and loan associations. Parents can borrow up to $3,000 a year for each dependent child who is an undergraduate student. Independent undergraduates can borrow up to $2,500 a year, but the PLUS loan and the GSL together cannot exceed $2,500 a year and $12,500 total. Repayment begins within 60 days of making the loan.

If the student's family has an income of $30,000 a year or more, the student will have to show need to receive a GSL. PLUS borrowers don't have to show need but may have to undergo a credit analysis.

When applying for financial aid you will need to get these records for the student and the family:

• Federal, state and local income tax returns,

• W-2 forms and other records of money earned,

• Records of untaxed income, such as welfare, Social Security or veterans benefits,

• Current bank statements,

• Current mortgage data,

• Records of medical or dental bills paid in the last year,

• Business and farm records,

• Records of stocks, bonds and other investments.

The Department of Education will cross-check information on the application form against the IRS tax return. Both the school and the DOE can ask you to back up your claims by showing them the records.

The Department of Education recommends filling out your tax return, then the financial aid application, and doing both as soon as possible. If there are errors or differences between the tax return and aid application, it will take the department longer to figure your Student Aid Index and could delay getting your aid.

Education after high school costs more than ever, but you can make careful research, early application and attention to detail pay off. □

WHATEVER IT TAKES

Story and Photos by SFC Michael Brown



Workers at the General Support Center in Kaiserslautern, West Germany, use an overhead crane to remove the turret from a tank that needs repair. Maintenance is just one of the many types of combat service support the 21st Support Command provides for units in Europe.

VARIETY provides the spice of life, or so the saying goes. If that's the case, the 21st Support Command in West Germany must be one of the spiciest units in the Army. Its missions range from storing equipment to be used if the Army goes to war in Europe to providing mortuary services to enhancing the quality of life in its military communities.

The command's area of responsibility is as diverse as its mission. It starts at the rear boundaries of V and VII Corps, and includes the rest of West Germany, plus Great Britain, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

Even the command's work force provides variety. The 21st Support Command employs some 7,200 soldiers and more than 20,000 civilians, 85 percent of whom are local nationals. This work force represents more than 68 nationalities.

While the elements that make up the command may vary, the overall mission does not. As the Army's largest forward-deployed logistics command, it provides combat service support and community support for







Support takes many shapes, from repairing camouflage netting • to cleaning a tank's gun tube • to preparing a cargo airdrop parachute for packing.

the U.S. Army in Europe.

One of the major subordinate combat service support units is the Combat Equipment Group, Europe. CEGE receives, stores, maintains and issues POMCUS equipment. POMCUS stands for prepositioning of materiel configured to unit sets.

POMCUS stocks are designed to be used by troops coming to Germany from the United States, whether for REFORGER or war. Stockpiles contain enough equipment to outfit reinforcing divisions, corps support units and an armored cavalry regiment. Outfitting these units means storing and maintaining more than 350,000 items ranging from tanks to tool kits. To do this, CEGE has three combat equipment battalions divided into companies that operate POMCUS equipment storage sites.

When a unit arrives from the states, all it has to do is go to one site, where all its equipment is stored. As soon as batteries and fuel are put into the vehicles and the lubricant levels are checked, units are ready to roll.

Making sure the vehicles roll requires the CEGE people to take a lot of care with their storage and maintenance tasks. While in storage, equipment is continually checked for leaks and flat tires.

Unit sets are pulled out of storage and sent through a maintenance cycle regularly. Equipment stored in controlled-humidity facilities goes through maintenance every four years. Other equipment has to be put through the cycle every two years.

To help speed the process, CEGE tries to tie cyclic maintenance to REFORGER exercises. Using the equipment during REFORGER gives it a good workout and helps locate any bugs it may have. Following the exercise, users can help the CEGE folks pull maintenance, greatly speeding the process.

The people at CEGE are not the only ones who take care of wartime equipment. The people with the 29th Area Support Group, a 21st SUPCOM subordinate unit, store Theater War Reserve stocks as part of their mission. These stocks consist of all classes of supply except ammunition and medical supplies.

War reserves are stored differently from POMCUS equipment. POMCUS stocks are stored in unit sets. That is, everything a unit needs is stocked in one location. War reserves are stored by item.

Hundreds of thousands of tons of equipment are stored in centers which have a combined storage area of almost 400 acres.

In addition, the 29th ASG also controls the 66th Maintenance Battalion. Units receive maintenance and supply support through this and one other maintenance battalion, the 51st, which reports directly to the 21st SUPCOM headquarters.

These battalions take care of tactical vehicles, repair parts supply, combat vehicle electronic and optical equipment repair, the heavy equipment transporter fleet and commercial design vehicles, communications and electronics equipment, and small arms repair. These missions include direct and general support of POMCUS stock. A supply and services company within each battalion provides mobile laundry, shower and bath, canvas repair and supply support.

A unique part of the 66th Maint. Bn. is the 5th Quartermaster Detachment. This outfit is USAREUR's air delivery unit, supporting the theater supply system. They prepare supplies for various types of airdrops including the container delivery and low-altitude parachute extraction systems.

Air delivery isn't the 21st's only involvement in aviation. Its 70th Transportation Bn., an aviation intermediate-maintenance activity, works



on both rotary-wing and fixed-wing aircraft. This unit also processes newly arrived aircraft for use by units and prepares departing aircraft for shipment to the states. It handles all Army aircraft entering or leaving Europe.

Aviation support, maintenance, and tactical equipment storage are usual missions for a combat service support unit. But these form just part of the mission of the 21st SUPCOM.

The U.S. Army Area Confinement Facility at Mannheim, the only stockade in Germany, comes under the command's umbrella. This facility holds military prisoners in pretrial confinement and arranges for transfer of post-trial prisoners to U.S. facilities. About 2,700 prisoners are processed each year. The transfer of 35 prisoners per week to U.S. facilities keeps the average daily population to about 190 prisoners.

Another activity unique to the command is the U.S. Army Memorial Affairs Activity, Europe. Its three mortuaries, in Frankfurt and Kaiserslautern, West Germany, and Vicenza, Italy, provide authorized services such as embalming and the shipping of remains.

USAMAAE played a vital role in the efforts following the terrorist attack against the U.S. Marine base in Beirut, Lebanon. Its members identified the remains of the 239 military members killed in the attack and prepared them for shipment home. This effort involved working around the clock from Oct. 23 to Nov. 10, 1983. Great care was taken to verify the victims' identities, including matching FBI fingerprint records. Only two remains could not be positively identified and were shipped to the Central Identification Laboratory in Hawaii for further examination.

The task of making sure the USAMAAE had the assets to do the job belonged to the Logistics Support Operations Center at 21st Support Command headquarters in Kaiserslautern. The center handles taskings that require groups of people and equipment. These taskings usually come from non-21st Support Command units that pass through the command's area and need support.

Living up to the center's motto of "whatever it takes to make it happen" means making fast, accurate reactions to situations. Sometimes a requirement will come as nothing more than a telephone call. The center stays in contact with all USAREUR units to keep current on all activities so it can be ready to meet requirements on time.

Activity reaches its peak for the center during the REFORGER exercises. It supports units coming from the United States from the time they arrive until they reach their gaining unit. It also supports these units when they are returning to the United States. During these exercises, all 21st SUPCOM headquarters directorates become part of this support center.

The command's other major mission is the support of people. Through the various activities in its 11 military communities, the command supports more than 110,000 people, including military members, Army civilians, and their families. The command operates 23 Army Community Service centers, 23 child development centers, 4 spousal abuse shelters, 10 Army Emergency Relief sections and an employment assistance center. Other soldier support is evident in its morale, welfare and recreation program — 31 clubs, 20 libraries, 21 bowling alleys, 29 gyms, 68 crafts shops, 15 youth centers and about 200 sports fields and courts.

A challenge the command faces is extending quality of life services to more than half of USAREUR's remote sites. Some of the command's units at these 114 remote sites are nearly 300 kilometers from their next higher headquarters. Command emphasis ensures that all do their best to meet this challenge.

Personnel service support comes from the command's 90th Personnel and Administration Battalion. This unit supports 70,000 soldiers, civilians, and family members from 14 separate commands. Only 14 percent of the supported population is actually assigned to the 21st SUPCOM.

The variety of its mission, whether in terms of the different commands it supports or the different jobs it performs, gives the 21st Support Command a unique flavor. This flavor must be spicy, because, as the saying goes, variety is the spice of life. □



Vehicles must be carefully preserved before being placed in storage at POMCUS sites.

THE OLD GUARD

Story by Sp5 Philip Fick
Photos by Sp4 Jeff McEvoy

TWENTY-YEAR-OLD PFC Paul Zinich figures he's seen about 100 funerals since he came to the unit a year ago. Sgt. Douglas Meador, 24, says he's done about 700 since joining the unit over two years ago. Sgt. Phillip Bright, 23, estimates he's been in some 1,500 funerals in his three and a half years with the unit.

These infantry soldiers are not members of a unit that has recently seen heavy combat. They are members of the 3rd U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard), the Army's official ceremonial unit and escort to the president of the United States. As the oldest active duty infantry unit in the Army (see box on page 15 for history), the 3rd Infantry was selected for this prestigious duty in 1948.

"The Old Guard is charged with three vital missions in the Washington, D.C., area. Each presents unique challenges," said Old Guard commander Col. Robert G. Krause.

"The unit's most visible mission is to perform ceremonies in the national capital region," Krause explained. "The most prevalent of these ceremonies is the military funeral, the majority of which are conducted in Arlington National Cemetery." The cemetery is adjacent to Fort Myer, Va., the home of The Old Guard.

"The 3rd Infantry performs some 6,500 ceremonies annually," he continued. "In addition to funerals, the primary ceremonies include arrivals and departures of foreign dignitaries, parades and reviews at Fort Myer and nearby Fort McNair, and wreath-laying ceremonies at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and other national memorials. We also play a vital role in special ceremonies such as inaugural parades and state funerals.

"While the unit places its emphasis on ceremonial duties, it continues to perform two other important missions — maintaining combat readiness and providing security for the capital in the event of national emergency or civil disturbance."

Meeting these multiple demands is no small task. To accomplish its mission requirements, The Old Guard is uniquely structured, manned and operated.

The 3rd U.S. Infantry Regiment is actually a reinforced battalion authorized 1,200 soldiers. The battalion consists of seven companies, five of which are line, or rifle, companies. These companies must be able to perform a complete range of ceremonies.

Company E (Honor Guard) provides primary support for White House functions and represents the Army in all joint-service ceremonies. Company H (Combat Support) and Headquarters and Headquarters Company support the five line companies.

"Because of the 3rd Infantry's high visibility in the nation's capital, the unit is extremely selective in recruiting prospective members," Krause said. "Each soldier must be at least 5-foot-11 with proportionate weight to present a neat, trim military appearance. He must have an unblemished civilian and military record, and be a high school graduate with high scores on the Army aptitude tests. Finally, the soldier must express a sincere desire to serve with the unit."

To meet the conflicting demands of the unit's trifold mission, a five-week rotation has been devised. Each of the line companies devotes one week to five operational tasks.

"One company is in Funeral Week and has the responsibility for performing funerals and other ceremonies," explained Maj. Thomas J. MacHamer, the Old Guard operations officer. "A second company, in Backup Week, acts as the backup funeral company, prepared to conduct ceremonies beyond the capacity of the funeral company. A third company is in Command and Control Week, training in rapid reaction contingency and civil disturbance operations. A fourth company, in Training Week, concentrates on tactical training. Much of this week is spent in the field. The fifth line company is in Detail Week, and provides manpower for a wide variety of ceremonial and other tasks."

"The Old Guard averages 12 funerals a day," said SSgt. James Hicks, funeral NCO. "The company assigned to the funeral mission provides casket bearers, firing parties, escorts, color teams, and any additional support personnel necessary.

"Training of the various teams is conducted primarily by individual company NCOs. Generally, a soldier will specialize in a specific task so that he can perform with maximum proficiency.

"Company C, for example, is organized with three platoons — a marching platoon, a casket platoon and a firing party platoon. The soldiers in these platoons become experts in their jobs, and then participate in extensive unit training to develop the timing and teamwork neces-

SPECIALIST FIVE PHILIP FICK and SPECIALIST FOUR JEFF McEVOY are assigned to the Public Affairs Office, 3rd U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard), Fort Myer, Va.



The best-known mission of the 3rd U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard) is its ceremonial duties. Soldiers are screened before they are assigned to the elite unit, which regularly performs for the president and other dignitaries.

Below, Old Guard soldiers practice riot control procedures, one of the unit's missions being to provide security in the National Capital Region. • Bottom, from left, Old Guard members re-enact history during an Armed Forces Week exhibition, • and train year-round in the field.



SFC Michael A. Brown





sary to put it all together."

Each soldier who takes part in military funerals carries his own special memories of this solemn ceremony. Zinich, Bright and Meador, all members of Charlie Company, distinctly remember their first funerals.

Zinich now marches with a four-man color team during funerals, but he started out as a member of a casket team. "It was kind of weird holding the casket for the first time," he recalled. "When I picked it up and thought about what I was doing, it gave me an eerie feeling."

"I was very nervous," admitted Bright, who is a firing party commander. "You'll be nervous the first couple of months you do funerals. But after about four months it becomes second nature." Bright had the honor of leading the firing party that fired the three volleys in the state funeral for the interment of the Vietnam Unknown on Memorial Day.

Meador, a casket team leader, says he was not nervous at all during his first funeral. He attributes his calm to the thorough training he received before going out on his first ceremony. Although not nervous, he said, "I was very alert and conscious of the job I was doing."

The soldiers in military funerals take their jobs seriously. "What bothers you more than anything else is if somebody makes a mistake," Meador said. "The troops here are intelligent and motivated, and they care about doing the funeral ceremony well. When they get on the bus after a funeral complaining about the little mistakes, you know they care."

Even hardened infantrymen cannot help being touched by the ceremonies. This is especially true with the funerals of military dependents. "An infant's the worst one," Bright said. "It will get you every time."

Soldiers are not always in the cemetery during Funeral Week. Much of their time is taken up in funeral training and the unending chore of uniform preparation to ensure a neat and professional presentation.

Because of the large number of funerals performed each week, the backup company is often called up. "The funeral company normally performs from 80 to 85 percent of the ceremonies. The backup company assumes the rest," Hicks said. "Occasionally, three or more companies may be required for this mission.

In the five-week cycle, Backup Week comes the week prior to Funeral Week so that the unit can refine its ceremonial skills before advancing to the rigors of Funeral Week.

To provide security for the nation's capital, The Old Guard keeps one rifle company on alert at all times. "During a company's Command and Control Week, it must be ready to perform this mission at a moment's notice," MacHamer said. "On the last day of Funeral Week, before the contingency week begins, the soldiers of that company pack their duffel bags and rucksacks and are ready to deploy if called. On Monday the company begins training for the two types of missions it could perform — handling civil disturbances and providing security for national figures and government agencies.

"The soldiers familiarize themselves with the use of riot batons and weapons while selected NCOs train on M-33 chemical agent disbursers (tear gas-projection weapons). Since they are rarely called upon to perform actual contingency missions, the soldiers spend most of that week training, but always on alert."

Although Command and Control Week duties may not be among the Old Guard soldier's most desirable, he realizes the importance of the mission. "It's not a job we look forward to," Meador said, "but it has to be done."

While most of the soldiers of the 3rd Infantry take great pride in their ceremonial abilities, they are still infantrymen at heart.

"Although The Old Guard performs ceremonial and contingency missions on a continuous basis," Krause said, "it is first and foremost an infantry unit and is required to maintain its tactical skills. During

A Proud 200 Years

The 3rd U.S. Infantry is the Army's oldest active infantry regiment and one of the most highly decorated. Below are just a few highlights from the unit's distinguished 200-year history:

June 3, 1784. Congress resolves that "A body of troops . . . are immediately and indispensably necessary for securing and protecting the northwestern frontiers of the United States."

The unit created by this act, originally known as the First American Regiment, would, through a series of reorganizations and name changes, become the 3rd U.S. Infantry.

1790-1794. The regiment undertakes its first major Indian campaigns. In 1790 and 1791 the undisciplined and inexperienced troops are twice routed in back-to-back blows at the hands of the Miami Indians.

These two defeats force a change in command and major restructuring of the Army. Gen. "Mad Anthony" Wayne takes command of the enlarged force — the Legion of the United States, of which the 1st Sub-Legion evolves from the 1st American Regiment. Wayne whips his troops into fighting shape, and during the summer of 1794 they win victories over the Miamis at Fort Recovery and Fallen Timbers, firmly establishing American claims to the Northwest Territory.

1812-1815. During the War of 1812 the regiment is attached to Gen. William Henry Harrison's Army of the Northwest. At Chippewa and Lundy's Lane in Canada, the unit, redesignated the First Infantry, stands with other American "regulars" against their British counterparts and triumphs on the open battlefield.

In 1815 the demobilization which follows the war combines the 1st, 5th, 17th, 19th and 28th regiments to form the 3rd U.S. Infantry Regiment. The unit receives its numerical designation because its commander ranks third in order of precedence among officers of the reorganized units.

1846-1847. The 3rd Infantry experiences its finest hour during the Mexican War. Participating in every major battle of the war except one, the regiment gains special praise for its daring performances at Monterey, Cerro Gordo, and Chapultepec, where its bayonet charges play decisive roles.

On the morning of Sept. 14, 1847, the victorious American Army marches into Mexico City, with the 3rd Infantry in the honored position at the head of the column. As the unit passes through the gates of the city, General Winfield Scott, the commander of American forces, turns to his staff, and removing his hat, says, "Gentlemen, take off your hats to The Old Guard of the Army." From that day on, the 3rd Infantry became The Old Guard.

Summer 1861. The Old Guard leaves Texas at the outbreak of the Civil War and arrives in Washington, D.C., in time to take part in the war's first major battle. At Bull Run, the largely volunteer Union forces break line and run at the first sign of serious Rebel resistance, but not the 3rd Infantry. The unit calmly holds its ground and provides protective fire, preventing a complete rout of the retreating Army.

October 1898. A 54-man detachment from the regiment is sent to Leech Lake, Minn., to quell an uprising by a band of Chippewa Indians. After capturing two known leaders of the uprising, the soldiers are preparing dinner when they are fired upon by a large Indian force. A fierce two-day gun battle ensues, which ends in a draw. This is the last Indian campaign of the century.

1916-1920. The 3rd Infantry is ordered to the Mexican border to protect Americans in the region from hit-and-run raids by Mexican bandits. Stationed at Camp Eagle Pass, Texas, the unit continues in this service throughout World War I, and for a time provides infantry training for troops going to Europe.

While at Camp Eagle Pass, The Old Guard roster has perhaps its most distinguished list of names at any one time, to include Capt. Matthew B. Ridgway, who became the Army chief of staff during the 1950s; 1st Lt. James A. Van Fleet, later field commander in Korea; and 1st Lt. Henry "Hap" Arnold, who headed the Army Air Corps during World War II.

January 1941. A detachment of the 3rd Infantry is sent to St. John's, Newfoundland, to protect that vital Atlantic port. This is the first unit to be deployed overseas in anticipation of the United States being drawn into World War II.

1946-1948. In November 1946 The Old Guard is deactivated from service as part of the post-war reduction in American forces. This disappointing moment in the proud regiment's life comes after 162 years of unbroken service. At the time, the unit is performing duty with occupational forces in Berlin.

Less than 17 months later, on April 6, 1948, the 3rd Infantry is reactivated as the Army's official ceremonial unit in Washington, D.C. Following the ceremony at the U.S. Capitol, the regiment marches down Constitution Avenue in parade formation, with President Truman on the reviewing stand.

1967-1971. Contingents from The Old Guard serve with distinction in Vietnam, continuing the unit's great fighting tradition. For the 3rd Infantry's participation in that conflict, 11 more battle streamers and a Valorous Unit Award are added to the regimental colors.

On July 3, 1967, Cpl. Michael J. Holland of the 3rd Infantry is killed in Vietnam when he throws himself on an enemy grenade which threatens his entire squad. For this act he is awarded the Medal of Honor.

June 1, 1984. The entire regiment suits up in "Dress Blues" and marches from their Fort Myer, Va., headquarters to Arlington National Cemetery's Memorial Amphitheater for services commemorating the unit's Bicentennial. A special letter of thanks from President Reagan is read:

> *". . . I join my fellow countrymen in expressing great appreciation for your regiment's accomplishments both past and present, and take this opportunity to extend my thanks for the superb work you do in demonstrating the professionalism of our Armed Forces to the world at large."*

Training Week the designated company does what any other infantry unit would: It trains in ground combat skills and related professional subjects."

"While some SQT and common task training may be conducted at Fort Myer, most of the field training takes place at Fort A.P. Hill, Va.," said Capt. Michael Harrison, the Old Guard training officer. During fall and winter, when the unit has the fewest ceremonial commitments, it conducts ARTEPs at the squad and platoon level. These exercises emphasize small unit tactics, combat patrols, air assault operations, reaction to enemy contact, land navigation, and leadership and teamwork skills.

Last in the cycle is Detail Week. "This is when the troops don't have a specific mission and may be tasked to support a variety of Old Guard duties," said MacHamer. "Training during this week generally concentrates on individual and small unit proficiency in each of the battalion's three missions."

Detail Week means something different to each soldier. Zinich likes it the best because he gets to do a lot of color team duty. Sgt. Thomas Turley, another Charlie Company soldier, says it's the slowest week of all, while Meador claimed, "We hustle a lot during Detail Week." It is a week when the soldiers "could be doing just about anything," Meador said.

Each week in the cycle is different, each Monday a new challenge.

Does the unit's trifold mission or rotational cycle pose any special problems for the soldiers? Not according to them. In fact, they prefer things that way. "The variety is not difficult," Turley said. "It helps the morale of the troops."

Zinich agreed: "I like the cycle because it breaks up the monotony."

"It's good so you don't get in a rut," confirmed Bright.

Of course, these soldiers aren't looking for some soft assignment. They're looking for challenge. And in the Old Guard they've found it. □

DUTY ON THE SPICE ISLAND

Story and Photos by Gene Harper





ON Oct. 13, 1983, Grenada was a nation under siege. Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, who had come to power with his People's Revolutionary Government in March 1979, had been placed under house arrest. Gen. Hudson Austin, commander of the PRF's People's Revolutionary Army, became leader of a new 16-man military government and announced a 24-hour curfew. All violators would be shot on sight.

On Oct. 19, "Bloody Wednesday," Bishop and some of his government cronies were executed. The atmosphere on the island was described as very tense and ripe for something to happen. That something came on the morning of Oct. 25, 1983, when the United States and several Caribbean countries intervened. For the U.S. military, the mission was named Operation Urgent Fury: Get in and rescue U.S. citizens, most of whom were students at St. George's Medical University. One soldier called the successful mission the dawning of a beautiful day. But the mission to help bring about stability would continue in the days, weeks and months following Urgent Fury.

The seasonal changes since then have brought winter, spring and summer to the XVIII Airborne Corps, Fort Bragg, N.C. During this time, soldiers from corps units have been rotating in and out of Grenada's tropical paradise-like climate.

To the Rangers and 82nd Airborne Division soldiers who first landed on Grenada on that beautiful day, the scene was anything but fun-in-the-sun. Today, however, one's first impressions on seeing the island are comparable to the opening scenes of television's *Fantasy Island*. Tourist ships are once again calling upon the "Spice Island." The students have returned. An interim government is paving the way for elections and true freedom after a close brush with communism. Soldiers from Fort Bragg have been helping to bring about this stability.

Between early November and mid-December 1983, U.S. Forces, Grenada, maintained a high profile, taking the lead in flushing out remaining evidence of PRA and Cuban/Soviet presence. On Dec. 15, Headquarters, U.S. Forces, Grenada, was dissolved and was replaced by U.S. Military Support Element, Grenada.

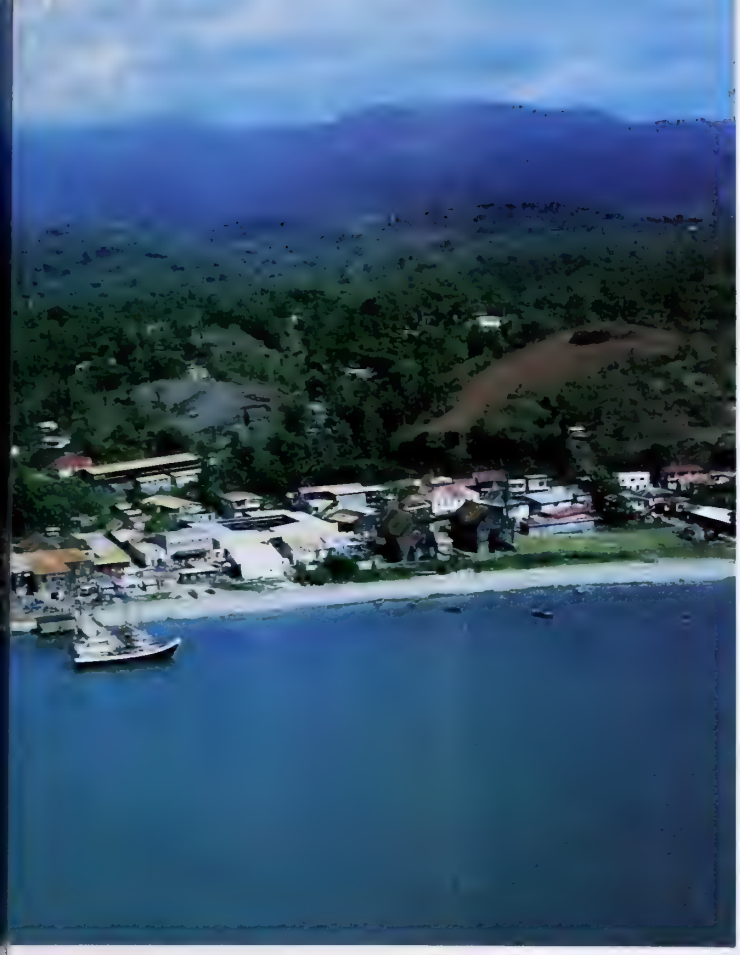
Maj. Gen. Jack Farris, the deputy commander of XVIII Airborne Corps, was the last USFG commander. He had seen changes brought about on the island since the intervention.

"If you had been on the island right after the intervention," he said, "you would have seen a lot of abandoned vehicles on the side of the road. There was no water, no electricity, no telephone service. There was no street activity on the island, and no stores were open. The place had totally ceased to function.

"About two weeks later, you would have found shops back in business and people back on the streets. People returned to their homes. Still, a lot of soldiers were around. Although the island was functioning again, there was a subdued atmosphere — not only because of what people had gone through during the intervention, but what had gone on right after Bishop's death."

By mid-December, Farris said, things were getting back to normal. On a visit back to Grenada in January he noticed even more change.

"The roads from the airport at Point Salines were in better shape. There was no obvious indication that



Grenada, only 90 miles from South America, is a picturesque island. • Below, a patrol forms at the St. George's police station.





there had even been a war. . . . The only thing that indicated it wasn't normal was soldiers walking around with rifles." The soldiers Farris referred to were members of the Caribbean Peacekeeping Force, a multinational unit which is assisting Grenada back to normalcy. They come from Caribbean countries such as Jamaica, Barbados, Antigua, Dominica, St. Lucia and St. Vincent.

The U.S. Army supports and augments the CPF with an MP company, an aviation detachment, a medical clearing company and an aviation ambulance detachment. Additionally, a small staff supports the CPF in such areas as maintenance, administration and logistics.

About 300 corps soldiers have been the U.S. presence. The largest part, about 40 percent, is from MP units assigned or attached to the 503rd MP Battalion at Fort Bragg. These units rotate about every 90 days and are set up to jointly patrol in the civilian community with a CPF member and a Grenadian policeman.

"What happened was that the Grenadian police force was not very potent just after the intervention," said Lt. Col. Arthur Graves, USMSE commander from December to June. "Initially we were really involved in bolstering it. Since then, the Grenadians have recruited quite a few policemen. Many of them are undergoing training in places like Barbados. As they come back, they go into the force. So, U.S. MPs are pushing the Grenadian police forward. We're backing them up. We're not performing any active law enforcement actions per se. We do assist them, though."

According to Graves and Farris, radios and vehicles are part of the MP support package. Eventually, Farris said, the British government, which is responsible for training the Grenadian police in Barbados, will equip them with vehicles, sidearms and communications equipment.

The MP company on rotation in Grenada is divided into squads and stationed in communities. "Right now, squad leaders are my main people," said 1st Lt. Denise Goudreau, a platoon leader in the 21st MP Co. "I have a squad in Grenville (second largest city in Grenada). They have a desk sergeant 24 hours a day. They also have a patrol during the day which is on call at night. The night patrolman sleeps at the civilian police station in Grenville."

This was Goudreau's second rotation to Grenada. She had previously been in St. George's, capital and largest city in Grenada, from Nov. 7 until Dec. 4.

"Last time, we were searching for weapons a lot more because there was still a lot of sniper fire," she said, also noting that during her first rotation, U.S. soldiers were searching for PRA members for questioning.

"Last fall, few Grenadians came out with us. They would stay back and man the station," she said. "They were just organizing their police force at that time. Now we have Grenadian





policemen going out and patrolling."

"Our mission's a lot different from what it was before," said Sp4 Clinton Thussell, 118th MP Co. (Airborne), whose first assignment in Grenada came two days after the intervention. He had remained until Dec. 5 and returned to St. George's in early April.

"Before, our main mission was to evacuate students and U.S. citizens," he said. "We also manned checkpoints. This time, if the Royal Grenadian police can't handle a situation, we'll advise them. And if they still can't handle it, then we'll go in and do it for them."

One such situation arose when a Grenadian came to the MP quarters in St. George's to report he had found an enemy weapon. A patrol was organized made up of an MP, a CPF member from St. Vincent and a Grenadian policewoman.

The citizen told Sgt. Michael Escude, 118th MP Co., that the location wasn't far away. The Grenadian would escort them. The expedition loaded into a jeep and proceeded through town. They stopped on a road lined with houses on one side and a stream bordering a steep hill on the other. The citizen pointed up the hillside.

After he had led the group about 500 meters up the rocky, winding incline, he stopped and pointed to a light-colored object through some thick underbrush. Escude went forward to investigate. The object seemed to be some sort of large projectile casing. Using a stick, he carefully moved and turned it over to get a better look. The rest of the group kept its distance until he gave the high sign. The weapon turned out to be the casing to a Navy flare, probably used for illumination during the intervention.



The Americans have been encouraging citizens to report weapons. For a time, there was a cash reward program. "Everybody thought that the weapons turn-in would stop at the end of the program," said MSgt. Clifford Doucette, the S-4 and sergeant major for the USMSE. He, like many soldiers in Grenada, was pulling his second tour there. "I shipped 900 pounds of weapons to the states after the rewards program stopped. That's a lot."

For the munitions that were being turned in to him, he started a novel program for his soldiers. Doucette would take them out to a range and let them expend the ammo using captured Soviet weapons. "This may be the only chance they ever get to do anything like that," he said.

Over time, however, weapons finds have been decreasing. "I think it's considerably less than it was my first time here," noted PFC Greg Matthews of the 118th MP Co. "I'd say maybe at most two a week."

"The other day," volunteered Pvt. 1 Stacey Lambert, another 118th MP, "I was stopped while on patrol by two Grenadians who said they had an unexploded grenade in their backyard. It was American, probably dropped by a paratrooper or a Ranger during their landing."

"The platoon here before us," Matthews said, "the lieutenant happened to be going through the tunnel in St. George's. He found a handgun inside a hole underneath the tunnel. He just happened to put his flashlight in there to see it." Matthews commented, though, that most finds were in high, mountainous regions.

While the MPs patrol, other soldiers assigned to Grenada pull security duties such as guarding the Grenada Beach Hotel. This beachfront facility, once a $100-dollar-a-day Holiday Inn, is now owned by the Grenadian government, and is USMSE headquarters and garrison for the support soldiers. Helicopter crew chiefs, drivers and admin specialists



Clockwise from below: Signs of gratitude remind Grenadians and soldiers stationed on the island of the value of freedom. • MPs have their quarters in the communities they patrol. • The Grenada Beach Hotel, once a Holiday Inn, is now home to the U.S. support soldiers. • A 118th MP Company soldier and a Grenadian policewoman inspect what had been reported as an enemy weapon. • Grenadians work as security guards at the hotel compound.



help hired Grenadians guard the entrances to the compound.

The Grenadian guards are part of the local hire, which helps support the American element. Citizens work in areas such as cooking, rebuilding parts of the compound damaged before and during the intervention, and cleaning the compound rooms in which the soldiers live.

The guard force, about 50 men, belong to the Grenada Ex-Police Security Association, which the Americans have contracted. Martin Joseph has been a guard since early December. For eight-hour shifts, 40 hours a week, he helps man one of several entrances. Before that, he did security work at a private home on the eastern side of the island.

His family was at that home at the time of the intervention. Joseph, who was in his own house, couldn't get to them because of the curfew.

"In the early stage, I felt I was going to die," Joseph said. "I said to the rest of the guys I didn't mind dying because that meant that those in power (Bishop's successors) would die also. We had wanted to run when the coup occurred, but had nowhere to go. The worst thing was they said we would be shot on sight."

Students at the medical college also felt uneasy in the days leading up to the intervention. "When Bishop was placed under house arrest," said Tim Winkler, a 3rd semester student, "I think tensions started mounting a little bit. With Bishop's death, people definitely became concerned. Most of them realized that the popular support was for him. So you knew something was going to happen."

"As far as '82, when I first got here," said Dan Farrier, "student life was unaffected. But everybody was aware of political unrest here." Farrier was in his last semester of medical studies on the island.

"Back then," he continued, "we didn't see things being moved onto the island, but we heard about it indirectly. Then, we saw enemy aircraft gun (emplacements) being constructed on the hills. For the first six months they weren't covered. The next eight months they had canopies over them; the last four months they had shelters built over them."

"We love it here," said 2nd semester student Mark Brunet. "Before I came back in January, I had a pretty good idea that things were fairly calm. I called here to see what was going on. They said things had really quieted down."

"I had heard everything was under control and that there was a military peacekeeping force here," Winkler said. "But I didn't know anything about what it was going to be like."

"I know of businessmen, in fact, the new president of the Chamber of Commerce here, who have said publicly that Americans can set up a base here and stay forever," said Leslie Pierre, editor of the local newspaper, the *Grenadian Voice*.

"He, like me, is aware that we are not completely out of the woods," Pierre continued. "As far as I'm concerned, the American presence here now means a protection of that freedom we have been provided with."

Pierre knows what freedom means. He was a local businessman himself until 1981, when he decided to start the *Voice* to show Grenadians that the new Bishop government wouldn't tolerate a free press. After his first issue, he became, as he observed, "a guest of the government for 2¼ years," or put into prison until the intervention.

"The American forces meant freedom to me, because had they not come," Pierre noted, "I might not be alive. . . . I'm being very serious. It



U.S. and Caribbean Peacekeeping Force soldiers arrive and depart from Point Salines Airport. Private contractors from the United States and other countries have resumed construction there. The U.S. military uses the airport for its weekly logistics flight.

was clear that several of us were being programmed for extermination. So I was more than happy to welcome the forces that liberated the country and set us free."

He has resumed publishing the *Voice*, but is cautious about the future. "I have no doubt that given the slightest opportunity, the forces that are still at large in this country . . . would like to reverse what has happened here. Communists don't give up that easily. I think Castro and his overlords in Moscow would relish and welcome an opportunity to get back the position of strength they enjoyed here."

Farris agreed. "There are hard-core members of the PRA still at large who we know meet from time to time and talk about reviving the revolution. Old politicians are talking about rejuvenating the party and PRA guerrilla-type activity. So although I would wager the threat is zero, the potential is still there for remnants of the old administration, including the PRA, to cause some trouble. They're a small minority of the population — 3 or 4 percent or less — who would like to get something going."

Military intelligence does not discount the possibility of an insurgency. Many Grenadians were PRA members. Intelligence personnel brief incoming soldiers that they are the U.S.'s eyes and ears, and that they should find out what's going on and report it right away.

"This element hollers and cusses at soldiers to get them to respond," Doucette said. "Our guys are taught not to respond but to keep on with what they're doing."

"You get a lot of negative comments from just a small group of individuals," Matthews said. "It's not a real problem for me. They say they want us to go home and call us names not printable, put down the airborne and stuff like that. You've got too much pride to let stuff like that annoy you, so you walk away from it.

"The first time I was here, people treated us like heroes," said Matthews, referring to just after the intervention. "This time, they still like to see us, but it's getting a little old."

"In October we restored freedom to the island," Graves noted. "People get used to freedom after a while. So, naturally, some of the enthusiasm wears off. Fortunately, it has not worn off to the extent it's anti-American." Today, he said, soldiers still can ride down the street, wave, and get a wave and a smile in return. Go out into some of the smaller non-urban areas. Once they find out you're American, they welcome you with open arms. I think the American presence here is a very positive thing."

"I look at it this way," said Sp4 Stanley Jedrzejczyk, 21st MP Co. "If being here can help the people, then it's worth it. These people really need a chance to develop their country and live free, not under communism."

How long the U.S. Army helps may depend on how long it takes for the police force to become effective. "They need to get that police force so things can be totally in the hands of the Grenadians," Farris commented. "They need to provide their own security. The first duty of a nation is to defend itself internally and externally. You can't be a whole nation until you have the ability to do that."

Meanwhile, the soldiers rotating to Grenada carry out their mission. And they continue to take advantage of their surroundings. CWO 2 Jerry Hogde, a pilot in the 44th Medical Brigade, 1st Corps Support Command, Fort Bragg, said he's on 24-hour call. "But it's great," he said. "Instead of waiting around the hangars at Bragg, we get to wait some on the beach."

A fellow pilot, CWO 2 Jay Guild of the 57th Medical Detachment at Bragg, remarked that Grenada is a pretty good place to take it easy for a little while. "It's the same job we do at Bragg, but the pressure isn't as great. After all, it is the Caribbean."

"I've really enjoyed myself so far," said Lambert, an MP who had been in-country for only two weeks. "At first, I was overwhelmed by the atmosphere of being in a different country. I'm just out of training, and I'm doing MP duties for the first time. If nothing else, being here is helping me learn about people a bit better."

Some soldiers mention boredom and homesickness, but there's always the exception, such as Sgt. Ronald Burton, 21st MP Co. mechanic: "I love the island; people are real nice. And I'd stay down here forever if they'd let me."

"It's not like home at Bragg," Jedrzejczyk said. "It's not like you go to the field. It's somewhere in-between. At least you have a roof over your head. You don't worry about the wind blowing your tent down with you in it. It's comfortable living compared to field work.

"Smiling and waving Grenadians give you a warm feeling inside — like you are doing something right." □

A WALKING START

Story and Photo by Gene Sexton

JUNE 27 was an important day in the life of Leitha Burke.

On that day she took the first steps in a program which may help her achieve a more normal life. Military personnel and civilian agencies worked for months to get her started.

Leitha is a charming, shy 8-year-old Grenadian who cannot run and play like other children her age. She has a congenital bone defect that affects her legs, hips and spine. Capable of walking only short distances, Leitha seemed destined to become severely crippled.

Her plight was discovered during civilian medical treatment efforts by U.S. Forces, Grenada, personnel after Operation Urgent Fury. Maj. Gen. Jack B. Farris Jr., deputy XVIII Airborne Corps commander and then commander of USFG, had been asked by the Grenadian ambassador to provide short-term medical help to the island's population. During a trip to Carriacou, an outlying island which is part of Grenada, Farris learned of Leitha's condition.

Efforts began to send Leitha to the states for treatment. Walter Reed Army Medical Center and Bethesda Naval Hospital, both in the Washington, D.C., area, were contacted. The U.S. Embassy also became involved. All these efforts were to no avail. The attempt was hampered by the fact she was not a war casualty.

But the effort continued. More people became involved, and some headway was made. Lt. Col. (Dr.) Tinsley W. Rucker, chief of family practice at Womack Army Community Hospital, Fort Bragg, N.C., visited Grenada and examined Leitha. Based on his knowledge and previous work with the Scottish Rite Children's Hospital in Atlanta, he contacted that hospital's officials about the case. After a study of X-rays and other data, Scottish Rite doctors agreed to treat the disabled youngster at no cost.

The hospital also indicated that coordination had been made with Children's Service International, which had arranged local transportation and foster home care because Leitha's mother could not accompany her.

GENE SEXTON is the community relations officer, Public Affairs Office, Fort Stewart, Ga. An Army Reserve major, he was on annual training this year at the post Public Affairs Office, Fort Bragg, N.C.



CWO 3 Gareth Brookhart had helped care for Grenadian Leitha Bruke.

Col. John Hart of Womack's patient administration division spent hours on the phone, calling agencies ranging from the State Department to agencies in Grenada. Contact was also made with the commander of Pope Air Force Base, adjacent to Fort Bragg. Planners decided Leitha would be brought from Grenada to Pope aboard the weekly logistical flight aircraft.

Womack officials selected two escorts. CWO 3 Gareth O. Brookhart, a physician's assistant who had helped examine and care for Leitha in Grenada, was a familiar face to her. "She is a very lovable little girl," he said. "She is sort of shy, but if she ever smiles at you — you are hooked."

The other escort was a native Grenadian, also from Carriacou. Capt. Gemryl L. Samuels, a nurse at Womack, was born on the tiny, 13-square-mile island but has been in the United States for the past 12 years.

The trip began with a 4 a.m. manifest call, followed by a four-hour flight to Grenada. The pair whisked off to the U.S. compound at the Grenada Beach Hotel, where 2nd Lt. Diane Renz, medical company executive officer, briefed them on Leitha's condition. Renz then brought Leitha out to meet an old friend, Brookhart, and a new one, Samuels.

Dressed in a red and white checkered dress with a red bow in her hair, Leitha was all smiles at the reunion. She seemed eager to start her trip. She held tight to a small purse and a blue Cookie Monster doll.

Renz held Leitha during the jeep ride to the airfield and there, said goodbye. She had been taking care of Leitha since Brookhart had returned to the states.

Leitha seemed a little nervous when the C-141B's jet engines roared to life. For just a short while, she fidgeted with the doll, the purse and a small handkerchief she had used to hide her face and play hide-and-seek. Peeking impishly from behind the handkerchief, she would check to see who was watching her or check out a new portion of the inside of the aircraft. But the excitement of the day and the long plane ride finally took its toll: She stretched out for a nap.

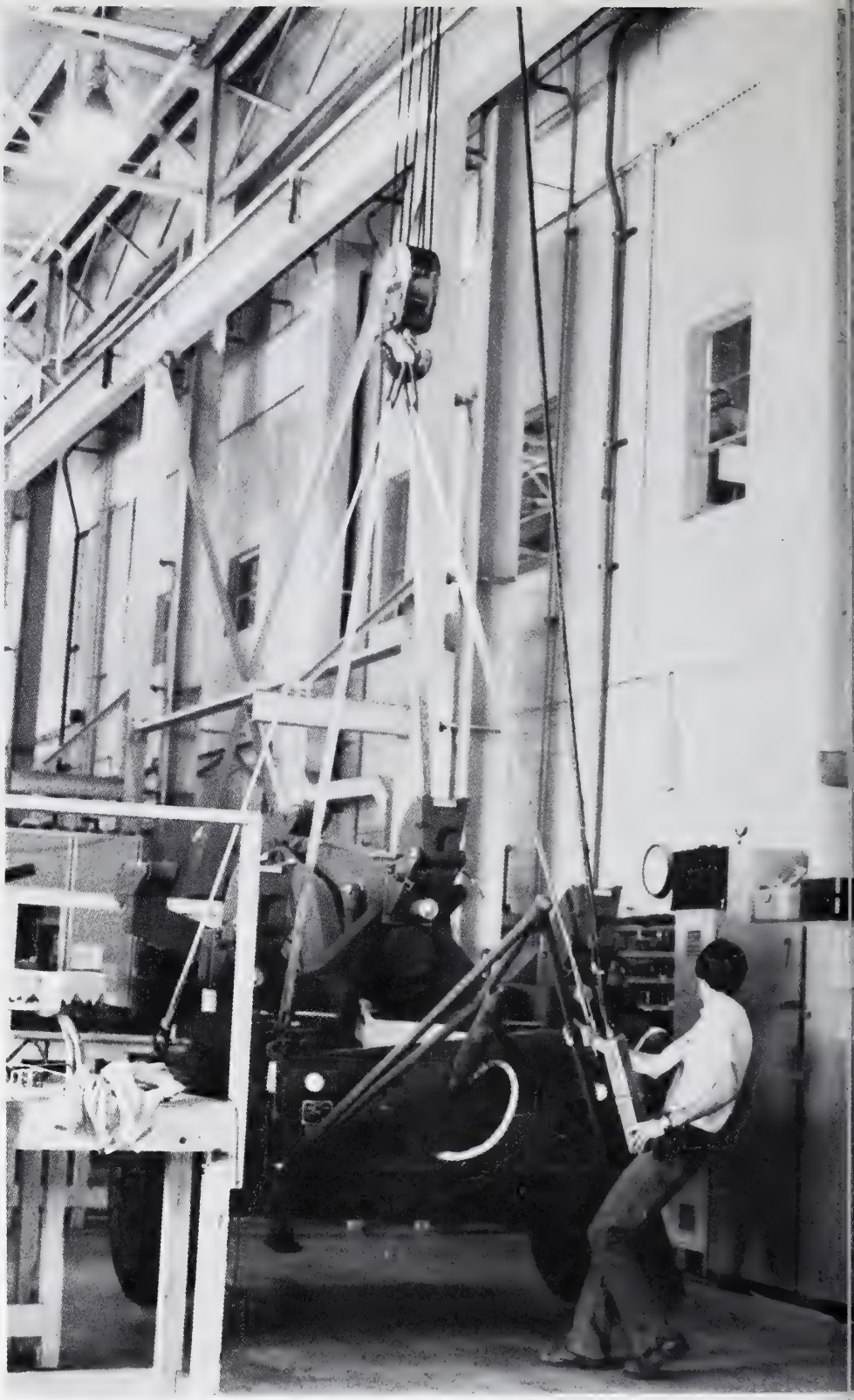
Awaking shortly before landing at Pope, Leitha brought on the smiles once more. She chatted with Brookhart and Samuels and glanced at the pictures in a magazine.

A host of Army and Air Force officials met Leitha as she deplaned. Duffie Turlington of the customs and immigration service at Pope presented her with a Cabbage Patch doll on behalf of the local Shriners. He then checked her papers and declared her free to proceed.

Leitha joined Col. and Mrs. James H. Bledsoe of Fort Bragg in their car for the trip to their home. Through all of this she held on to her new doll.

Brookhart met her the next morning at Fort Bragg's Simmons Army Airfield. An Army plane flew the two to Dobbins Air Force Base, north of Atlanta. Officials from Children's Services and Scottish Rite Hospital and a foster home representative were waiting.

Leitha has a long way to go, but she has many supporters and well-wishers. And thanks to their efforts, Leitha may one day be better able to move around and enjoy other activities of children her age. □



THE QUIET COMPANIES

Story and Photos by Steve Hara

ARMY depots have an image problem, but some of this is their own fault. They do interesting work. Some people would even call it fascinating. But they're so quietly efficient at it you almost forget they're around.

Another factor, from the soldier's standpoint, one supposes, is that depots aren't forts. Forts Bragg, Benning, Knox. Where people jump out of planes and scream "Airborne!" all day long, or scoot around in a 60-ton tank not far from billions in bullion.

Depot. Ho-hum. The word conjures up visions of a sleepy train station with an empty platform and weeds invading the track bed. And yet, no image could be further from the truth. Take Pennsylvania's three Army depots, for instance.

Letterkenny Army Depot, or LEAD, was born in the early days of World War II. Believing the United States might be pulled into the war, the Army had scouted for possible depot sites. They had to be on major roads and railways, close to major seaports, and far enough inland to discourage enemy attacks.

LEAD's birth was a hard one. The site chosen was prime farmland outside Chambersburg, Pa., that had been tilled by a small group of families for more than 100 years. Proud defiance was nothing new to area residents, who wanted little to do with the Army.

Before LEAD's birth, Chambersburg's claim to fame came from the Civil War. John Brown plotted his Harper's Ferry attack there. Gen. Robert E. Lee massed his troops there on the way to Gettysburg in 1863. Confederate raiders held the town hostage for $100,000 ransom in 1864. When the townspeople, defiant then, too, said they'd burn in hell first, the Rebs set Chambersburg to the torch. It took the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor to sweep away the local opposition to an Army presence.

Today, Letterkenny is the area's single largest employer. With a total workforce of about 5,500 civilians and about 140 soldiers, the depot has several major missions and a collection of lesser ones. The depot was originally an ammunition storage and ship-

ping facility. It still is, but that role has paled in favor of industrial and high-tech work.

Letterkenny consists of 19,500 acres of mountainsides and gently rolling meadows. The northwest boundary is the crest of a ridge known as Blue Mountain. The ammo site takes up 12,000 acres of the valley and mountainside. The depot cantonment is split by a well-kept nine-hole golf course. The smaller segment, closer to town, has many of the housekeeping functions and the main headquarters of the Army Depot System Command.

The larger portion is the heart of the operation: the shops and warehouses. Letterkenny is the prime facility, called a Center of Technical Excellence, for the maintenance of Army towed and self-propelled howitzers. It is also CTX for several air defense missile systems including the new Patriot.

In a hangar-like building of about 300,000 square feet, howitzers are stripped to the smallest screw. The process looks like an assembly line, but it isn't. A two-man team completely strips the vehicle or weapon. This team or another may put the item back together. There's plenty of pride of workmanship, supervisors noted, because the work teams do it all. And, if something's missing or doesn't get done, there's no question who's at fault.

A rebuild of a major item such as an M-109 self-propelled howitzer, said 1st Lt. Syed Khalid, deputy chief of the wheeled vehicle branch, takes about three months from the day it's logged in and given a steam bath to the day it rolls out the gate on a rail flatcar or truck.

The M-109s are being upgraded as well as overhauled, Khalid remarked — that's why it takes so long. The Army is currently buying new M-109A2s for about $700,000 each, he said. An A1, the most numerous version in the field, can be converted to A2 standards for just $137,000. You can't tell the reborn vehicle from the new one, he asserted, except it's called an A3 to keep the record straight.

Letterkenny's workers do similar facelifts on engineers' D-7F Caterpillar bulldozers; Hawk missile loaders, pallets, transporters and trailers; various howitzers; and lighter amphibious resupply cargo vessels. In the case of the LARCs, crews go to Charleston, S.C., on extended TDY. Crews also train Active, Guard, Reserve and foreign troops in the maintenance of all these items.



Above, Tim Lightner grinds burrs from a reconditioned M-109A3 turret ring gear at Letterkenny Army Depot, Pa. • Left, Hawk missile equipment is maneuvered into place for inspection at Letterkenny.

In the missile systems area, savings also abound. Technicians, among other tasks, overhaul and modify equipment for the Hawk, the aging Nike-Hercules, and the Forward Area Alerting Radar and the Field Artillery Digital Area Computer. The FAAR is a warning system that detects incoming fire; the computer is a fire-control system. Supervisors note with some chest-thumping pride that overhauls cost only 9 to 20 percent of the equipment's original purchase price — and as in the case of vehicle work, the stuff's as good as new.

The newest wrinkle in missile work at Letterkenny is the current gearing-up to support the Patriot air-defense system. More than 900 specialists will work on the Patriot. LEAD, in a real sense, had to "win" the mission by bidding for it against other depots and civilian contractors.

These bidding contests are part of the DESCOM drive to get the best, fastest service at the lowest cost. For Letterkenny and all the other depots, winning contracts is a way to build a stable, productive workforce. For the command, it's a way to keep everybody lean and hungry.

Other depot activities include the ammunition division; a relatively small, but growing supply activity; the Logistic Systems Support Activity, which designs computer software for the Materiel Development and Readiness Command; the Army Area Calibration and Repair Center, which repairs much of the depot's high-tech repair gear; and the 28th Ordnance Detachment, which provides explosive ordnance disposal service in the western Pennsylvania area.

An hour's drive east brings a traveler to New Cumberland Army Depot, just south of Harrisburg, the state capital. NCAD, as the saying goes, is something completely different. The place is also abuzz with activity, but supply is the name of the game.

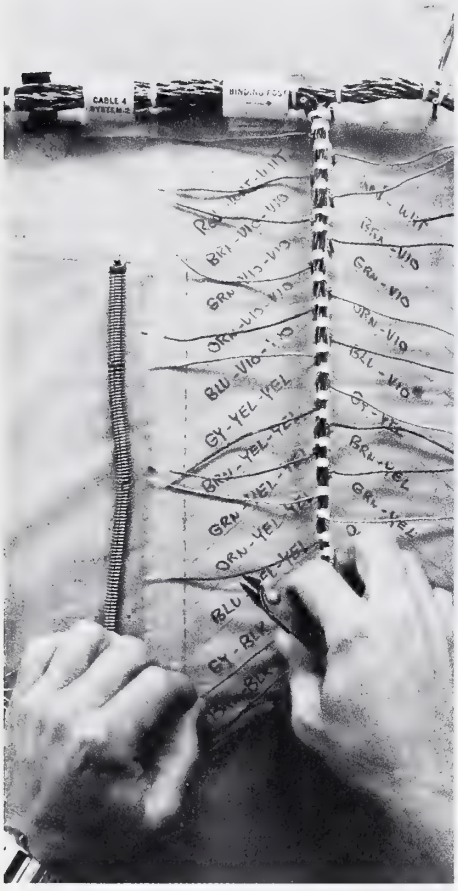
The depot is small, just 833 acres nestled between the Susquehanna River and a small airport. But don't be fooled. Everything's densely packed.

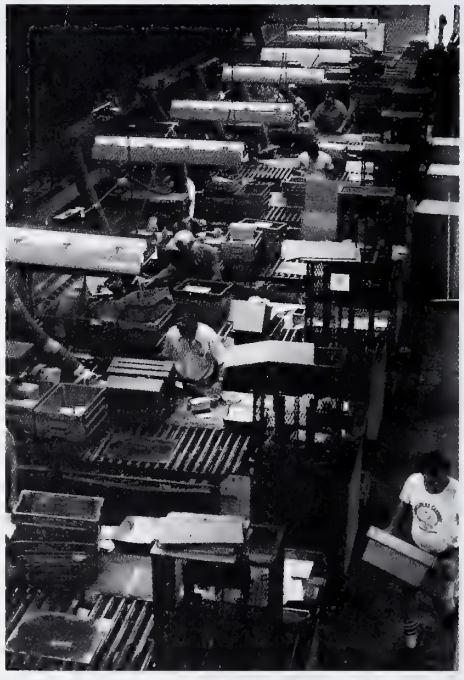
NCAD is the Army's busiest depot, its officials assert. One of three Army area-oriented depots, its general supply operation handles 60 percent of all Army supplies shipped to units worldwide, but primarily in 22 Eastern states. The total includes 91 percent of everything destined for customers in Europe, the Caribbean, Central America and the Middle East.

The depot has 4 million square feet of covered warehouse floor space and another 2 million uncovered. NCAD recently obtained a parcel of land and a little-used runway from the adjacent airport in order to build a 1.7-million-square-foot facility. It fills nearly 3 million requisitions yearly



Clockwise from right: Randy Rouzer repairs Hawk circuit boards at Letterkenny Army Depot, Pa. • New Cumberland Army Depot, Pa., fills millions of supply orders every year. • Victor Narsavage makes a communications wiring harness at Tobyhanna Army Depot, Pa.





and has a $3.7 billion inventory of 238,000 line items. With the new building, officials expect to be able to fill up to 7 million orders a year.

If you're having a bit of trouble picturing all this, just imagine — if you can — 130 football fields jammed with things piled about 15 feet high.

A second supply operation receives materiel daily from a number of sources including other Army depots and those of the Defense Logistics Agency and the General Services Administration. Supplies intended for each customer are consolidated into the smallest possible package. That may mean a box or two, a pallet, or a vanful or planeful. A standard unit, however, is the trailer van. The Army pays the freight by the container whether it's crammed or nearly empty. This operation ships another 2 million items annually.

The needs to consolidate for economy and to keep units well supplied in a timely fashion meet in a relatively new project for initial provision packaging. Part of the Army's force modernization effort, depot workers gather, pack and ship kits that contain every spare part a maintenance unit is expected to need for a given item. Kits are made for the Abrams tank, the Bradley fighting vehicles, the Black Hawk helicopter, the Cobra AH-1S helicopter gunship, the Multiple Launch Rocket System, and for any other item the Army may identify. The project involves more effort than it may seem. One worker noted, for instance, that the single Bradley IFV order he was packing would consist of 1,500 parts shipped in 57 40-cubic-foot cases.

New Cumberland Army Depot's missions are supported by about 3,200 civilian employees and 60 soldiers. Tenant organizations on the depot include a Military Entrance Processing Station and recruiting offices of the Army, Air Force and Marines. The four organizations have a strength of about 400 service members and 40 civilians. The depot is also home to several Army Reserve units.

Other activities on station are the Army Logistics Evaluation Agency, the DARCOM Catalog Data Activity, the Army Security Assistance Center, and the Army General Materiel and Petroleum Activity. These have a combined strength of nearly 900 people. New Cumberland, one of the biggest employers in its area, pumps more than $100 million in payroll and $30 million in local purchases into the Harrisburg economy each year.

Up the road about 110 miles is the Wilkes-Barre and Scranton metropolitan area in the heart of the Pocono Mountains. The Poconos, as anyone

from New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania will tell you, are a year-round resort playground and honeymoon spot.

In the midst of hotels with heart-shaped beds, heart-shaped hot tubs, and mirrors on the ceiling is Tobyhanna Army Depot. Just a few miles southeast of Scranton off Interstate 380, the depot is concealed by trees and marked only by a few highway exit signs. If you blink, you'd miss it entirely. If you were passing by during rush hours, you might wonder what the string of cars at the exit was about. Perhaps, you might think Tobyhanna, whatever that is, is the latest word in some kind of recreation.

As installations go, TOAD is small and young. The 1,100-acre station marked its 31st birthday as a depot in 1984. Before that, the site was a training camp and field artillery training area from about 1913 through World War II. Tobyhanna, like Letterkenny and New Cumberland, served as a stateside prisoner-of-war camp for Germans and Italians during World War II. That's ancient history.

A signal depot when born in its current life, TOAD today has a billion-dollar supply inventory. But its lifeblood flows elsewhere: in high-tech communications and electronics. Tobyhanna supports and overhauls thousands of kinds of C-E equipment each year. It is the Center of Technical Excellence for the Army's TACFIRE system, several corps-level switchboard-type operations, various communications centers and centrals, and new satellite gear.

Tobyhanna is a focal point for maintenance and planning efforts for Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence equipment — what insiders call "C-cubed-I" (C^3I), a major defense concern. Of the 700 new Army systems coming aboard in the next 10 years, about 59 percent will have electronics of some sort — TOAD already has specialists who can handle 250 of them, officials said.

If a piece of related hardware doesn't exist, TOAD workers can build it. Many signal units with special missions have received custom trailers, vans and equipment. A current multimillion-dollar project is the conversion of bare shelter boxes into lightly armored division artillery control centers. Work ranges from gluing and riveting on Kevlar armor panels to installing computers. TOAD is scheduled to make 42 of these shelters by the end of fiscal 1986.

Tobyhanna has been building power generator trailers since 1953. The depot built 2,700 in 1983 and expects this business to boom as field units get even more communications-electronics equipment.

The staff that does this C-E work is a stable one. It is not unusual to find families employed at the station. The depot is the largest employer in the entire northeast corner of the state and has low turnover. Veterans make up 80 percent of the civilian staff, and many employees have worked at Tobyhanna since it opened.

These patterns mean employees tend to start at the bottom and work their way up. TOAD tries to make the climb easier. The depot spends $2 million annually in internal training programs, especially in providing young people with basic technical skills. Called Toby Tech, this nurturing is paying dividends — the workforce is becoming younger on the average each year as, figuratively, parents pass the torch to their children.

The depot provides training on the military front as well. Soldiers from posts throughout the country bring their equipment and receive maintenance training on it at TOAD. Reserve Component soldiers from the Northeast often take weekend drills at the depot for the same training. The depot has fewer than 50 permanent-party soldiers, but Army green is more obvious during the summer when reservists take annual training in the C-E shops.

Tenants include a calibration and repair center, the Northeast Region commissary office of the Troop Support Agency; a medical equipment maintenance division that serves units in 37 states, Europe and the Caribbean; and a Defense Department audiovisual activity that stores and issues films and videotapes.

Pennsylvania's three depots are just a small part of the Army Depot System Command, but they're typical. They have a wide range of things going on within their fences. Though no single one of them may handle the proverbial spectrum of beans to bullets, as a command, the depots cover that range, and more.

So, while soldiers on some posts yell "Airborne!" "Armor forever!" or something just as macho, depot workers content themselves with knowing they supplied the parachutes, tank ammo, vehicle overhauls — and nearly everything else — that makes those soldiers' pride real.

And the depots do the job quietly. Efficiently. You almost forget they're around. □



Sam Ferguson welds floor plates on an M-109A3 howitzer. Letterkenny Army Depot, Pa., reconditions old A1 models to like-new A3s for about 20 percent of the cost of buying new.

FOCUS ON PEOPLE

Compiled by Faith Faircloth

Sp5 Sue Durban



Sp5 Sue Durban



Foutch: High Anxiety

Capt. Richard Foutch, a doctor at Madigan Army Medical Center, Tacoma, Wash., is breathing easier after a safe return from Mount Everest, the world's highest peak.

Foutch was one of six doctors on the 20-man Ultima Thule expedition. The doctors spent more than a month at an air-thin 20,000 feet studying the effects of high altitude on the brain and lungs.

Foutch, the only military member of the team, said it's too early to draw conclusions from their research. But their findings may help thousands who live, work or travel at high altitudes.

The doctor and some fellow Ultima Thule members would like to return to China to climb Mount Changtzu, a 24,000-foot pinnacle that remains unchallenged. "They are a great bunch of guys to be associated with," Foutch said of expedition members. "You bet I want to go back." — *Mark James*

Dr. Filippo A. Balboni, who specializes in pediatric cardiology, has joined the 77th Army Reserve Command as a colonel. He hopes to persuade the military that people with minor heart problems aren't necessarily disabled and can contribute to the nation's defense.

Balboni is director of pediatric cardiology at St. Francis Hospital on Long Island, N.Y. He oversees the Gift of Life Program which provides lifesaving heart surgery for poor children from all over the world. The hospital's work received national attention in November 1983 when President and Mrs. Reagan escorted two such children from South Korea aboard Air Force One.

In 16 years of practice, Balboni has treated many young people who wanted to join the military but were not accepted because they had undergone heart surgery. "Today's cardiac surgery can enable people to lead normal lives," he said. "It is unfair to automatically exclude them." Balboni was sworn in on May 19 by Maj. Gen. William F. Ward, 77th ARCOM commander. — *1st Lt. E. J. Gabrynowicz*

Second Lt. Brenda K. Greenland, a platoon leader with the 66th Military Police Company, Karlsruhe, West Germany, is the first woman to attend the French commando school at Breisach, West Germany.

And she made a lasting impression on her male counterparts during the rugged, three-week course that's designed to promote individual stamina and unit cohesiveness.

"We all gained respect for her as an American officer," said Irish guardsman Victor Buckley. "She didn't follow her troops. She led them."

"She set a precedent for French female officers now eligible to attend St. Cyr Military Academy," said French Army Capt. Jean-Francois Angle, public relations officer at the school. "She set an example for them."

Greenland, who said she never doubted she would complete the course, credits the cohesiveness of her platoon.

"We would not have made it without working together," she said. — *SFC Ed Rolph*

Capt. John Herring, operations officer at the Army's Reserve Recruiting Battalion in Santa Ana,

Balboni: Heart Doctor





Sp4 Karen Ruckman

Greenland: French Commando



Donna Malkovitch

Herring: Priced Right

Calif., is $39,518 richer, thanks to a visit to the TV game show *The Price is Right."*

"It was my wife's idea," Herring said. "She got the tickets, and I was picked as a contestant." Herring won tennis rackets, a dishwasher, a grandfather clock, a Cadillac, a Honda motorcycle, a sailboat, and a ski boat with trailer.

The recruiter has already sold most of his prizes. "I just don't see myself driving a Cadillac," he said. "I'd rather buy something I want." He added that he didn't know how much of his winnings he would be able to keep. "I'll let you know when the Internal Revenue gets through with me."
— *Donna Malkovitch*



Sp5 John A. Piccione

Most of us have been in the doghouse at one time or another. But **Sp4 Jim Kelly** of Fort Ritchie, Md., got there by using a new approach: He actually burned down his dog's house!

"When I was a boy, fire trucks would drive by our house on their way to pump water from the lake. In the middle of winter one year, I had not seen the trucks for a while. So, I set on fire the brand new doghouse my dad had built, just so I could see the trucks. Boy, did I get in trouble," Kelly remembered.

Now a fireman at Fort Ritchie, Kelly has come a long way since torching his dog's house. At age 21, he has attended 22 fire schools, won Fireman of the Year, received two Army Achievement awards and developed an intense love for his work.

"Being a fireman involves more than just fighting fires and trying to avoid fatalities," said Kelly. "We're always preaching fire prevention."

Since fighting his first fire at age 16, Kelly has answered many calls. "A firefighter's job is hazardous, stressful and demanding. Tomorrow could be your last. You never know what you're going into," he said.

But the hazards don't deter him from his mission. A volunteer fireman in the local community, "I like to stay one step ahead and keep improving myself in my job," added Kelly.

Self-development is what led him to the Army in 1980. "The fire service is always changing," he said. "I joined the Army because I wanted more training to better myself in the job I do."

"I don't think I enjoy anything as much as seeing a kid's smile when we drive by in a truck," he concluded.
— *Lisa Dimaio*

194th ARMORED BRIGADE: READY AND ABLE

Faith Faircloth



KENTUCKY may be best known for its leisurely, white-suited colonels, mint juleps and fast horses on dirt tracks. But the soldiers of the 194th Armored Brigade know a different Kentucky. In theirs, the colonels wear green, the county is dry, and the fastest thing on a track is a tank. It's Fort Knox, the Army's Home of Armor, where soldiers train for mounted combat.

The 194th plays a large role in this training. Although it is a Forces Command unit that must be ready to deploy anywhere in the world on short notice, the 194th's primary mission is to support the Armor School.

"We have one tank battalion, an infantry company and an artillery battery that are in full support of the school every day," said Lt. Col. Roger Fiske, the brigade executive officer. "At the same time, we have to be combat-ready." Elements of the 194th would be rapid deployment force follow-on units.

"The dual mission is a challenge to all of us," said Lt. Col. William Garber, commander of the 5th Battalion, 73rd Armor. "We try to get as much training from our school support missions as we can. We take full advantage of those times when we're lightly engaged in our support mission to meet our training goals."

Garber explained that the armor battalions sometimes provide only equipment to the school. But, because of the school's thrust to train people in the field in preparation for war, his men often take part in field training exercises with the students.

"And, of course, that's the type of support we like best," he said. "That we are training with the Armor School students rather than another unit in the battalion or brigade really doesn't matter. We still issue the same orders and require the same standards of performance."

He added that the 194th is fortunate because its support role often calls for it to test new training concepts. "We get the opportunity, as part of our support to the school, to go out and see if these concepts work," he said. "This training is directly related to our mission."

An example of this type training occurred when Capt. Michael Lamb's Company B, 5th Bn., 73rd Armor, tested new gunnery tables for the Army Armor and Engineer Board. "I had the opportunity to get four of my crews trained on tank gunnery from Table I all the way to Table VIII," Lamb said.

He had scheduled eight crews for that test, but ended up with four because of other school requirements. When Lamb is in the "red" cycle, which means his battalion provides all the school's support, his men and equipment are spread thin. He goes to a "black" cycle when he and the 5th Bn., 33rd Armor, share the school support role, and to "green" when his unit is on its own training time.

Supporting the school and being ready to deploy requires careful planning, even for the largest separate brigade in the Army. Lamb plans his training three weeks in advance, but has to make a lot of changes during the red cycle.

FAITH FAIRCLOTH is a former *SOLDIERS* staff photojournalist.

SFC Dale Butler

"The advantage of being here, especially for officers and NCOs, is that you're really put to the test in management skills and ingenuity," he said. "Everything we do has to be managed perfectly or we lose time. And we can't afford to lose time. We have to do all the things other units do and still support the school.

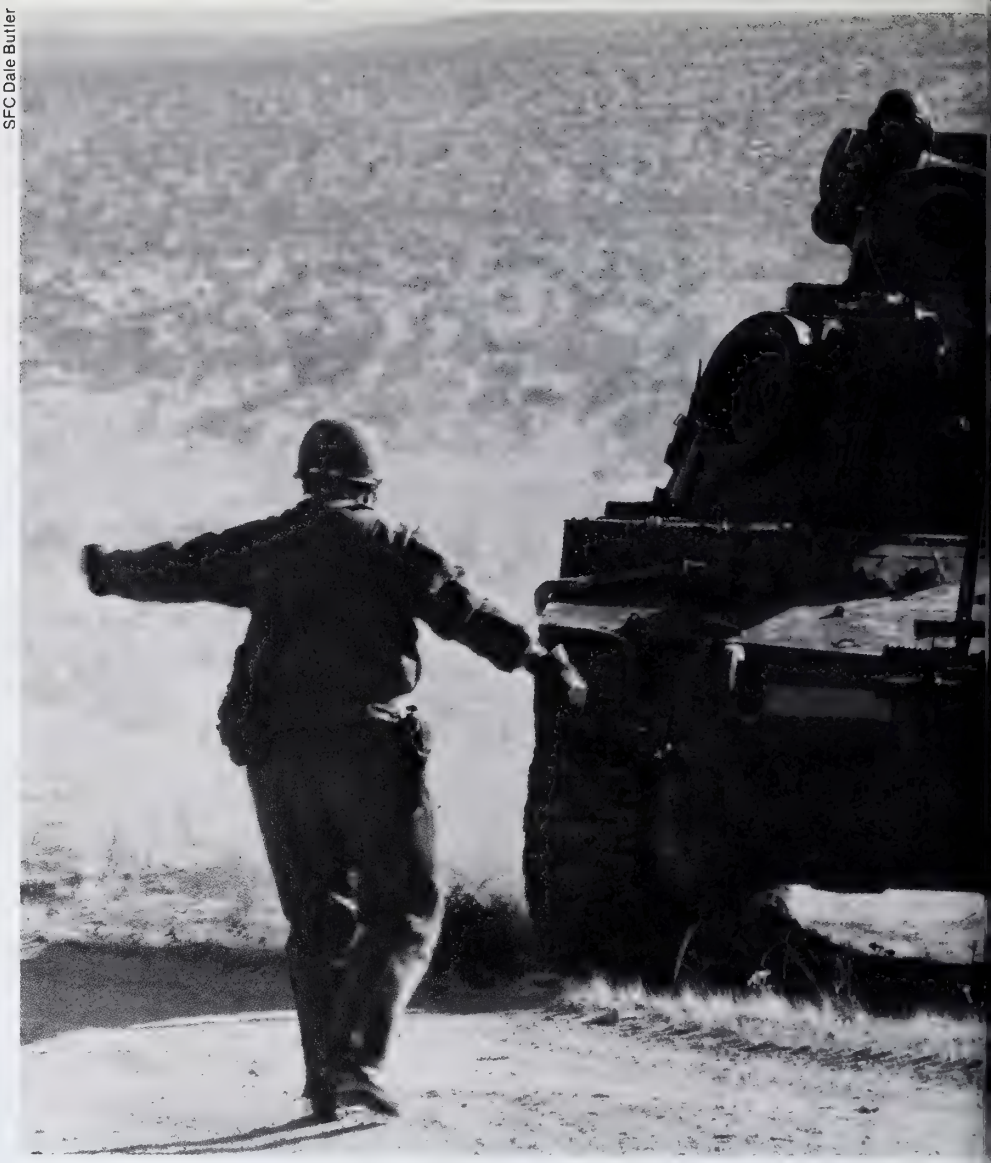
"If a soldier can do his job well here and get high efficiency reports, he can do it anywhere in the Army," he added. "There's no school or place in the Army or civilian life where my soldiers and I could get the skills that we're getting here."

Lamb's soldiers agree and disagree on the advantages of their school support mission. "We have a lot of advantages here that other units don't have," said 1st Lt. Jeff Weber.

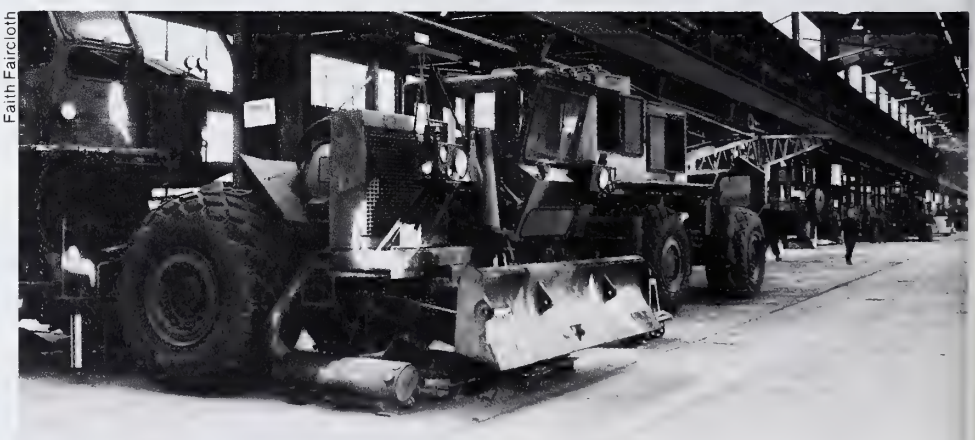


Faith Faircloth

Top, 194th Armored Brigade tankers breech an obstacle during an exercise at Fort Drum, N.Y. • The 42nd Field Hospital prepacks its gear to give the brigade on-call support.



SFC Dale Butler



Faith Faircloth

"We can use the school's assets in our training. I may have 10 guys from my platoon out on training requirements, but I can take part of my platoon to the school and use their simulators, training slides and tests. The school helps us whenever it can. We have the training devices right here."

"Well, you can never get enough training," said Sgt. Joe Budde. "A lot of our training requirements don't have anything to do with combat training. But we have a chance to work with each other and see where we need to improve."

Sp4 Glenn Barna said he gets more from the school's training requirements than anywhere else. "When you're teaching, I think you learn a lot yourself," he said.

Sp4 Tom Russell just came to the 194th from 3rd Squadron, 11th Cavalry Regiment, in Europe. "Overseas, we lived with our vehicles because we were close to the border and constantly combat-ready," he said. "Here, other people use your equipment. If something minor happens to it, it may be two days before you find it and can pull maintenance. With all the training requirements, you just don't have time for maintenance like we had in Germany."

"In Europe when you go to the field, you stand down, fix your vehicles and start training," Lamb said. "You don't do that here. My vehicles go out every day for someone to use."

Maj. John Anderson, S-3 of the 5th Bn., 41st Field Artillery, said supporting the Armor School makes his people better planners. "We have a pretty good feel week by week of what support we'll be providing," he said. "We just have to plan in more detail and make better use of the time we have when not in support of the school."

The artillery provides howitzers, fire direction centers, people and vehicles to support the school. "We make the things go while the students play the key roles of company commander, battalion commander and other support officers," Anderson said. "We shoot the guns and they coordinate where the rounds hit."

He said it's important that his people do things right when they're working with students. "We don't want them leaving here with false ideas of how to use artillery and to apply fire support," he said. "They leave here with a standard upon which they will measure the rest of the Army. That has to be a high standard."

Lt. Col. Alan G. Vitters, commander of the 4th Bn., 54th Infantry, considers the school support a vital part of his mission. "We have to provide quality support to the Armor School," he said. "These students are the leaders of tomorrow's Army."

The infantry provides tracked vehicles and soldiers to support the school. "And the opportunities are there not only to benefit from the training and to execute a mission, but many times to sit in the classes and lectures," Vitters said.

"I think we have a positive rela-



Clockwise from left: A brigade howitzer moves into position at the National Training Center, Fort Irwin, Calif. • Soldiers of the 544th Maintenance Battalion keep the 194th's equipment in order, • including vehicles of the attached 19th Engineer Battalion (Combat).



Faith Faircloth

tionship with the school," he continued. "We represent the TOE unit on post with a real-world, go-to-war mission. We learn a lot when the instructors come to our training areas, evaluate our units and give our officers instruction. In turn, they get a lot out of coming to the field and taking real-world experiences back into the classrooms."

The 194th's armor, infantry and artillery also have a positive relationship with each other, according to Anderson. "This brigade has a close mutual relationship between the artillery and the supportive maneuverable battalions," he said. "It's the best relationship I've seen in my 13 years of service. We're a happy family. There's a real community feeling throughout the brigade."

A very tangible advantage of the 194th's school support was pointed out by Garber. "I think in large measure the Armor School support allows us additional resources in terms of ammunition, maintenance funds and operating budget," he said. "We probably have better resources than other units."

Each battalion in the 194th supports at least two National Guard or Army Reserve units. Each sends mobile training teams to assist these units, and supports summer-long Guard and Reserve training camps on post. At the same time, battalions prepare for exercises, such as rotations to the National Training Center at Fort Irwin, Calif.

The 194th had their third rotation at NTC in January and demonstrated they can fulfill their support roles and still be a potent strike force.

"We did something nobody else ever did," Budde said. "Nobody ever beat the OPFOR (opposing force) at NTC like we did."

"To the extent that NTC exercises are a measure of readiness," Garber said, "I think our performance shows that we can maintain a high degree of readiness." The brigade has been to NTC more often than most other Army units, he noted, and its track record there in the past three years has shown continual improvement against the OPFOR.

Everyone in the brigade is proud of the 194th showing at NTC. And they are proud of the job they do every day. "There aren't many units subjected to the same scrutiny that we are," Garber said. "All armor leaders come through Fort Knox — colonels going to precommand courses, sergeants going to basic and advanced NCO courses, and brand new lieutenants in the basic course.

"They all look at our tanks, armored personnel carriers, TOWs and soldiers. The first real soldiers these lieutenants see when they come into the Army are the ones in this brigade. So we have to be careful to give these guys a good first impression of what a combat-ready armor unit is all about."

What these new officers see is a hard-charging armored brigade that uses its support of the Armor School, National Guard and Reserve to remain a highly trained, combat-ready force. They also see a different Kentucky at Fort Knox, the Army's Home of Armor. □

REBUILT TO LAST

Story and Photos by SFC Michael Brown



THE inside of the warehouse looks like an auto assembly plant in Detroit. Work stations line the walls the entire length of the building, leaving a walkway down the center. Workers at each station repeat the same task with regularity as each vehicle slowly takes shape.

On one side of the warehouse, the major parts of the vehicle are put together. At one station, workers complete the final touches on the engine, while workers at another station assemble the transmission and seal its housing. And so it continues on down the line.

The stations on the other side of the warehouse pull all the parts together to finish the vehicle. Workers install the wiring for the electrical system, and add the transmission and engine. At the end of the line, the tires are attached and the vehicle is taken out for a test drive to check the assembly results.

The vehicle is the ¼-ton truck — the Army jeep. The assembly line warehouse is located at the General Support Center — Kaiserslautern, West Germany. The workers are members of the 8907th Civilian Service Support Group. And it's all part of the ¼-ton jeep sustainability program of the U.S. Army, Europe, the only one of its kind.

"This program provides us the only way to keep the jeep fleet in Europe going," said MSgt. Glenn Johnson, chief operations sergeant at GSC-K. "Keeping the fleet going is crucial since there is always a need for vehicles, especially during the Army's transition to newer ones.

"The first thing we do when we get a damaged jeep in here is see if it's less costly to fix it or to replace it. If it's better to replace the damaged jeep, we will strip it down for the parts that can be used again.

"The salvaged parts go to our assembly line for use in the rebuilt jeeps. They form the majority of our supply of jeep parts, but we do get some of the jeep bodies from manufacturers, even though the Army is no longer buying jeeps."

According to Johnson, the center builds about 1,000 to 1,200 jeeps each fiscal year. This effort results in significant savings for the Army. "It costs only about half as much to replace a damaged jeep with one of our rebuilt ones as it does to order a new vehicle," Johnson said. "Plus we provide a type of vehicle that would not be otherwise be available."

The money to run the jeep program comes from USAREUR's Theater Army Repair Program, or TARP, as it is more commonly known. TARP makes sure that USAREUR can be sustained through the best use of its general support maintenance resources.

TARP began in 1975 with the elimination of most of the depot maintenance within the Army's European Command. Since then TARP has significantly reduced the theater backlog of repairable materiel, according to officials. It has also decreased the command's reliance on the U.S. mainland for maintenance support.

Another benefit of the program is that it saves money. "We realize a savings of $29 for every dollar we spend on TARP," asserted CSM James E. Clark of the 29th Area Support Group, which is part of the 21st Support Command.

"We save money," Clark continued, "through the jeep program and being able to repair more vehicles and equipment. TARP gives us the funds to fix equipment that would otherwise have to be replaced with new items. This means we save on the cost of a new item plus the expense of shipping it here from the United States."

He noted that another money saver is using a rebuilt part instead of a new one where possible. "We also manage our maintenance resources," he said, "so that we schedule items we know we can repair rather than think we can fix something, then get it in here and find out we can't. That way we don't cause unnecessary delays in ordering new equipment.

"Another benefit of the program that doesn't necessarily save money is that we can keep the tactical units more combat ready," Clark continued.

"When we have a piece of equipment come in that we are going to be able to repair, we can replace it with a similar item from the war reserves that we store," he said. "Then when it is fixed, we place the repaired item in the war reserves.



This way, the unit gets a replacement right away, which means it's combat readiness is maintained."

Increasing combat readiness and saving money through the best possible use of resources involves a lot of work. Most work in the TARP program — about 90 percent — is done by the 21st Support Command. The key player is the 29th Area Support Group. In addition to the ¼-ton truck sustainability program, the unit's job includes inspecting, calibrating, and repairing a variety of materiel. The 29th also upgrades equipment in for repair by adding items like sighting and fire control components, infrared sights and ballistics computers for M-60 series tanks.

Three 29th ASG subordinate commands in West Germany — two general support centers, and the 66th Maintenance Battalion — handle the TARP workload. The 29th also controls contracts with local firms for maintenance work and handles host-nation support.

General Support Center-Kaiserslautern consists of two maintenance facilities and a reserve storage activity, all of which support TARP. One maintenance facility handles the ¼-ton jeep program. The second GSC-K facility specializes in the repair of major end items, — from tanks and personnel carriers to working on components of generators and compressors. It also devotes time to preserving items that will be stored in the war reserves.



Local national workers handle the bulk of the TARP workload, which includes, top, repairing the engines of 2½-ton trucks and • touching up a rebuilt jeep engine.

The GSC-K reserve storage activity stores and provides the equipment to be upgraded at the 29th ASG.

The other support center uses three maintenance facilities and a reserve storage activity to support TARP. The reserve storage activity has the same mission as the one in Kaiserslautern. One of the maintenance facilities repairs items such as M-577 command post carriers and 2½-and 5-ton truck transmissions.

The other two maintenance sites fix communications and electronic gear like printed circuit boards, teletypewriters and radio sets, as well as almost every type of military bridge equipment available in USAREUR.

The final command supporting Theater Army Repair Program is the 66th Maintenance Bn. Most work there consists of repairing automotive equipment such as 2½-ton truck engines and transmissions and ¼-ton jeep engines.

In addition to the 66th and its support centers, the 29th Area Support Group uses private firms and host-nation support to meet requirements beyond its capability. This outside support includes activities such as a German army plant where 2½-ton trucks are repaired.

Most contract work consists of maintenance of automotive and construction equipment. The 29th ASG has people at 13 locations to monitor the entire process of requisitioning repair parts and to accept the final repaired item.

Through the contracts with the private firms, the host-nation support and the efforts of its subordinate commands, the 29th ASG manages 528 different maintenance programs which handle more than 66,000 items each year.

This work, and that of the other units involved in TARP, ensures that USAREUR's maintenance resources are used in the best possible way for combat readiness. □

G.I. PARTY BLUES

Sp5 David Thompson

EVEN though its title sounds inviting enough, its reputation and popularity rank alongside those of the Black Plague and Edsels.

For years, this necessary but dreaded part of military life has been ruining personal schedules, filling up off-duty hours and making those who participate fairly miserable. And, oh yes, it also accomplishes one other feat: It cleans the barracks.

All the above are what the Army's GI party is all about.

There always seem to be times during the day when the company bulletin board is the center of attention. Usually, the daily attention-getters on the board come in the form of a new duty roster or a policy change. On this day, however, the small crowd blocking the hallway was looking at an announcement that was quickly drawing a number of unamused looks from the readers.

As I approached the board and the sad-looking crowd surrounding it, it soon became apparent what was attracting all the attention.

In the center of the bulletin board was an 8-by-10 sheet of paper that announced:

"GI PARTY TONIGHT
EVERYBODY INVITED
ALL THE FUN STARTS AT 1900
HRS. WITH ROLL CALL
— 1SG."

After reading the paper, my first thought was about how much I hated funny GI party "invitations." My second thought was about how much I hated GI parties.

When somebody, especially me, reads an announcement which condemns him to work on otherwise off-duty time, a strange mental and physical reaction occurs. The most common name for this condition is the GI Party Blues, and its symptoms are both classic and unmistakable. They usually start with:

Stage One:
The Falling Face

APPROXIMATELY one to three seconds after an individual learns of an impending GI party, an obvious and immediate strain on the facial muscles appears. The easiest and most accurate way to describe this fascinat-

Sgt. Cecil Stack



SPECIALIST FIVE DAVID THOMPSON is a staff member of the *Heidelberg Herald-Post* in West Germany.

ing symptom is, it's the same look you get after learning that an irate hunter has just shot your pet dog. Depending on the individual, this initial reaction to learning of a GI party can last as little as five minutes or as long as three days after the party.

Stage Two:
The Very Careful Read

AFTER the initial shock, most soldiers will settle down and begin re-reading the GI party announcement. As a matter of fact, many will re-read the bulletin as many as 20 times, hoping they missed something in the previous 19 readings that would exempt them from the party. Recent studies have shown that 20 readings are unnecessary. Most soldiers understand the note fully after re-reading it just three to five times. The reason for the numerous follow-ups is the hope that, by some miracle, the words will change from "GI Party Tonight" to "Christmas Party Tonight."

For those of you who are wondering, there have been no recorded cases of this change taking place.

Stage Three:
The Exemption Complex, Part I

WITHIN 10 to 15 minutes after the soldier has spied the note, he has accepted the fact that there will be a GI party, but not that he must attend. Even though the announcement clearly says, "Everybody invited," many will devise plans in which the note would read "Everybody invited, but me." The most popular of these exemption plans is the "duty requirement" line. This device can easily be detected by the soldier's choice of words.

If the soldier walks into his first sergeant's office and starts off with, "Top, about this here GI party tonight. . . ," he is most likely in Stage Three.

Stage Four:
The Exemption Complex, Part II

AFTER the first sergeant recognizes the condition of the soldier, and therefore doesn't buy the story about duty requirements, many soldiers slip into Stage Four.

This phase of the illness often proves to be very hazardous because it involves telling the company commander the same story the first sergeant laughed at. Many soldiers are often cured of the GI Party Blues after this phase.

Stage Five:
The Slowed-Down-Clock Effect

EVEN though only a handful of soldiers reach this stage, it's still distinct.

One of the surest ways to tell if a soldier is suffering from the slowed-down-clock effect is by the amount of pacing he does before the party. For instance, if he's walking up and down and pounding his head against the wall at 5 p.m., and the GI party starts at 7, there is a good chance the soldier is in Stage Five.

Most Stage Five sufferers tend to look at the clock or their watch an average of six times every 45 seconds. This clockwatching may increase as the party starting time grows closer. At any rate, by the time the party starts, many Stage Five victims are usually so worn out that they are very little help to the rest of the company.

Stage Six:
The Fast Finish

EVEN if the soldier is not a Stage Five sufferer, he is still a candidate for the final stage of the GI Party Blues.

By 7:30 p.m., when the party is in full swing and all the partygoers think they are pretty close to being finished with their details, the echoes of "I've done my part" start to sound off. What's so futile about this syndrome is that the first sergeant has probably put aside two hours for his party and nobody is going to leave any earlier than that.

For those of you who are going to a GI party soon and recognize the symptoms of the blues coming on, the best thing to do is to convince yourself that you have just volunteered one of your evenings to the company's beautification program.

Now, I'll be the first to admit that I'm not too thrilled with the GI party tonight, but I don't have the blues. So what if I've been standing here reading this stupid invitation for five minutes? . . . OK. Make that 15 minutes. That doesn't mean I have the blues. I could have misread something in it, that's all. You can't be too careful about these things.

I know what you're thinking. You think I'm about to go into the first sergeant's office and try to get out of this useless, good-for-nothing GI party. Well, you couldn't be further from the truth. Even if he was in his office, I wouldn't go in there. And if you think I'm going to call him at home, you're wrong again. I don't like to bother people who answer their phone with, "Who the hell is this?"

Wait a minute, his office lights just came on. I wonder if he's aware that I have duty tonight?

"Top, about this here GI party tonight. . ." □



Sp4 Jeff McEvoy

No detail is too great once you start GI partying. By the time you get to the action, the fun's gone. You used it all up trying to avoid the action.

POSTMARKS

Compiled by SSgt. Victoria Mouze

News Stories from Army Posts Around the World



Sp5 Ken Clauson

Hessian Replay

WORMS, West Germany — Time was turned back 200 years when Revolutionary War soldiers marched into Butzbach, Marburg and other area towns. The occasion marked the May 1784 return of Hessian soldiers, played by members of several military historical societies, to Germany. During the American revolution, they served on both the American and British sides. Approximately 30,000 Germans served in America during the Revolution and fought in nearly every campaign from 1776 to 1783.

Besides portraying the return, the groups presented weapon demonstrations and set up camps. The re-enactments were the last activities related to the American Bicentennial. Many historical societies in Europe annually re-enact American Civil War battles, Napoleanic campaigns and even Roman battles. One of the newest groups is Living History in Europe, formed to promote the study of military history in Europe by U.S. military community members and German soldiers and civilians. — *Sp5 Ken Clauson*

Four-Star Dining Facilities

FORT LEE, Va. — Soldiers stationed at the following units dine at the Army's best dining facilities. The facilities have won the Philip A. Connelly awards, an annual competition that recognizes the Army's best food service units.

Headquarters, 8th Personnel Command (Provisional), Camp Coiner, Seoul, South Korea, has the Army's best large facility. Company B, 123rd Maintenance Battalion, 1st Armored Division, Monteith Barracks, Fuerth, West Germany, has the best small facility. Headquarters and Materiel Management Co., Division Support Command, 7th Infantry Div., Fort Ord, Calif., won the award for the top field kitchen.

Reserve Component winners in the field kitchen category are the 417th Maintenance Co., 103rd Corps Support Command, Army Reserve, Faribault, Minn., and the 157th MP Co., Troop Command, West Virginia Army National Guard, Martinsburg. — *Bob Hunt*

MP Package: Platoon-Sized

MIESAU ARMY DEPOT, West Germany — Unlike most soldiers arriving for duty in West Germany, the men who stepped off the plane at Rhein-Main Air Base weren't facing the challenge of their first assignment alone. They had spent the last few months together.

The soldiers represented the first deployment of a full platoon under the new MP platoon package concept. A previous platoon had reported one squad at a time over a few weeks last September.

The idea of platoon deployment was suggested by Brig. Gen. Harry Walker, commander, 59th Ordnance Brigade, as a means of enhancing unit performance reducing personnel turbulence of physical security companies. The new group of soldiers are assigned here to the 164th MP Company, Theater Support Battalion, 59th Ord. Bde.

After enlisting, they were chosen as candidates for physical security assignments and the new program. Once assigned to their platoon at basic training, Fort McClellan, Ala., they remained together for advanced individual training. Pvt. 2 Dave Nicholas remarked that going through training with the soldiers he would be working with was invaluable. "I know how they operate and how to react to them," he said. "We'll do better because we know each other."

Unit leaders give the soldiers, who have become a natural rival for the other platoons in their company, high marks in enthusiasm and motivation. "They're challenging the other platoons in everything — volleyball, softball, soccer," said 1st Sgt. Morris Harris. "They're not only learning the mission, they're becoming a part of the company."

"The positive attitude of the new soldiers has rubbed off," added Capt. Richard Jenkins, 164th commander. "The other troops have picked up on the motivation. The new guys have livened up the other platoons." — *Capt. Lee Hockman*

Clinic Keeps Count on Pollen

FORT SAM HOUSTON, Texas — Television viewers are kept up to date on pollen counts, thanks to a soldier assigned to Brooke Army Medical Center.

Last October, Albert Flores, weatherman for San Antonio's Channel 5, called Sp5 Russell Reuthe, NCOIC, allergy clinic, and asked for the pollen count. Reuthe gave him the information. Flores now calls daily to get the results of the daily air sampling.

To get the count, Reuthe puts a pollen collecting device, called a rotorod air sampler, out in front of the clinic. In the afternoon, he removes the collecting rods, puts them on a special slide and stains them with a red dye.

When the slide is placed under a microscope, the individual pollen grains can be examined. He counts them and computes the number per cubic meter on a graph, based on the length of time it took to collect the total. He said that ragweed, grass, pigweed and pecan pollen are heavy this time of year. (See related story on page 50.)

Reuthe became interested in pollen detection during allergy-immunology training at Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C. — *Marla Jones*

MUSIC TO YOUR EYES

SSgt. Victoria Mouze



Courtesy Chrysalis Records

THE TV screen reveals a blonde-haired singer sitting on a stool on stage in a crowded night club. Microphone in hand, she begins singing. She looks at a man seated at a table. Two women sit on either side of him.

The scene switches to the man walking with a woman. He covers his face as a camera's flashbulb explodes. During the next four minutes, these scenes alternate.

This is not a late-night flick, but a sample of the latest entertainment craze invading television screens in homes and dance clubs. Known as music videos, they are played from video cassette recorders and video disc players hooked up to TV sets. Programs normally run three to five minutes and feature artists performing their songs. Some artists appear in concert or on recording studio sets,

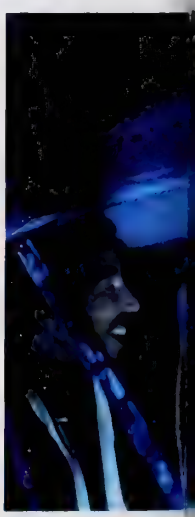
Courtesy Motown Records



Preceding page, music videos sometimes go beyond the real world, as with Billy Idol's nightmares and fantasies in songs like *White Wedding* and *Dancing With Myself.* Clockwise from top: Rockwell explores paranoia in songs like *Obscene Phone Caller* and *Somebody's Watching Me.* • Smokey Robinson (left) and Rick James team up for *Ebony Eyes.* • Paul McCartney portrays a turn-of-the-century traveling salesman in the music video *Say, Say, Say,* which features a guest shot by Michael Jackson.



Courtesy Columbia Records



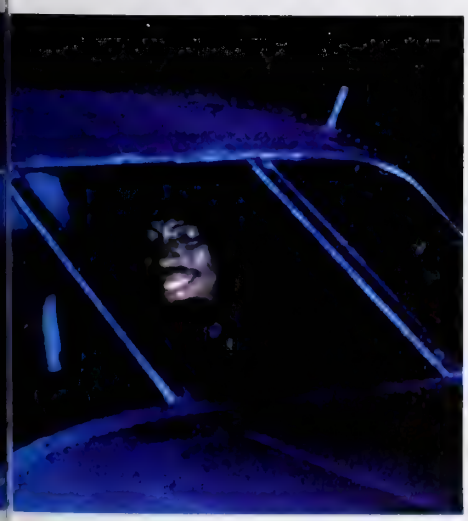
while others go beyond, using dream-like images during the song.

These visual images can take the form of simple plots, such as the Eurythmics' *Who's That Girl?*, described above, or elaborate mini-movies, such as Michael Jackson's *Thriller*. During that 14-minute music video, Jackson rocks and "gets down" with all kinds of "living corpses." For all its dazzle, *Thriller* cost a reported $1 million to make. Most videos, however, cost $30,000 to $40,000 to make.

Combining music and film isn't new. Walt Disney mated classical music to animation in the 1940 film *Fantasia*. The Beatles sang and romped in the 1960s through full-length films such as *A Hard Day's Night*. It wasn't until the late 1970s, however, that record companies started promoting videos as a way to boost sagging record sales.

Then, in August 1981, MTV (for Music Television) burst onto the scene as a cable channel, playing music videos 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Soon, other cable channels and major networks began programming videos. Now, close to 200 TV stations broadcast them.

If viewers want to get closer to the action, they can visit local dance clubs. Here, patrons can pop, break and boogie to their favorite performers projected onto giant TV screens. Following the lead of civilian clubs, management at the enlisted club at Fort Belvoir, Va., began offering videos in July.



Courtesy Motown Records

Music videos have even affected the movie industry. Moviegoers nationwide learn of the latest flicks by watching ads that resemble music videos. Some TV videos are actual scenes from movies. Michael Sembello's *Maniac* from *Flashdance* and Kenny Loggins' *Footloose* from the movie of the same name were popular on MTV. Yet another advertising example of music video concept is the Jacksons' Pepsi TV commercial takeoffs on *Billie Jean*. The influence continues on TV this fall, as network producers use music videos and their elements in new series.

Music videos are as popular with soldiers as with civilian audiences. Sp4 Michael McCoy and PFC Michael Kerr, assigned to Headquarters Company, 5th Signal Battalion, Fort Polk, La., watch music video shows with their friends on weekends in their barracks dayroom. McCoy enjoys artists such as Kool and the Gang and Stevie Wonder. Kerr describes himself as a rock and roll man and will watch anything with Def Leppard, ZZ Top and John Cougar Mellencamp. Both said that the best videos are those that tell a story.

"It's great to see the performers acting out their songs instead of just listening to them on the radio," McCoy said. "One of my favorites is Lionel Richie's *Hello*. He's trying to get in touch with this girl. I like the story plus the music."

While McCoy's only exposure to music videos has been at Fort Polk, Kerr first saw them while stationed in Nuernberg, West Germany. He watched them on local German television and in German dance clubs.

Soldiers and their families stationed in West Germany and other overseas areas can also watch shows on armed forces TV stations. These videos are sent from the Armed Forces Radio and Television Service Programming Center, Los Angeles. In May, 300 stations were receiving *MV3*, a one-hour, weekly, nationally syndicated program. Plans are to replace that with two other weekly syndicated programs, *New York Hot Tracks* and *Video Concert Hall*.

"*MV3* appealed primarily to teenagers," said Gerald Fry, programming director for AFRTS. "We wanted something that appealed to everyone. That is one reason we went with the two programs we've got lined up." The programs will have a mixture of music, including country/western, soul, rock and Latin.

Another reason AFRTS wanted the two new programs is that the shows' contractors don't use videos containing drug-related lyrics or excessive violence. "One of the concerns we have is that the material we put out supports the Department of Defense's drug and alcohol abuse policy," Fry said. "Also, violence is a concern to a lot of people within DOD. Some videos frankly aren't particularly good ambassadors overseas.

"We look for shows that conform to broadcast standards," Fry continued. "That is one reason we initially went after NBC's *Friday Night Videos*. We knew that if NBC broadcast standards accepted the product, we could also accept it without any problem." AFRTS couldn't get the show because international broadcast rights weren't obtainable.

Fry thinks that videos are popular because the networks don't have any musical variety programs like *The Ed Sullivan Show* anymore. "We haven't had shows like that for some time," he said. "Music videos sort of fill that gap. You'll find that many of today's top groups, especially those from overseas, were virtually unknown until exposure on music video shows. They might have been heard overseas for a couple of years, but it's not until they're known visually that they zoom in popularity." For example, the British group Duran Duran was relatively unknown in the United States until *Rio* and *Hungry Like a Wolf* appeared on MTV. By the end of 1983, the group was popular enough to appear on MTV's New Year's Eve broadcast.

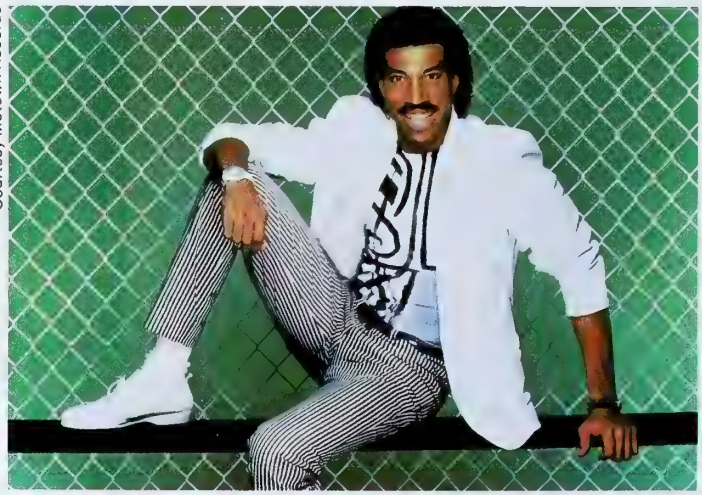
Once AFRTS receives its weekly master tapes, 65 to 70 copies are made and mailed overseas to pass from station to station. Shows are usually old by the time they make it down to the last station. "Some circuits have six stations," Fry said. "We figure that each station keeps the tape for a month, so it could be six to eight months old before the last stations get the shows."



Courtesy Warner Bros. Records



Courtesy Warner Bros. Records



Courtesy Motown Records

Above, Lionel Richie's videos range from the love song *Hello* to the upbeat *All Night Long*. • Top right, videos from ZZ Top include *Legs* and *Sharp Dressed Man*. • Top left, the Break Machine pops and breaks to its *Street Dance*.

"Viewers say that some of the music we get is really old," said SFC Jerry Elliott, NCOIC, programming, Southern Command Network, AFRTS/Army Broadcasting Service, Panama. Nonetheless, Elliott said in April that *MV3* was popular. While he hadn't surveyed his audience, he knew that the program was well-received. "We've received phone calls from people telling us that they like the show. I figure that for each call we get, there are another hundred out there not calling. So, I'd say it's working."

Elliott airs *MV3* in its entirety plus uses single videos as breaks between programs. "Anything with Michael Jackson is popular here — also big-name groups like Duran Duran, Culture Club and David Bowie. We've also shown some really off-the-wall acts." Viewers can also catch videos on Panamanian stations.

At Fort Devens, Mass., on-post TV viewers and enlisted club patrons can request to see their favorite videos on a program aired on the post's TV station, WFDB-TV. The twice-weekly hour-long show is produced by station personnel and features the latest videos obtained through contracts with major recording labels.

"I think the reason we're popular is that our audience feels a closeness to our soldier disc jockeys," said Jeff Whalen, the post's chief of radio and television production. "I would rather have the ability to call my studio and say, 'I want to see such and such,' and then see it. You can't call the networks and do that."

Music videos aren't just showing up on TV channels. Owners of VCRs and disc players can rent or buy a variety of videos. They can choose from current artists such as Culture Club or Dolly Parton, or check out collections such as *Cool Cats: 25 Years of Rock 'N Roll Style*. Jazz fans have their own series, called *Jazz in America*, featuring Dizzy Gillespie, Gerry Mulligan and Max Roach. Album-length cassettes and discs average $29.95; others, such as *Cool Cats*, run as high as $59.95. Consumers wanting to spend less can purchase video 45s for about $16.95. The 45s have three or four songs and run from eight to 15 minutes. Videos can also be rented. Fees vary from store to store.

While the Army and Air Force Exchange Service doesn't plan to sell or rent videos in its main stores, PX concessions are opening up. Videoland, next to the main PX at Fort Ord, Calif., opened in early May and is doing a brisk business. "We can't even keep *Thriller* in the store," noted Lacinda Evans, manager.

She said that a married couple, both majors, came into the store and rented *Thriller*. Several days later, the wife returned and purchased the cassette. "She said her husband normally doesn't enjoy music videos," Evans said, "but he was as interested in *Thriller* as she was."

Evans thinks that *Thriller* and music videos in general are popular because viewers can see their favorite artists right in their own homes. "They can see and hear them. If they talk, well, that's even better."

"People are going to start collecting music video cassettes the way they do record albums," predicted Joye Bristow, manager of a video rental store in Springfield, Va. "People like to choose what they watch and when they watch it. We're used to watching movies. Now, we can almost watch music." □

BIRDMAN OF RADCLIFF

Story and Photo by Faith Faircloth

WHEN Duane E. "Mac" MacAllister and his wife, Cathy, bought a canary about four years ago, they had no idea the little bird would launch them into a successful business.

But the little canary, which they named "Our Bird," did just that. Mac now divides his time between his job in the Training and Audiovisual Support Center's photo lab at Fort Knox, Ky., and a thriving bird-raising business at his home in nearby Radcliff. "We can't raise birds fast enough to meet the demand," he said.

The MacAllisters' bird business started when they decided Our Bird needed a mate. They bought another canary and named it "His Bird." When the MacAllisters heard about a cockateel, a small, crested parrot, for sale on Fort Knox, they decided to see it. "We had heard cockateels made good pets," Mac said. "But when we went to see the bird and saw how the owners were caring for it, we bought it just to rescue it."

The cockateel led to the purchase of more cockateels. And the flock soon expanded to include parakeets and large exotic birds such as a two-foot-long macaw and a pair of African grays — large gray parrots with red tails and white faces.

The MacAllisters' bird raising was received with such enthusiasm by local pet shops that their flock and their profits grew rapidly. Their basement walls were soon lined with breeder cages, and their flock numbered in the hundreds. Being new to the business, the MacAllisters spent a lot of time studying the art of bird raising. "We had both owned pet birds before we were married," Mac said. "But we really didn't know that much about them. We now have probably the largest bird library within several hundred miles."

The MacAllisters credit much of their success to the fact that their birds are so tame. "A veterinarian from the American Federation of Agriculture came to pick up some birds," Mac said. "He sees a lot of birds in his business, and couldn't believe how tame ours were."

Cathy takes the baby cockateels from their nest box when they're four weeks old and hand-feeds them. "I'm their mother then," she said. "They come crying to me all the time after that." She added that her early handling of the birds is what makes them such tame pets.

"I don't think some people realize what nice pets birds can be," Mac said. "Our macaw, named 'Captain,' used to follow me around the house. It would roll on its back for you to scratch its belly. It would climb up on the bar in the kitchen when Cathy and I were eating and pull Cathy's arm down to the counter and eat her hamburger. It even took showers with us."

The MacAllisters now limit themselves to raising canaries, parakeets and cockateels. At last count, they had 400 breeders. They also have one lovebird that they acquired when another bird raiser who was leaving the area gave them the egg. Cathy put the egg in their incubator until it hatched and then a parakeet raised the baby. "There are very few tame lovebirds," Mac said, as he held the bird in the palm of his hand.

The MacAllisters' customers are, for the most part, pet shops in the Fort Knox area. "I don't sell birds to just anyone," Mac said. "There are some people who just don't know how to take care of birds."

With the help of their two computers, Mac has developed a program on the care and feeding of birds that he gives to everyone who buys his birds. "The pet shops can reproduce the program on their own letterhead and give it to their customers when they sell them a bird," he said.

Members of the American Federation of Agriculture, the American Cockateel Society and numerous other bird clubs, the MacAllisters pass their knowledge of bird raising on to large groups of enthusiasts.



Mac uses his experience as a career Navy photographer and as an multimedia producer at the post TASC to develop slide shows on the care and feeding of birds, their breeding habits and bird diseases. He also writes for bird publications and is working on an audiovisual presentation on bird diseases for the American Federation of Agriculture.

Cathy takes care of the bird business while Mac is at his regular job at TASC. She cooks up a special diet for the birds that includes corn, oats, soybean meal and vitamins. The birds also get vegetables and fruits. A few lucky birds sometimes get pizza in front of the fireplace or spaghetti at the bar in the kitchen. Cathy said when the birds join them for spaghetti dinner her otherwise immaculate kitchen looks like they have a hundred children.

The MacAllisters love to travel, and automatic feeders and waterers make it possible for them to go away for as long as five days at a time. They travel a lot to conventions and bird shows and use a minivan to take their birds along.

The two don't limit their interests to birds, however. Cathy bowls in championship tournaments which often take the couple out of state. They belong to computer users' groups and regularly attend their meetings. They also go to art classes, and Mac is working on his master's degree in vocational education.

But they always have time for people interested in birds. They often get calls from other bird owners who have been referred by the local veterinarian or from people who have found injured birds and need advice.

Mac said he really wouldn't mind devoting full time to the bird business. "But I'm very much involved in my work at TASC," he said. "I really enjoy working with the educational productions. I just like to do a lot of different things."

Mac and Cathy said they may get out of the bird-raising business someday, but they'll always keep a few birds as pets. "They're like our children," Cathy said. □

FAITH FAIRCLOTH is a former *SOLDIERS* staff photojournalist.









Clockwise from above: Moving across a road can be a little tricky when cross-country skiing at Garmisch. • The Bavarian Alps provide a picturesque background for the Garmisch ski shop, where you can rent almost any ski equipment you may need. • Visitors can ride the free bus that makes the circuit of all military facilities at Garmisch every half hour. • The General Patton Hotel is one of four Armed Forces Recreation Center hotels at Garmisch. The others are the Sheridan, Abrams and von Steuben. • Far right, a skier snaps on his boots as he prepares to hit the slopes at Garmisch.



ALPINE PLAYGROUND

Story and Photos by SFC Michael Brown

MENTION the word Garmisch to soldiers stationed in Europe and visions of skiing down the slopes of the Bavarian Alps usually cross their minds. This Alpine playground offers soldiers and their families low-cost vacations. It's also available to State Department and other federal civilian employees.

Ski weeks highlight the winter activities at Garmisch. These five-day programs of intensive group instruction in either downhill or cross-country skiing cover all skill levels from beginner to expert.

You don't have to go on a ski week to ski at Garmisch. Daily rates for private and group lessons are available. If you just want to ski, lift tickets for the various slopes in the area are available. You don't even have to have any ski equipment. The gear is available for rental or purchase at shops located at the resort.

Winter activities aren't limited to skiing. Tennis weeks designed for anyone from beginner to expert are conducted at the indoor facility. Arts and crafts weeks give visitors an alternative to the athletic programs. These programs range from Bavarian woodcarving to weaving.

Garmisch even has something just for the younger set called Winter Wonder Week. It's five days of supervised activities for children aged 5 through 12. The schedule includes skiing, sledding, sleigh rides, snow sculpturing and crafts classes.

Garmisch also has a child-care center for youths aged 6 months to 12 years; parents, however, are encouraged to enroll children aged 5 and older in a program. Proof of current immunizations is required for the child's admittance.

Vacationers not interested in a program week can enjoy some of the other activities. Tours at sites in the local area are offered. Daily activities include bowling, sledding, horse-drawn sleigh rides, and skating at the local ice stadium.

The key to being able to take part in these various activities is having a room at Garmisch. None of the programs includes rooms as part of the packages.

There are four AFRC hotels at Garmisch with more than 1,100 beds. Almost all the rooms are doubles, but they can be used as singles for slightly more than the normal single room rate. Each hotel offers a dining room, a lounge and gift shops.



Reservations for a hotel can be made by soldiers stationed in the European Command up to 90 days ahead of time. You can make them by telephone or in writing, and you must include your name, rank, how many will be in the party, hotel preference, whether you want a room with bath, your arrival and departure dates, and

alternate dates of your visit.

Once the reservation is made, you will be given a reservation number. You will need this number to make any changes in your arrival or departure dates, or to let your hotel know that you will be arriving after 6 p.m. It also speeds up checking in at the billeting office.

Active duty military going to Germany on leave can get rooms at the hotels on a space-available basis. They can call at 8 a.m. to see if a room is available. If one is, the reservation can be made at that time. If the hotels are booked, a waiting list is started. Rooms are held until 6 p.m. unless the person has called with a late arrival or has made a deposit. If people fail to arrive, the rooms are made available to people in the order that they are on the waiting list.

If the hotels are booked at Garmisch, you might find rooms at one of the other Armed Forces Recreation centers at Berchtesgaden and Chiemsee. All three centers are within about a three-hour drive of each other and the Bavarian Alps.

The other two centers operate basically the same way as Garmisch, offering ski weeks plus the variety of daily activities. Room reservations are also made in the same manner.

The three AFRCs are not just winter resorts. They offer soldiers a host of activities in the summer as well. The programs include golf, tennis, swimming, waterskiing and scuba diving. For the more adventurous, there are programs such as hang gliding, kayaking, white-water rafting and mountaineering. Some programs are group instruction only while others offer private lessons.

These resorts also offer a variety of other activities as well as numerous discounts and free travel plans. Whatever kind of recreational activity you want, tame or adventurous, winter or summer, you can probably find it in this Alpine playground.

If you are interested in making reservations or want more information, here is a list of phone numbers:

AFRC has a centralized reservations system for all sports weeks. For a sports week, call Garmisch military 2535-571, or civilian 08821-750-571.

For hotel reservations only at Garmisch, call Garmisch military 2535-556, civilian 08821-3960.

For hotel reservations only at Berchtesgaden or Chiemsee, call Berchtesgaden military 2538-613, civilian 08652-3270. □

Mark Parker



Mark Parker



Mark Parker



The fun doesn't end at Garmisch when the snow melts. This Armed Forces Recreation Center offers a variety of sports weeks during the summer as well. These weeks include such sports as tennis, kayaking and hang gliding.

HISPANIC HEROES

Steve Hara



A gathering of the 10 surviving Hispanic American Medal of Honor recipients at the Pentagon earlier this year produced this unusual group portrait. From the front left, and with the place and date of their cited actions, the men are Rudolfo P. Hernandez, Korea, May 31, 1951; Lawrence J. Korb, assistant defense secretary for manpower, installations and logistics; Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger; and Jose M. Lopez, Belgium, Dec. 17, 1944. Rear row from left, Alejandro R. Ruiz, Okinawa, April 28, 1945; Cleto Rodriguez, Philippines, Feb. 9, 1945; Louis Richard Rocco, Vietnam, May 24, 1970; Silvestre S. Herrera, France, March 15, 1945; Marine Col. Jay R. Vargas Jr., Vietnam, April 30, 1968; Lucian Adams, France, Oct. 28, 1944; Joseph C. Rodriguez, Korea, May 21, 1951; and Roy P. Benavidez, Vietnam, May 2, 1968. This story is about three of these American soldiers. . . .

LUCIAN Adams, Rudy Hernandez and Richard Rocco are Hispanic Americans and proud of it. In their day, each serving in a different war, they wore the uniform of the U.S. Army and were proud of it. They were fighting men. They are heroes.

"When I relate my experiences to young people, they always ask, 'Were you afraid?' " Adams said. "Yes, I was, but when it happened, I didn't have time to think, 'Doggone, I'm in a pretty tight spot.' You don't get scared until *after* it's over — that's when you have time to think how bad the problem was, and you ask yourself, 'What did I think I was doing?' "

On Oct. 28, 1944, two days after his 22nd birthday, Adams singlehandedly charged three German machine gun nests, armed only with a borrowed Browning automatic rifle and hand grenades. The action had been crucial to two companies that didn't realize the Germans had cut them off from the main force — they advanced, further isolating themselves.



Medal of Honor recipients Rudolfo "Rudy" Hernandez and Louis Richard Rocco chat with Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger during a reception at the Pentagon in February.

"It was in the forests of the Vosges Mountains (in Eastern France)," he said. "The Germans let those two companies go down the road and then stopped us cold. The battalion commander ordered Company I forward to scout and find out what the hell was going on. Well, in that particular spot, even tanks couldn't pass. Machine guns completely covered the road. When I reported what I'd seen, I was ordered to lead the assault because 'I knew the area.'

"It was a cold, rainy, drizzly, snowy evening, and about 10 of our guys got hit right off," Adams continued. "That's when I took off. . . ." Ignoring enemy machine gun fire, and hand and rifle grenades, the staff sergeant from Texas dodged through the trees, wiped out two of the nests with grenades at close range, killed a grenadier and five infantrymen, captured two others, and knocked out the third gun with his BAR at 60 feet.

"The whole thing couldn't have taken more than 10 minutes," he said. "My buddies called me a Texas tornado. I was very surprised when they told me what they had seen me do." Adams came through unscathed. Ironically, he holds a Purple Heart for a later action during which he was hit by a bit of shrapnel. "Isn't that something? It was so small, I didn't even leave the line."

Adams received the Medal of Honor in early 1945 for his gallantry in France. By June, he was home, and his native Port Arthur, Texas, had given him a "Lucian Adams Day" in his honor. He was a civilian by September and began work as a Veterans Administration benefits counselor on Jan. 4, 1946. He has been assisting veterans ever since, and is planning to retire next year from this job.

Adams lives and works in San Antonio, Texas, and is active in civic groups and national and local veterans' organizations.

"I have a passion for veterans and their cause," he said. "It's not the medal, but my whole experience in the war. World War II had a firm objective — to win, and if you can say it about war, then I consider myself lucky in this respect. I meet many Vietnam veterans in my work. They did a job, too — a job well done — but they didn't come home to unity. They have not been so fortunate as I. Yes, I have a passion. . . ."

Louis Richard Rocco of Santa Fe, N.M., also has a passion, for veterans in general, but with a special place in his heart for those from Vietnam. He, too, holds the Medal of Honor, and he became an activist who learned to make the medal work.

"When I joined in January 1956, the uniform was esteemed," he said. "I remember coming home, and my dad took me to a bar to show me off — the barkeep gave me one on the house. That's the way it was, even after my first tour in Vietnam in 1965, '66. I was a paratrooper. I was sharp, and I liked to show it. I was proud, and I still am.

"There was never any question why I was there or what I was doing: We were honoring a national commitment to South Vietnam. I was a medic. My buddies and I really believed in what we were doing. We got lots of mail from pen pals. We felt good."

The mood would change at home, but Rocco didn't notice. He was in Germany when he volunteered for a second tour in 1969. He'd seen *Stars and Stripes* headlines about protests at home, but he discounted them. And then there was May 24, 1970. And Rocco has never been the same since.

The sergeant first class had been flying medevac missions near the Cambodian border. The pilots had demanded that he or someone on his medical team go along to sort out the emergencies from those who could wait. Business was heavy. The 1st Cavalry Division and Vietnamese airborne troops were under attack.

"I'd felt pretty good that morning," Rocco said. "On a resupply flight, I'd just bought some goodies at the PX to take back to the guys. Then, we got a call to hightail it back to camp. There were about 30 wounded. When we got there, we took fire from every direction.

"They told us to get the hell out and not try to land, but we were committed. I know how a duck feels during hunting season. We had M-60s out both doors firing all over the place. We came in smoking the whole time, loaded up, and started to pull away."

The helicopter was hit, went into a spin, crashed, rolled over and caught fire in a killing zone. Rocco suffered a broken left wrist and index finger, a fractured hip, a sprained back and burns on his face and hands.

"It was pure confusion," he recalled. "Shooting from all sides, people screaming for help. It was like being in a trance. Slow-motion-like."

Despite his injuries, Rocco pulled survivors from the wreck and carried them to cover about 60 feet away across open, bullet-swept ground. He gave first aid, and passed out. It was two days before they were rescued.

"The area was super-hot," Rocco said. "I heard we lost a couple of choppers trying to rescue us, and that the brigade commander had his legs shot off, too. I heard they arc-lighted the area and blew it off the map."

He was recommended for the Medal of Honor, but the paperwork was lost for four years. When it surfaced, the package was handed to a Congressman. President Gerald R. Ford presented the medal in late 1974.

By that time, Rocco had become a warrant officer and was one of the Army's first physician's assistants. After his graduation in 1973, he spent four years at Fort Campbell, Ky., and one at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.



WO 1 L. Richard Rocco was an enlisted medic in 1970 when he was recommended for the Medal of Honor. He had become one of the Army's first physician's assistants by the time the medal was awarded in 1974.

He retired in 1978 and went home to Albuquerque, N.M., with dreams of becoming a doctor. It was not to be. While going to school, he worked in a VA hospital emergency room and encountered other Vietnam vets.

"I got really involved. So many were Hispanics. I started rap groups so we could talk things out," he said. "A lot of them had problems, and I could see that if we didn't get organized, we'd be swept into a closet."

He'd seen the bureaucracy creep before. His younger brother, who'd served in Vietnam with him in 1965, had been wounded in combat, had spent three years in and out of hospitals and had been operated on 39 times. His brother was having trouble getting VA eligibilities and services.

"After I received the Medal of Honor, the VA, it seemed, bent over backward to help," Rocco asserted. It was a valuable lesson. The medal could open doors.

Rocco became an activist. He founded the Vietnam Veterans of New Mexico, a 400-member group in Albuquerque. He founded and is an active member of the Vietnam Veterans Leadership Program. He became involved in other activities that aimed to help Vietnam vets. It almost cost him his sanity.

"I had made myself so accessible that I began receiving calls at any and all times. Everybody wanted help. Some threatened to commit suicide if I couldn't help. It hurt. They expected so much more than I could ever hope to deliver. I was facing burnout. I quit everything." He also changed his home phone number. Several times. Even today it's unlisted.

But he couldn't stay away. He quit school, slowly rebuilt his involvement with veterans and became politically active. In January 1983 he was appointed director of the New Mexico Veterans Services Commission, a state-level VA counterpart. Now, he helps veterans with any problems.

"The worst problem with World War I and II veterans is a shortage of nursing homes in the state," Rocco said. "They need care, but it wipes out their families. So we're trying to set up a state nursing home.

"I think the most serious problem with Vietnam veterans is overcoming the public image that's been laid on them," he continued. "From what I could see when I came home in 1970, wearing your uniform was like asking for trouble. Then, too, the public didn't care. They wanted to forget the war, and the vets — as if ignoring them would make them go away.



Cpl. Rudy Hernandez, Company G, 187th Airborne, was critically wounded in a firefight with enemy forces in Korea in 1951. For singlehandedly holding off the enemy, he received the Medal of Honor in 1952.

"Vets were depicted as dopers and walking time bombs. Even some vets think of themselves in those distorted terms. It's a serious problem."

Rudy Hernandez has had his share of problems arising from Army duty, and he's overcome them all as best he can. He's cheated death several times, and for that he thanks God and lives a life of positive thinking.

The fourth of nine children and the oldest at home, Hernandez joined the Army in 1949 at age 17 to help support his family. "After basic," he said, "a sergeant came looking for airborne volunteers. Well . . . I was one of the first to step forward . . . heh, heh . . . AIRBORNE! It was $50 a month extra in those days. I sent that money home, too."

It was fun for a while, but then, there was Korea. He shipped out in August 1950 and served with the 187th Airborne Regimental Combat Team. One of his proudest moments, he said, was adding a combat star to his jump wings after making a drop at Sukch'on-Such'on, 20 miles north of the North Korean capital of Pyongyang, in October 1950.

"We fought wherever they wanted us to, plugging holes in the line," he said. He remembers "Nightmare Alley," in the South, where he earned a Purple Heart for his frostbitten feet and a shrapnel wound in the

hand. The Alley was a road lined by hills on both sides. The enemy had the high ground and picked off the retreating Allies. "We were . . . heh, heh . . . 'volunteered' to clear them out. It was so cold my Browning automatic rifle jammed," he recalled.

On May 31, 1951, after a series of attacks, counterattacks, retreats and advances, Hernandez and his unit were dug in on Hill 420 near Wontong-Ni, South Korea. He thinks it's about 20 miles from the 38th Parallel, but he didn't care then or now. You won't find it on many maps.

"I don't know who attacked us. They just seemed to be 6 feet tall at the time," he said. "It was 2 a.m. They were all around. There were so many of them." At the base of the hill, he picked off the advancing enemy and traded live grenades with them. He was wounded by shrapnel and bullets but kept firing. Surviving members of his platoon withdrew up the hill and regrouped on the far side.

"I don't remember why. I was just there. It seemed I was the guy they wanted. They rushed me as if they thought I was the last man," Hernandez said. His rifle jammed, but he took on the enemy with a fixed bayonet and ventilated a half dozen of them. His unit, regrouped now, came over the top and repelled the attack. Only then did Hernandez collapse. He suffered bullet, shrapnel and knife wounds. His head was a bloody pulp.

"They took good care of me. I almost didn't make it," he said. "I remember some medic, maybe at regiment, whispering, 'He ain't got a chance.' And another son of a gun . . . heh, heh, . . . who wrote 'deceased' on my chart. Fooled him, didn't I?"

He was separated from the Army on a medical disability in April 1952, right after he received the Medal of Honor for his bravery on Hill 420. And therein lies his only bone of contention with the Army.

"I loved the Army. I wanted to stay in," he said. "And I don't think they should have separated me when I still couldn't speak. That's not right."

The grievous head wounds he'd suffered affected his brain and his vocal cords. His mind was alert, but he couldn't force his mouth to work. He would spend the next five years in a veterans' hospital while doctors and therapists tried to give him back his voice. They succeeded, but only to a point. Hernandez speaks haltingly, and even today the stutter, he said, can be maddeningly frustrating.





A 22-year-old SSgt. Lucian Adams receives the Medal of Honor from Lt. Gen. Alexander Patch, seventh Army commander, in April 1945. • Adams, today.

In 1957 he found a series of odd jobs in his native Southern California, and then got a job as a GS-2 messenger for the Veterans Administration. By the time he retired in December 1979, he had risen to a senior GS-9 position as a benefits counselor. Today, he lives in Fayetteville, N.C.

"I had been coming every year to Fort Bragg for the 82nd Airborne Division's trooper of the year affair," he said. "That was costing me a lot of money, so I said, 'What the heck?' I moved in March 1980. Got lots of buddies here. Bragg has a big Hispanic community. Mostly retired Army."

He has been long active with Hispanic and veterans groups, but now is careful how he becomes involved. "I had been to many functions where I was just the name . . . the hook . . . that got other people to show up. They used me . . . my name and reputation. I . . . am very careful." Hernandez might have been stammering, but anyone trying to be diplomatic would have measured words the same way.

On the other hand, one of his joys these days is being a born-again Christian. He took the step in January 1983, and enjoys telling about an eerie experience after he collapsed from his wounds on Hill 420:

"I was walking in a place. I came to a forest. I was whole. I had no injuries, but I couldn't move my hands. Came to a clearing with a river running through it, and two trees. And I heard a voice say, 'This is your land.' But there was no one around. And I reckoned right there that I must be dead. And if this was the promised land, I was ready for it." But he "woke up" to excruciating pain instead. He's never again had that experience, dream, or whatever it was.

"I know that there is something else, more than man, or me. I thank the Lord every day that he let me live, but from that moment on I have never been afraid to die. And for that, I enjoy life so much more."

And for all his pain and hardship in the past 30 years, "I'm not a crybaby, or like some scum who won't defend his country. I am an American, and proud of it. I'd do it again. And again. And again." □

SPORTS STOP

Compiled by MSgt. Norman J. Oliver

Runner Strides Toward 10,000

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO — Capt. Harvey Shields, with the Golden Gate Bridge in the background, keeps a steady pace toward his goal of completing 10,000 miles in 1984. More than halfway there by the middle of the year, Shields said his training has inspired other soldiers to take up a serious fitness program.



"Good physical condition is of the utmost importance to people in general, but to soldiers in particular," he said.

"Take one step at a time," Shields said of his running program. "By that I mean do stretching exercises slowly to loosen the muscles. This will help prevent serious injury. Breathe through your nose instead of your mouth. This combats fatigue. Run with long, even strides to set a good pace and establish a 'kick,' an acceleration at different points in the run."—*Charles Williams and Al Hinton*

Army Places High in Track and Field

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo. — The military services finished in the same order in the men's and women's divisions of the interservice track and field championships. The Air Force finished first, followed by the Army, the Marines and the Navy. Army men's and women's teams both placed second in the 400-meter relay.

Individual results for Army men were: 1st Lt. Wendell Angel, Fort Stewart, Ga. (110-meter hurdles, third, 14.3); 1st Lt. Michael Ricks, Fort Ord, Calif. (400-meter run, second, 45.9; 200-meter dash, second, 20.97); and 2nd Lt. Earl Newsome, West Point, N.Y. (hammer throw, second, 197-9; discus fourth, 123-10).

Other men's finishes were: 2nd Lt. Cardell Williams, West Point (1,500-meter run, first, 3:51.6; 800-meter run, second, 1:49.9); 1st Lt. Michael Lamb, Fort Riley, Kan. (1,500-meter run, fourth, 3:57.8; 5,000-meter run, first, 15:29.9); Sp4 Kevin Nance, Phoenix, Ariz. (100-meter dash, second, 10.4); PFC George Milton, Fort Benning, Ga. (high jump, second, 6-11); Sp4 Marcus Young, Europe (shot put, third, 47-11); SSgt. Harold Lawrence, Fort Ord (long jump, third, 25-4); Sp4 Kenneth Washington, Europe (800-meter run, third, 1:50.9); and SSgt. Thomas Hardin, Western Command, (3,000-meter steeplechase, third, 10:39.4).

Rounding out the men's list are: SSgt. Frederick Brooks, Fort Polk, La. (triple jump, first, 53-5); Sp4 Curtis Miles, Europe (triple jump, third, 50-1½); Capt. Steven Kreider, Fort Lewis, Wash. (javelin, third, 240-0); and Pvt. Jeffrey Kuchel, Europe (pole vault, third, 14-6).

Individual results for Army women were: Capt. Karen Fitts, Fort Monmouth, N.J. (400-meter run, third, 58.0; 800-meter run, second, 2:23.94); Sp4 Alicia Hall, Fort Stewart (400-meter run, fourth, 1:02.5); 1st Lt. Carey Hill, Fort Dix, N.J. (1,500-meter run, first, 4:58.7; 3,000-meter run, second, 11:04.1); Sp4 Megan McGee, Europe (1,500-meter run, third, 5:08.2; 3,000-meter run, third, 11:06.2); Sp4 Vivienne Britton, Europe (100-meter dash, first, 12.53; long jump, first, 19-2 ¾; 100-meter hurdles, third, 14.9; 200-meter dash, third, 25.50); Sgt. Levon Roux, Fort Ord (100-meter dash, fourth 13.08); and Sp4 Darlene Grant, Fort Knox, Ky. (100-meter hurdles, first, 13.9). — *Carol Wright*

Weightlifter Snatches Silver Medal

NATICK, Mass. — Sp5 Philip H. Scaglione, representing the Army weightlifting team, won second place in the 1984 Region III Keystone State Games Weightlifting Trials at York, Pa. A biological sciences assistant at the Army Research Institute of Environmental Medicine at Natick, Scaglione competed in the 198-pound division. — *Art Reardon*

Men, Women Volley to Second

ALEXANDRIA, Va. — The Army men's volleyball team finished second after beating the Marines in a tie breaker in the interservice championships. The Air Force men's team repeated as champions with a perfect 6-0 record. Both Army and Marines had 3-3 records, and winless Navy finished fourth.

In the women's division, the Navy repeated as champions after defeating Army in a tie breaker. Both teams had 5-1 records, with the Air Force third at 2-4 and the Marines going without a win.

Soldiers selected to the men's armed forces team were: Capt. James Bannantine, Fort Belvoir, Va.; Sgt. Martin Matautia, Western Command; and Sp4 Juan Velez, Fort McClellan, Ala.

Soldiers named to the women's armed forces team were: Sp4s Staria Burdell, Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.; Sina Muasau, Europe; Taase Sineauta, Western Command, and Fanetta Batts, Fort Polk, La. — *Billy Dove*

EDITOR'S NOTE: One more entry needs to be added to a story in May Sports Stop. Maj. Fred Schumacher was also a finisher in the 1983 John F. Kennedy 50-Mile Hike Run. Despite a sprained ankle, he finished the race in 12 hours. If he finishes this year's, he'll join the 500-Mile Club. Schumacher began competing in the event in 1974 and hopes to complete his 10th race.

This year's race is scheduled for the Saturday before Thanksgiving. Those interested in the tough, no-frills event can find out more by sending a stamped, self-addressed envelope to Buzz Sawyer, 915 Hamilton Blvd., Hagerstown, Md. 21740.

ALLERGIES: THE NOSE KNOWS

MSgt. Norman J. Oliver



Sgt. Cecil Stack

THIS is the time of year hay fever sufferers support America's makers of tissue paper, pills and inhalers. Allergies are nothing to sneeze at. Every year they cost Americans $1.5 billion. For some, allergy is a seasonal bout of misery. For others, it's a lifetime of suffering. Up to 6,000 Americans a year die from acute asthma attacks — a severe form of allergic reaction.

Allergies are often triggered by common, everyday things like animal dander, pollen, food, house dust and even exercise. In an allergic person, the body's defenses overreact to these things.

"Allergies encompass a broad spectrum of different diseases," said Dr. (Col.) Richard J. Summers, chief of the allergy and immunology service at Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington, D.C. "Hay fever, allergic asthma and bee-sting allergy give people the most concern and cause the most number of patient visits."

Many people, at least in the case of hay fever sufferers, inherit the tendency to develop an allergy. When they are repeatedly bombarded by things like pollen, mold, dust or animal dander, they overreact to that substance. These things are called allergens.

The body's immune system forms molecules called "IgE," or immunoglobin E, which attach onto cells in the tissues or in the blood stream.

"They're little land mines or floating mines," Summers said. "Allergens attach to those molecules, which trigger the cells into releasing chemicals that cause people to have their symptoms." Histamine is one of the most important chemicals released.

"These chemicals cause the sneezing, the runny nose and the itchy, watery eyes of hay fever. Or they cause asthma — the cough, chest tightness and wheezing. Or they can cause hives and other skin symptoms," Summers said. For example, a bee-sting allergy can bring on one or all the symptoms.

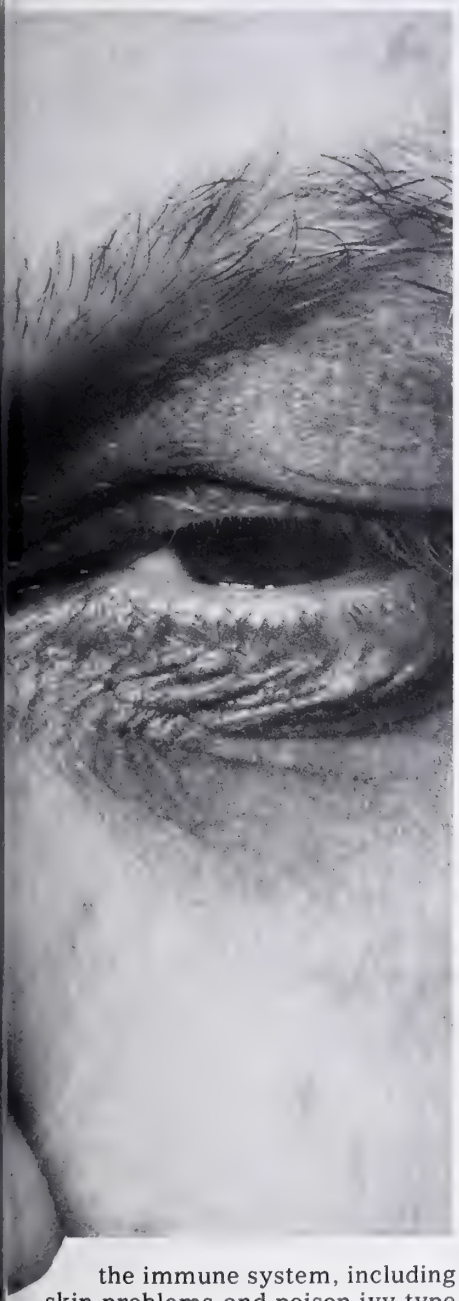
Allergies can kill. The overreaction can be so severe the blood pressure drops suddenly, the heart stops beating and the airways go into spasm. This full-blown reaction, called anaphylactic shock, kills about 300 people in the United States every year. It can be the result of a bee-sting or drug injection.

There are two phases to an encounter with the allergic substance. The first is called the sensitizing period. No symptoms develop during this encounter. It may require only one contact with the allergen or many.

Once sensitized, the body carries the IgE mines, which will explode on the next contact with the allergen. This is the allergic phase.

For instance, a prior bee sting or drug injection may have been the sensitizing event. So the next exposure could trigger an allergic reaction. That's why, when you get shots, you wait for 20 minutes or so before leaving the doctor's office.

The broadest definition of allergies includes any overreaction of



the immune system, including skin problems and poison-ivy type allergies. Allergists, however, usually treat the more immediate or the life-threatening reactions as opposed to the more delayed skin reactions which are usually treated by dermatologists and generalists. The immediate response can occur within a few seconds or minutes, or up to two hours after exposure.

"Allergies are very common," Summers said. "Anywhere from 10 to 20 percent of the population may be bothered at some time during their lives by allergies. Of the top 10 conditions causing people to seek medical care, allergies rank No. 2 right behind dental problems. They're followed by overweight, strep throat, high blood pressure, colds, arthritis, headaches, bronchitis and sinus trouble."

Allergies are also expensive. Eight million people a year visit doctors for hay fever and another 5 million visit for asthma. They spend $170 million for hospital care and $240 million a year for physicians. Hay fever sufferers spend $297 million a year on medications.

While most hay fever sufferers tough it out, some are so wiped out by their allergies that they must stay home.

"More than 6 million school days are lost," Summers said. "For adults another 6 million days of work were lost. So, again, that can be quite expensive. You're talking about 12 million days a year lost because of allergies."

Loss of school time is often significant and can harm a child's development. Sometimes asthmatic children are encouraged not to take part in organized sports.

"Fortunately," Summers said, "we have a lot of preventive medications now that allow individuals to participate in any sport. We even have asthmatics who run marathons and play professional baseball and football.

"They are able to participate normally because they use an inhaler before exercise. Some of the very good inhalants are derivatives of adrenalin. They are now a lot safer, have very few heart effects and open the airways up to normal so athletes don't strain their bodies. It will prevent them from going into a wheezing episode.

"One of the reasons we have problems in our PT-conscious Army is no matter what time of year you run, the more you run, the more you breathe through your mouth. The more you bypass the humidification and warming of the nose, the more you cool and dry the upper airway, the more you get that reflex that puts the airways into spasm and the more wheezing you get," Summers said.

It's called exercise-induced asthma. Some people only have their trouble during exercise, and it disappears shortly after. They may have it because they're inhaling more pollen or mold or because they're running in cold, dry air.

The first treatment for allergies is to avoid the substance. "If you can avoid it — great," Summers said. "Avoidance, as far as active duty soldiers are concerned, is nearly impossible. With the duty-anywhere-in-the-world concept, you can't really avoid these things. You can't plan the wars for the off-season."

Field exercises also increase exposure to allergens and can't be scheduled for the off-season either. "The next thing you do is try to see if they can control their problems with just medicines taken by mouth or by inhalation," Summers said.

"If you're talking about hay fever, you use antihistamines and decongestants. We avoid decongestants if somebody has high blood pressure because they can aggravate it. So people with high blood pressure have to be careful about over-the-counter nose sprays. Then, too, antihistamines can make people drowsy."

If the medicines don't work or there are too many side effects from them, the third step could be allergy shots. For soldiers, shots may come sooner than for civilians because antihistamines and decongestants can reduce their coordination, depth perception, reflexes and alertness.

"If people can tolerate them and do their daily routine, fine," Summers said. "If we get to the point where they're not helped or they're having too many side effects to do their job — or they have jobs where they just can't use these things — we'll go with allergy shots.

"Obviously we don't want somebody out there driving a tank or flying a helicopter who is drowsy. We don't want people in positions of command not being able to make decisions because they're drowsy.

"The biggest problem is with aviators. Any antihistamine and decongestant combination takes them off flying status because these drugs can cause drowsiness, slowed reflexes

and depth perception problems. Pilots by and large know that. They'd just as soon not be up there taking chances with their lives as well as others'.

"They are the ones we'll give allergy shots to sooner because we can control their symptoms without their taking any medication," Summers said.

Allergy shots work in several ways. One, they cause the body to make blocking antibodies against allergens. If ragweed pollen or another allergen gets into the eye, nose or lung, the blocking antibodies coat it so it can't trigger tissues and blood cells that have IgE molecules.

Two, shots also tend to shut off the cells that make IgE. Even if some allergens get past the blocking antibodies, there's less chance for them to find IgE to trigger.

Three, the shots seem to have a calming effect on the tissue and blood cells themselves. They aren't as twitchy. If an allergen gets through the antibodies and finds IgE molecules, the cells respond by dumping less allergy-inducing chemicals.

Summers called today's allergy shots a crude form of therapy. "We take allergens directly from nature and make a crude extract," he said. "Eventually we'll develop purer and purer extracts for treating people and do better and better.

For example, cat dander is especially sensitizing. But research is finding that it's not the hair that most people are allergic to. It's the proteins in the cat's saliva or urine. "In the future," Summers said, "when we find the most important part of these proteins to which each of these people is allergic, we'll have improved allergy shots because we'll treat with purer materials."

Allergists use both a history of their patients' symptoms and the results of skin tests to determine which shots are needed. "If they're positive to things that fit their history," Summers said, "we make up an extract containing just the things they're allergic to that fit the time of year they have problems.

"We start them out at 1/10,000th of the top dose. Once, twice or three times a week they come in for shots. Some receive two or three different

MSgt. Norman J. Oliver



Sp4 Troy A. White prepares a dose of allergy extract at the Allergen Extract Lab, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C., the largest lab of its kind in the country.

shots. We go slowly to make sure we don't cause a reaction by overwhelming their system. We gradually build up their dose until they get the highest concentration they can tolerate. Then, we put them on a maintenance level for two and a half to three years."

The maintenance level can vary from one shot a week to one a month. It's inconvenient, uncomfortable and has a certain amount of risk, according to Summers. But 65 to 85 percent of allergy sufferers with a good history and matching skin tests get very good relief, sometimes a 100 percent decrease in symptoms.

"Obviously in aviators it's great because they can then fly year-round without having to take days off because they're popping pills."

"The Army buys the shot extracts," said Capt. John D. Grabenstein, the pharmacist who heads the Army Allergen Extract Lab at WRAMC, which prepares the Army's shots. "Coffee is a good analogy," he said, "because what commercial manufacturers do is pour water across pollen grains much as you would do when you percolate coffee. The resulting fluid is an allergen extract.

"The physician would do the skin testing, decide on a formula for the patient and write a prescription. The prescription comes to our facility," Grabenstein said. "We're the one and only of our kind in the armed services and the largest of any kind in the country. We take the prescriptions and compound a unique custom-made formula for each patient. We deal with about 60,000 patients a year — the entire Army, Navy and Marine Corps, and little bits and pieces of the Air Force, Public Health Service and some other federal agencies such as the State Department."

Military and civilian technicians at the lab make the specific formulas and mail them around the world. "There are several reasons we have a centralized facility. The one the comptroller likes best is that we are cost-effective. We don't have costly inventory duplication. We're in one place and we do the job the best it's being done. That's from an economic standpoint.

"But the most important reason is that we're able to give the best quality care to our patients. The military has a highly mobile patient population. We have people in our files who have been with us since the early '70s. We have been watching over them, providing them with the same exact quality of care, the exact formula they've been getting for all of those years."

Summers is optimistic about improved allergy shots. "The purer and purer that you get, the better the immune response you're going to get and the fewer the problems with side effects," he said. "We're doing things now with allergy shots, changing the material into things called allergoids. Those haven't been approved yet, but this newer shot material will allow people to get up to a top dose more rapidly without as many chances of systemic reaction. So, instead of giving shots year-round like we do now, in the near future we hope to be able to give a person 12 to 15 shots starting a couple of months before their season, and that's it. We would do that each year without having to do all this year-round stuff."

Summers said it's the worldwide mission of the Army that makes his job enjoyable and interesting. "Over the years we have learned to deal with this worldwide mission," he said. "The variety of patients makes it one of the most rewarding experiences both personally and professionally for a physician. It's a fun place to come to work every day." □

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Compiled by Steve Hara



"Why don't you try reading yourself to sleep?"



"Wait until the last minute and then jump to one side!"



Give It Your All, If It Fits

Hidden in the grid below are 38 words, names and abbreviations commonly used in today's Army. The words may appear horizontally, vertically, diagonally, forward or backward, but always in a straight line. Find all the words, then unscramble the remaining unused letters to spell the name of a famous World War II general.

E V L E R N O I T A C U D E

T O T A L F O R C E P S U G

O L I O N H S G T S T O T A

M U N I F O R M W N M R Y L

O N U X L N I L L O R E H F

R T B D U O N S C P L D K U

P E I P A R F N S A J A E O

M E D A L S A C T E M K V M

R R S E O C N F E W F R L A

N L E V A R T P A M M O A C

E T T U Y B R A D L E Y R A

G C D E P B Y R T N U O C P

Ammo
BDU
BPED
Bradley
Camouflage
Country
CPT
CSM
DEROS
Duty
Education
ETS
GEN
Hero
Honor
Infantry
Jeep
Kevlar
LTC
Map
Medals
NCO
NCOES
PAC
PFC
Professional
Promote
Reup
SGT
Soldier
Total Force
Travel
Uniform
Unit
VEAP
Volunteer
Weapons
York

Puzzle by SFC Ronald D. Harrelson, Company C, 1st Battalion (Airborne), 504th Infantry, Fort Bragg, N.C.

For answer see page 55

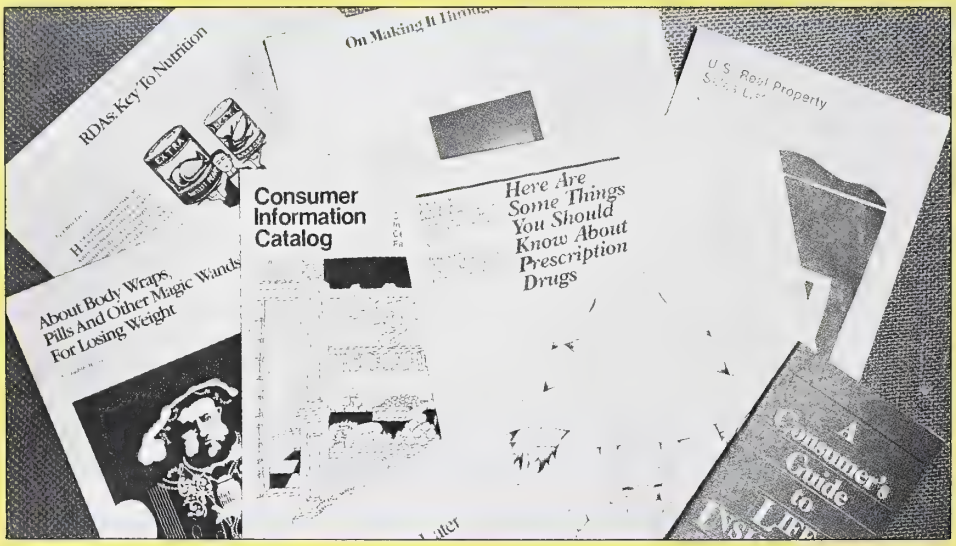


"Of course it's a police dog!"

WHAT'S NEW

Compiled by SFC Michael Brown

Consumer Corner



AS a consumer, you may have questions from time to time about your rights and who you need to contact to have something corrected. The following reflects many of the most common questions received daily by government and private consumer offices.

Q. I need to report a safety problem with my car. I think something ought to be done quickly. Is there some way I can do this without writing a letter?

A. The Department of Transportation's National Highway Traffic Safety Administration has a toll-free hotline. The number is 800-424-9393. In Washington D.C., call (202) 426-0123.

Q. I've decided to buy a new house. The only thing stopping me from signing the contract is the builder's promise to take care of the leaky roof after I move in. How can I make sure the repairs are done as promised?

A. Read your warranty to see if it covers the leaky roof. If you don't have a warranty, have the builder add a "written promise to repair" clause to the contract you sign when you close on the house.

Q. My year-old washing machine spills water on the floor. The dealer has repaired it several times under warranty, but it still isn't working right. Now my warranty has run out, but the machine is leaking again. Do I have to pay for the repairs now?

A. No. If you complained about the problem during the warranty period and it was not fixed properly, you are entitled to get it repaired at no cost. Your warranty rights do not run out for the problems you complained about during the warranty period. And since different companies make different warranty promises, the next time you buy an appliance, read the warranty before you buy.

Q. I sent a mail order company $38 for a new pair of shoes. Their ad promised delivery within two weeks. Six weeks have passed. I don't have the shoes, and I haven't heard anything from the company. I'm tired of waiting. What can I do to get my money back?

A. If you don't receive delivery of mail-order merchandise within the time promised, the company must tell you when the product will be available and offer you the option of canceling the sale and getting your money back. Since you haven't heard from the company, write them and send a copy of your order along with a copy of your canceled check (if you have it), and ask for a refund.

Q. There's a mistake on my monthly charge card bill. What should I do to get the company to correct the billing error?

A. Write a letter. While a phone call can resolve problems quickly, you're not protected under the law unless you send the company a written notice of the error. While the dispute is being resolved, you do not have to pay the part of the bill that is in dispute, and no interest will be charged on the amount.

Q. My elderly grandmother always has trouble opening the safety caps on medicine bottles. As a result, once they are open, they often stay open. What can I do to help her?

A. Tell her she may specifically request containers without safety caps from her pharmacist.

Q. There's a big difference in the prices my supermarket charges for "regular," "lean" and "extra lean" ground beef. What is the real difference in the fat content of that meat?

A. While Department of Agriculture standards require hamburger meat to be no more than 30 percent fat, the difference between categories of ground beef is up to your supermarket. Most stores, however, use this general standard for their labeling: regular is not more than 30 percent fat; lean, not more than 23 percent; and extra lean, not more than 15 percent fat.

Q. This morning a salesperson knocked at my door and sold me $50 worth of magazine subscriptions. Now I've decided I don't want them. Can I cancel the order?

A. Within a certain period of time, yes. There is a three-day cooling-off or cancellation period on most door-to-door transactions totaling $25 or more. You can cancel the purchase by signing the cancellation form the seller is required to give you. Mail it to the address given for cancellation any time before midnight of the third business day after the day of the sale. If you don't have the form, send a letter.

Q. My credit card was stolen without my knowledge, so I didn't report it missing. I discovered it when I received a bill for almost $1,000 worth of goods I never bought.

A. If a credit card is lost or stolen and the card is used before you report it missing, the maximum you owe is $50. After you report the card missing, you aren't liable for any purchases made by the unauthorized user.

(More What's New on pages 1 and 2)

Unit Crests Designed

THE Institute of Heraldry, Cameron Station, Va., has designed distinctive unit insignia, or unit crests, for three units. The crests, from left, are for the U.S. Army Test, Measurement and Diagnostic Equipment and Support Group, Redstone Arsenal, Ala.; 3rd Military Intelligence Battalion, Pyong Taek, South Korea; and the 230th Support Battalion, Goldsboro, N.C.



Army Studies SurePay

START-UP of the mandatory SurePay program, in which all soldiers' pay checks would go directly to their banks, has been delayed pending further study. The Senate Armed Services Committee directed the Army to study the methods for paying soldiers, including alternatives to SurePay. The Army is scheduled to submit its report by Dec. 1.

Intelligence Agency

THE Army has formed a new intelligence headquarters to direct the operations of three separate intelligence centers.

Tentatively designated the U.S. Army Intelligence Agency (Provisional), the organization will supervise the Missile Intelligence Agency, the Foreign Science and Technology Center, and the Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center.

Expected to be activated Oct. 1, the headquarters will be formed from existing resources and located in Washington. There are no plans to relocate personnel from the affected agencies. This new headquarters will provide a central focus for Army intelligence, officials said, and will ensure better intelligence support for the Army and other national intelligence agencies.

Fraud Campaign Starts

THIS month marks the start of a new Department of the Army fraud campaign. The campaign will focus on increasing the detection and reporting of suspected pay and allowance fraud. Efforts will be made to make Army personnel at all levels more aware of the potential for this type of fraud. Throughout the campaign, entitlement verifications will be made to detect soldiers who may be receiving unauthorized pay and/or allowances.

If you knowingly receive pay or allowances to which you are not entitled, you may be committing an act of fraud which could result in judicial proceedings.

System Aids Accuracy

THE Global Positioning System will provide the military a radical increase in navigational accuracy, according to officials at Yuma Proving Ground, Ariz.

GPS is composed of satellites in high orbit which transmit time and location data on a special radio frequency. This transmission may be received by vehicles, aircraft, ships, and even humans equipped with a GPS-specific receiver.

Current navigation systems aren't accurate enough to pinpoint a location to a few feet. GPS offers normal accuracy of 50 feet or less, and within 10 to 15 feet in some modes. This can save ammunition, equipment and lives.

For example, a soldier in the field may need to know exactly where he is in order to call in artillery fire. But because of a small error factor built into magnetic-compass-and-map orientation systems, he may actually be several hundred feet from where he believes he is.

The result of such errors could easily be wasted artillery rounds, injury to people other than the intended combatants, or needless disclosure of the artillery battery's position.

GPS has been tested at Yuma Proving Ground. Activation of the complete satellite constellation is planned for the late 1980s and early 1990s.

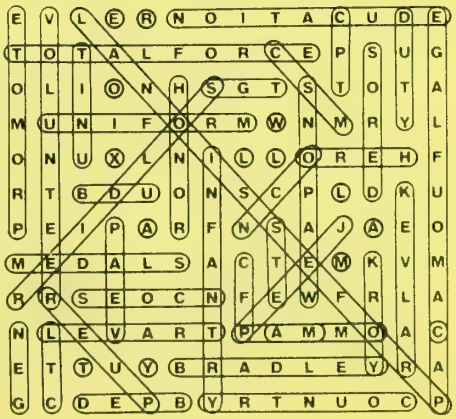
Form Policy Changes

MILITARY personnel offices no longer prepare and maintain part II, DA Form 2-1, of the personnel qualification record for active Army officers, according to MILPERCEN officials.

The DA Form 2-1, the green, hard-copy record found in the field 201 file, was a manual record maintained by local MILPOs containing personnel management information such as duty assignments, awards, home-of-record and next-of-kin.

This change does not apply to officers in the Reserve and National Guard.

Answer to The Lighter Side (page 53)



Single letters not used (circled): E, R, O, W, X, L, L, L, A, A, M, T, Y. **Unscrambled:** Maxwell Taylor

DATELINE: EXCELLENCE

Compiled by Steve Hara

Army Club Managers Honored; One Enters Hall of Fame

THE James A. Carroll Award for excellence in club management has been presented to **MSgt. Raymond J. Hood** of Mannheim, West Germany; **Maj. Terry A. Custer** of Giessen, West Germany; **CWO 2 Ronald D. Sims**, Fort Lee, Va.; and **Joseph C. Wissel**, Fort Rucker, Ala. . . . **Donald Herington,** installation club manager at the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., received the Military Club Management Hall of Fame Award.

ROA, Energy, Draper, Itschner — Awards, Awards, Awards

THE Reserve Officers Association named four units as the best in the Army Reserve recently, Winners were (large unit) the **1st Battalion, 377th Regiment, 1st Brigade, 95th Training Division**, in Tulsa, Okla; (small unit) the **450th Military Intelligence Detachment**, Iowa City, Iowa; (company) the **650th Transportation Company**, Columbia, S.C.; and (aviation activity) the **79th Army Reserve Command Aviation Support Facility**, Willow Grove, Pa.

The **Iowa Army Ammunition Plant**, Burlington, Iowa, is the active Army winner of the 6th annual Secretary of the Army Energy Conservation Award. The National Guard honor went to the **Indiana Guard**, while **Fort A.P. Hill, Va.**, won in the Army Reserve category.

Co. B, 5th Bn., 32nd Armor, won the Draper Award for armor leadership at Fort Stewart, Ga. . . . **Co. C, 249th Engineer Bn.**, recently won the Emerson Itschner Award, making it the Army's best engineer company for the year. The unit is based in Grafenwoehr, West Germany. A sister unit, Co. D, won the award last year.

Cadet, Administrators, Doctors, Researchers — All Tops

THE Hughes Trophy for the year's outstanding ROTC graduate is in the hands of newly commissioned **2nd Lt. Jerrette Lee** of the 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas. Lee's alma mater is South Carolina State College, Orangeburg, S.C. . . . **Sharon A. Weinhold** and **Lt. Col. James F. McNulty** are winners of the Army's annual Frank Pace Award for outstanding contributions in administration. Weinhold is a budget analyst in the comptroller's office; McNulty is system coordinator of the Pershing II missile project.

Maj. (Dr.) James W. Parker, pediatrician, is Fort Stewart's Liberty Bell Award winner for his work in protecting the rights of abused children and spouses. . . . **Capts. (Drs.) Peter Maningas** and **William Watson** have been presented the Steger Award and Wergeland Award, respectively, for their research work during the 1983-84 school year at Madigan Army Medical Center, Tacoma, Wash. Top resident teachers at the center are **Capts. (Drs.) Michael Lyons**, internal medicine, and **Merlin Robb**, pediatrics. **Capt. (Dr.) Daniel Knodel**, medicine, was named best staff teacher.

Latest Additions to the List of Top Army Soldiers

SP4 Joyce McFadden is the administrative specialist of the year in the Taegu, South Korea, area. . . . **Sp5 Katherine Lewis** is Soldier of the Year in Headquarters, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. . . . **Sp4 Susan A. Brown** and **SSgt. Daniel F. Creed** are the Soldier and NCO of the Year at Fort Rucker, Ala., respectively. . . . Top soldiers at Fort McPherson, Ga., are **Sp4 Robert A. Hill** and **SFC Donald Estes**. . . . Soldier and NCO winners in the 94th Air Defense Artillery Brigade in West Germany are **Sp4 Thomas E. Scott** and **SSgt. Donald R. McGraw**. . . . SOY winner at Fort Campbell, Ky., is **Sp4 David H. Carlton**. . . . Tops at Fort Dix, N.J., are **SFC Marcario Rodriguez** and **Sp4 Samuel Wasko**. . . . **Sp5 Barry D. Cohen** and **SSgt. Richard S. Lewis** of the 10th Medical Lab swept the Soldier and NCO of the Year titles in the 7th Medical Command in West Germany.

Reserve and Guard Division Name Their Year's Best

THE 98th Training Division of Rochester, N.Y., recently honored its best soldiers and NCOs of the Year in reserve and full-time status. Reserve titles went to **Sgt. Gordon D. Pierce** and **SSgt. Rebecca M. Salokar**. Full-time honors went to **Sp4 Roger R. Wuest** and **SFC Thomas Tyree**. . . . Soldier of the Year in the Massachusetts Guard's 26th Infantry Division is **Sgt. Yun-i T. Chang.**

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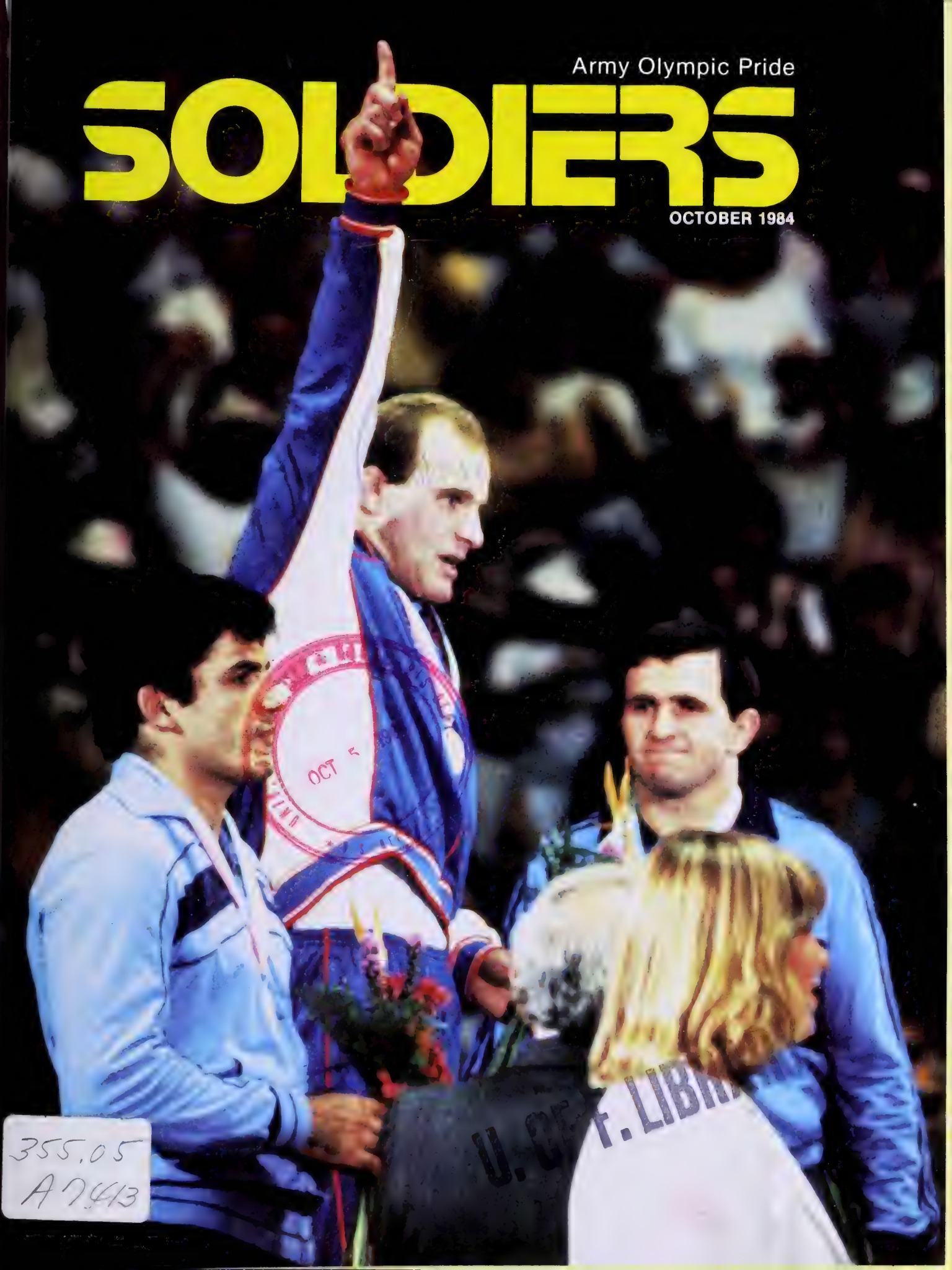


In their worldwide mission, soldiers can come into contact with just about anything that can cause them to sneeze, wheeze, sniffle and scratch. For allergy sufferers, the Army has a whole cache of weapons to bring relief. See page 50.

The 3rd U.S. Infantry Is More Than Drill and Ceremony

PAGE 12





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On Nov. 6, office-seekers at the local, state and national levels will depend on the vote for success. On that date, some soldiers will be able to exercise their voting privilege at the polling place. Many others stationed overseas and in the states, however, have to use the absentee ballot. In either case, the soldier vote can make a difference. There's more on the election process on page 6.

WHAT'S NEW

Compiled by SFC Michael Brown

(More What's New on pages 2, 54, 55)

Xenakises Honored as Great American Family



LT. COL. William A. Xenakis, his wife, Frances, and their four children were among nine families honored at a White House ceremony for "Great American Families." First lady Nancy Reagan, honorary chairwoman for the Great American Family awards program, presented a porcelain plaque to the Xenakis family in recognition of their selection.

The nine finalists were chosen from hundreds of families nominated at the local level throughout the United States by organizations such as the Armed Services YMCA, the General Federation of Women's Clubs and the National Urban League.

Among 18 families selected as semifinalists for recognition by the Great American Family Society were SFC and Mrs. Stephen Dall and family of Karlsruhe, West Germany; Mr. and Mrs. Richard Fannin and family of Red River Army Depot, Texas; and Mr. and Mrs. George A. Whalen and family of West Point, N.Y.

According to the American Family Society, the nine finalists represent families across the nation who, through inner strength and leadership, enhance the quality of life in their communities and promote pride in America's heritage.

The Xenakises, who were stationed at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., when they were nominated, were recognized for their traditional values and eagerness to help each other and their larger world, the judges said. The individual achievements of each family member as well as the family contributions to both the civilian and military communities were considered in making the selection.

In addition to his service as an Army officer, Xenakis has earned a doctorate in education, was nominated as a non-paid member of the school board and taught in the graduate program at the University of Arizona. He has worked as a Sunday school teacher, a Bible study leader, a lay reader and an assistant in the weekly conduct of church services.

Frances Xenakis has put her nursing education to use in establishing a volunteer health program at a post school and in teaching prenatal and child development classes and in the efficient operation of an obstetrics and gynecology clinic in a military hospital.

She has been a member of numerous school committees and booster organizations. As a participant in the Friends of Children of Vietnam program, she met the planes that carried Vietnamese orphans to new homes in the states. She would baby-sit the children for several hours while accompanying adults went through customs and took a break before the next leg of the journey.

Many of the couples' contributions to the civilian community have been through their involvement in their children's activities such as car washes, bake sales, sports, Scouting and church functions.

Their children Evan, 17; Michael, 15; Angela, 13; and Anne Marie, 8, have earned top grades, won sports trophies, served in student governments, and participated in school clubs. Anne Marie, a Korean orphan, was adopted at the age of five months.

The Xenakises sponsored another orphan, and opened their home to individuals in need of a strong and supportive family environment.

The family took in a young, unwed soldier with her newborn twins, a college drop-out involved with drugs and a young man troubled by his parents' divorce, counseling them and helping them to find jobs and continue their education.

The decisions to open their home to these various individuals were family ones. They were reached only after each member of the family voiced his or her concerns and understood the changes that would occur as a result of the decision.

In presenting the award, Mrs. Reagan said the families reminded her of the old saying, "Life truly begins when you learn to give."

"You make all of us realize there are no limits to what can be achieved by a combination of an open heart and steady hand," she said. "Those are the greatest families, and that's what has always made our country great."

Mrs. John A. Wickham Jr., representing her husband, the Army chief of staff, at the ceremony said she was happy to see an Army family selected in the Year of the Family.

This was the second year for the awards program. Last year another Army family, 1st Sgt. and Mrs. Raymond Oeth of Fort Carson, Colo., was selected.

WHAT'S NEW

Compiled by SFC Michael Brown

(More What's New on pages 1, 54, 55)



Uniform Changes

THE Army recently announced several changes affecting which and how many uniforms soldiers must purchase, extending the wear-out dates of some uniform items, and introducing new items.

The requirement that active duty soldiers own four sets of the temperate battle dress uniform has been changed to make room for two mandatory sets of a new hot-weather BDU.

Soldiers should already possess two sets of the temperate BDU. They must own their first new hot-weather BDU set by Oct. 1, 1986, and a second by Oct. 1, 1987. The new versions are expected to go on sale by fall 1985.

The BDU requirements for Reserve Component soldiers will be announced separately.

In addition, both the temperate and hot-weather BDUs will sport improvements. These changes include a smaller collar, reversed breast pocket billows, increased underarm room and takeup tabs on the coat. Also, buttons on both the coat and the trousers were moved.

The phase-out date for authorized wear of all non-camouflaged fatigues has been revised. Non-camouflaged utility and durapress utility uniforms as described in paragraphs 10-7 and 24-8 of Army Regulation 670-1 are authorized for wear until Sept. 30, 1986. This change coincides with the wear-out date set for non-camouflaged OG 107 jungle fatigues recently authorized for optional purchase and wear at certain posts.

Other changes have reduced the number of green shirts and trousers that soldiers must own. Starting this month, all active duty soldiers are only required to own one long-sleeve and two short-sleeve AG-415 Army green shirts.

Reserve Component soldiers must comply with a one-short- and one-long-sleeve shirt requirement by October 1985. Active duty male soldiers should already possess the required number of shirts. Female soldiers should already possess their first long- and short-sleeve shirts and must purchase the second short-sleeve shirt by Oct. 1, 1985.

Also, active duty soldiers are now required to own only two sets of AG-344 service green trousers.

A new item of clothing, the garrison cap for women has been added to the Army's uniform inventory. Female soldiers were authorized to wear the new headgear starting this month. Uniform officials encourage soldiers to wait until military clothing sales stores carry the cap rather than buy it from another supplier. Soldiers who decide to buy the cap from another supplier should make sure it contains a label certifying it has been made under authorization of the Army Uniform Quality Control Office.

Female commissioned and warrant officers are required, effective last month, to wear either the black beret or green service hat when wearing the coat of the Army green uniform, coat of the classic uniform, jacket of the Army green pant suit and the tunic of the maternity uniform unless in a travel status, or where distinctive headgear, such as the maroon beret, is authorized.

Two uniform items have been improved and should be available for optional purchase in the future.

The green classic slacks for women have been improved by adding two side pockets with additional hip ease, officials said. The newer slacks will eventually replace current slacks in uniform clothing bags.

An improved combat boot will enter the clothing bag as stocks of the current boot are used up. The new boot has a thicker traction-tread sole, more durable laces, a new speed-lace system, a replaceable heel and a cushion collar which provides greater comfort in the shin and calf areas of the leg. There is no mandatory possession requirement for the new boot.

American Energy Week

"PARTNERS for an energy efficient tomorrow," is the theme of the fourth annual American Energy Awareness Week, Oct. 21-27. The Army will join other federal agencies in promoting energy awareness through a variety of scheduled energy-related activities.

Army energy officials said, "The Army energy program must be a 'partnership' of Active and Reserve components, National Guard, civilian work force and families working together to eliminate energy waste and create a more energy efficient Army."

The Department of Defense accounts for more than 80 percent of federal energy use.

SOLDIERS

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FEATURES

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Electing a president is a long process that starts years before Election Day. Whether you go to the polling place or use the absentee ballot, your vote is important.

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THE OFFICIAL
U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE

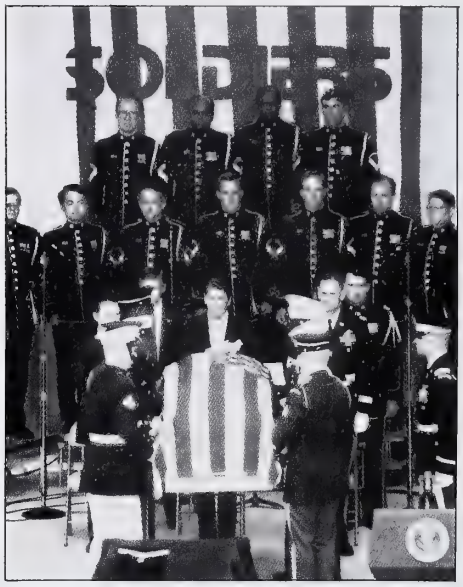
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FEEDBACK



KNOWN BUT TO GOD

In regard to the article "Known But to God" in your July issue, I would just like to say that not only does it show great respect for the honored dead but to every soldier in the armed forces today. The story moved me in more ways than imaginable. May we never have to honor another unknown soldier.

Sp4 Cecil Daniel
Fort Hood, Texas

THOUGHTS ON BERLIN

Having returned from an exhilarating tour of duty in the Federal Republic of Germany a year ago, your article "Across the Wall" in the July issue brought a fresh memory to mind about visiting that divided city of Berlin twice during my tour. The Wall symbolizes freedom vs. tyranny, liberation vs. slavery, and conflict between good and evil.

Comparing East Berlin with West Berlin is like comparing hell with heaven. When I returned from a tour of East Berlin I couldn't help but feel that I was going from darkness to light and coming from the despair of winter to the hope of spring.

The city of West Berlin is truly the frontier of freedom in the face of ruthless oppression, and it is a place which we must protect and defend at any cost. President Kennedy said it correctly on his historical visit to West Berlin in 1962 when he said, "Ich bin ein Berliner."

Any sensible person sees the drama being played out every day on the other side of the wall from West Berlin. There shouldn't be any question as to why we have to maintain American forces in the Federal Republic of Germany as well as in the city of West Berlin itself.

Chaplain (Maj.) Stephen K. Kim
Herlong, Calif.

GOOD INFLUENCE

I was really pleased to see the small article about 1st Lt. Paul Kelly in "Focus on People" in your July issue. That is one man who deserves the recognition.

I was first introduced to then-2nd Lt. Kelly as an E-1 in the 2nd Infantry Division, South Korea, back in January 1983. I was stationed at Camp Pelham up near the DMZ. I had Lt. Kelly as my platoon leader during my tour there.

I will never forget the happy faces of the Amerasian orphans after one of Lt. Kelly's orphan days. The orphans and we GIs spoke different languages, but we were definitely communicating. It was a real bright spot in a hard place. I would just like to thank him for helping me start off on the right foot during my military service.

Sp4 Gerard D. Paul
Fort Benning, Ga.

RED CLOUD

My compliments to Ms. Olsen for her article "A Hero's Mother." However, she erred when she placed Camp Red Cloud in Seoul rather than Uijongbu, and she neglected to include in her list of tributes to Mitchell Red Cloud Jr. the Red Cloud Range at Fort Benning, Ga.

Capt. Craig G. McIntosh
Columbus, Ga.

RED CLOUD TIE-IN

Thank you for the excellent article on Mrs. Nellie Red Cloud and her son, Mitchell Jr., in the August issue. I want to add Fort Benning to the list of military posts that have honored Cpl. Red Cloud. A gunnery range here was named in his honor in October 1951.

A tie-in for future historians is

that in May 1982 Fort Benning's Red Cloud Range was the site of the receiving ceremony for the Army's first two production Bradley infantry fighting vehicles. These vehicles, which give the U.S. infantrymen increased firepower, mobility and survivability are named for Gen. Omar Bradley, who presented Cpl. Red Cloud's Medal of Honor posthumously to Mrs. Red Cloud in 1951.

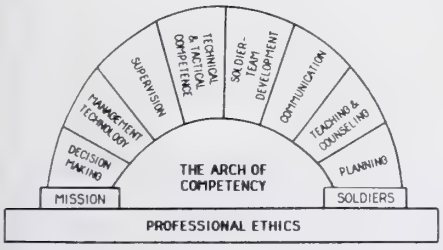
Bill C. Walton
Fort Benning, Ga.

UNDER THE ARCH

Thanks for the fine article on leadership development in your July issue.

My concern centers on the "Arch of Competency" and Maj. House's comment that, "The arch has no priority among its elements." Military leadership must be *based* on a good set of values — a professional ethic. While Maj. House states, "A professional must understand that he operates with some common understanding of norms," the arch gives only equal billing to ethics and, for example, planning.

The arch needs to be rebuilt with a solid foundation. I suggest:



Maj. James E. Downey
Washington, D.C.

HOME FOR MOTHER'S DAY

In reference to your May article "And Apple Pie," Philadelphia has the Liberty Bell, but in all due respect, give credit to the rightful birthplace for the founder of Mother's Day.

Being born and raised in the Morgantown-Clarksburg portion of West Virginia and now a resident of Michigan, I still remember my history lessons learned in school. I believe Sergeant Major of the Army Glen Morrell, also a West Virginia native, will agree with me.

You will find that Grafton is in northern West Virginia and is the county seat of Taylor County. The sign on the bridge crossing the Tygert River reads: "GRAFTON — Home of Anna Jarvis, Founder of Mother's Day."

I enjoy and look forward to reading the articles in your magazine each month. Keep up the good work!

Sp5 David L. Foltz
Bridgman, Mich.

Anna Marie Jarvis was born in Grafton, W. Va. Her mother, Anna Reeves Jarvis, had begun the idea of "Mother's Friendship Day" in 1868.



"Now, then. What makes you think you have ugly crow's feet?"

READ YOU "LIMA CHARLIE"

I read with much amusement your article in July's issue called "Eggy Thump." However, people in the Army should realize that you don't have to go as far as England to run across confusion in communication. I'm referring to the difficulties of translating "Armyese" into "Civilian."

I am a long-time sweetheart-lover-wife of a U.S. Army sergeant. Over the years I have picked up a few things. I know, of course, that every soldier's weapon is his M-16 rifle — not gun. A gun is an M-60. I know that a "leg" is someone who isn't "jump qualified," and I know that a "profile" is in someone's medical records, not how he looks from the side. I also know that a C-141 is a large plane, that a B-52 drops bombs and a Chinook is a helicopter.

But I have the added advantage of really wanting to know what my husband is talking about, so I try to pay close attention. And he, on the other hand, is nice enough to provide a translation when necessary. (My mother, however, has given up trying to understand a single word that comes out of her son-in-law's mouth.)

But in all fairness, have you ever considered what a whole roomful of people talking Armyese sounds like? That dazed look on the faces of new military brides comes from being transported into a world where you don't understand a single word that's being said.

Now civilians are by no means totally guiltless of doing the same thing. Most guys get a letter from their girls that's SWAK, and with a little luck nowhere in it does she mention that she's PG. And elementary kids still get taught a song about a dog named B-I-N-G-O.

However, my best advice when there is going to be a mixed group of civilian and military persons is to take along a translator.

Julie Bushinski
Hazleton, Pa.

UNDERCOAT CARE

I receive your magazine every month as a member of the 483rd Engineer Battalion, New Bedford, Mass. I have been reading *SOLDIERS* for the past nine years. I have received very helpful information.

I am a heavy equipment and truck mechanic. Recently, the 94th Army Reserve Command had the trucks undercoated to help prevent rust. I would like to give my fellow soldiers some information. The undercoating is highly flammable.

My advice is to be very careful near vehicles with undercoating.

Sgt. John C. Burgo
New Bedford, Mass.

SOLDIERS is for soldiers and DA civilians. We invite readers' views. Stay under 150 words — a postcard will do — and include your name, rank and address. We'll withhold your name if you desire and may condense views because of space. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative views. Send your letter to: Feedback, *SOLDIERS*, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Va. 22304-5050.

IT DOES COUNT

Gerri Taylor



EVERYBODY in your company — from the commander to the voting assistance officer and your platoon sergeant — has been telling you to vote. It's your chance to help choose your next commander in chief.

Once every four years, the nation elects a president. On Election Day, Americans will troop to the polls to make their choice known. While some soldiers will go to polling places, most are not stationed in their hometowns and will have had the opportunity to make their choice known by an absentee ballot.

Voting by mail certainly takes some of the edge off the excitement, but officials point out that the soldier's vote does count and can be the difference in an election. Because of the winner-take-all American way of selecting a president, the individual ballot counts more heavily than in other democracies.

The registrar of voters for Alexandria, Va., Harold W. Payne, expects about 55,000 ballots in November's presidential election. "Of those," he said, "3,000 will be absentee ballots. Half the absentee ballots will be from military members."

Behind all the election hoopla, there's a long, arduous trail hiked by those who seek the nation's highest elected office.

For most, the journey began years ago. Candidates for president must campaign within their party for the party's nomination at a national convention.

After nomination the party candidates vie for the voters' favor. The one who wins the most popular votes in enough states and the District of Columbia to take a majority of the electoral votes has won the election.

But meeting the presidential nominee qualifications is the first obstacle the candidate must hurdle. The qualifications are simple. The candidate must be 35 years old, a natural-born U.S. citizen and must have resided in the United States for 14 years.

Having met the qualifications, candidates start their journey to the national conventions. Each candidate hopes to win the support of enough delegates to earn the party's nomination.

The delegates to the conventions are selected by states. Some delegates are elected by voters in state primary elections. Others are chosen at state-level party conventions, called caucuses. Each party decides how many delegates a state gets, depending on its population and support for the party in past elections.

Some may see the primaries as a form of competition in which the candidates demonstrate their vote-getting appeal to the party members.

Rules for primaries vary from state to state and from party to party. For example, during an indirect presidential preference primary, voters elect the delegates to the nominating convention. These delegates are usually pledged to nominate a specific candidate.

Another example is the proportional representation primary. In this type primary, voters make a choice from among the various candidates. Party officials then divide the votes of the state's delegation among the different candidates based on the proportion of the vote earned by each one.

In most cases, the delegates are only bound by the decisions of the voters or their state caucuses for the first vote of the nominating convention. If the preconvention campaigns don't produce a candidate with a majority of the party's delegates, then some delegates will have to change their votes for the party to nominate a candidate. Once the delegates have been chosen, the next step is the national convention.

At the beginning of the convention, the first issue is establishing the party's platform. The delegates bargain and vote on what positions their party will take on current political issues.

After this comes the most important phase of the convention, nominating the presidential candidates.

Nominating procedures usually begin with a chain of nominating and seconding speeches where the names of the candidates are offered to the convention. Once the names have been submitted to the delegates, a roll call is taken. It may take one or many roll calls.

The presidential nominee is chosen once the majority of the delegates votes for one candidate. That nominee chooses the vice presidential running mate, who is approved by the convention.

The pace of the election process quickens once the national conventions have chosen their candidates. Candidates start again to campaign around the country. Meeting with action groups and speechmaking are important in hopes of gathering as many votes as possible.

With all the extensive traveling, numerous staffers, and television and radio commercials, the expense of campaigning can be enormous. This year's presidential election, including primaries, will cost about $210 million in private donations and $140 million in public funds.

The taxpayers donate the public funds. When they file their income tax returns, taxpayers can donate $1 each to the campaigns by checking a block on their federal tax form. The donations don't increase the taxes due or reduce any refunds.

Other sources of funds include donations from individuals and from the political action committees of unions and trade and professional associations. The law sets limits on both types of these donations.

According to the Federal Election Commission, candidates don't have to request public funding for their campaigns. They usually do. The nominees of the two major parties may receive $40.4 million each this election year.

Presidential candidates are required to limit campaign spending when they choose to accept public funds. They are also required to limit their own personal funds spent on the campaign.

Minor party candidates are also

limited on the amount of public funds spent, and are not eligible to receive such funds unless they received at least 5 percent of the total votes in a previous election.

The candidates will spend a great majority of their funds on advertising. During the course of the campaigns, candidates will use political ads to persuade voters that their policies and positions are the best. As Election Day draws near, you will see more and more of these ads.

Finally, the months and months of campaigning are over, and Election Day has arrived. You've cast your ballot, the polls have closed and all the votes have been counted.

Your choice has just been announced on television as the winner. You now know who the next president and vice president will be. Or do you?

One candidate has won more popular votes than the others, but were they enough to win the election?

The actual electing of the president will not occur until six weeks later when the Electoral College convenes. The college was designed in 1787 by the Constitutional Convention as a compromise between those favoring the direct popular election of the president and those wanting Congress to choose the president.

It is usually quite easy to translate the popular vote into the electoral vote. For all but one state, it's a winner-take-all affair. The candidate with the most popular votes in a state wins all that state's electoral votes. Each state has a number of electors equal to the number of its members in the House of Representatives plus two senators.

In early January, the electoral votes are counted by both houses of Congress, and it is at this time the president and vice president are elected.

If that's the case, why is it really important to vote? Some people feel that it's one of their most important privileges. Others vote because their candidate supports the status quo. Others vote in hopes of bringing about change.

Whatever your reason, registering within your home state is the first step in voting.

With the help of the Army's Voting Assistance Program, soldiers and their family members have been finding it easier to cast their votes from afar.

"The Army's policy is that we give all the opportunity to vote and the information they need to get the job done," said Maj. Ronald Mulkey of the Adjutant General's Voting Assistance Office. "We don't tell them who or what to vote for, but how to go about registering, and registering in a timely manner."

By using the absentee voting process, soldiers, overseas DA civilians and their family members can now play a big part in elections at all levels.

"The absentee process in voting is handled by what is called a Federal Postcard Application (Standard Form 76)," said Tom Feazell, also of the Adjutant General's Voting Assistance Office. "On the form there is specific information which is requested by each state.

Voting officers are given a voting assistance guide (DA Pamphlet 360-503). Within this guide, there are models of the application, telling an individual how to fill them out. Also enclosed in the guide is a model of each state and what the requirements are to vote absentee. Every state has a different set of rules."

"Now that the presidential election is at hand," Mulkey said, "the major Army commands have enough materials, enough information, and are able to withstand the onslaught of members, family members and DA civilians."

Most soldiers have registered by now, and many have cast their ballots. Absentee voter participation may reach a record high in 1984.

"The figures thus far are very encouraging," said Henry Valentino, director for the Federal Voting Assistance Program. "At this rate, we could surpass the national average."

Despite an almost 60 percent increase in registrations and requests for absentee ballots over this time in 1980, Valentino is concerned that some military personnel and their family members, as well as civilian employees overseas, are being denied the opportunity to vote because of barriers to absentee voting.

Valentino said Federal Voting Assistance Program officials have worked with state legislatures and election officials to change laws that could deprive absentee voters sufficient time to request a ballot, vote it and return it in time to be counted.

Valentino encourages voters to return their ballots to their voting districts even if it appears the ballot might not arrive in time to be counted.

The 1984 campaign is drawing to a close. Be sure to vote soon. It does count. □



GUARD WORKS SO HARD

Story and Photos by Gene Harper

IT was time to go home, and the mood was festive in the field on this final night. At first a few soldiers gathered under a tent, smoking and joking about the last two weeks. Slowly, the numbers grew, and they began singing. Before long, the group turned into a pack and sprang into action.

Still gaining in size and sound, they marched through the camp singing "Amen" and "When the Saints Go Marching In" to a background beat of cans, bottles and wooden pieces. There were other songs as well, but the favorite was a continuous refrain of "We've been working so long . . . so hard for the National Guard."

Indeed, they had. These were members of a company-sized unit from the 769th Engineer Battalion, Louisiana Army National Guard. And here they were on their last night out in the middle of nowhere in the Republic of Panama, thousands of miles from home and the unit's first time overseas. The men were wrapping up what normally would be their two-weeks' annual training. The 769th and three other Guard units — all part of the 225th Engineer Group — were building a road. Elements of the 205th and 528th Engineer battalions had preceded them, and the 527th would arrive in two days to finish the job.

The job was building a 9½-mile road on the rural Azuero Peninsula of Panama, about 150 miles southwest of urban Panama City. Only a few months before, the project had been little more than an idea — a chance for the Guard to mobilize, deploy and train in surroundings unmatched in the continental United States. With more wartime missions assigned to the Guard, the exercise would boost readiness since 75 percent of the Army's engineer force are Reserve and Guard units.

The exercise, which had many names during its course — among them Fuerzas Unidas-84-Panama, PETEX (Panama Engineer Training Exercise) and Minuteman I — had begun in early March. Now, near the end of April, the 769th element was completing the third engineer increment, and festivities were in order.

Sgt. Anthony Martin was the leader of the roaming serenaders. His nickname, "Joe Razor," ("I'm slick and I'm sharp") was known around the base camp. Martin had the reputation of always "keeping something going." Earlier in the day, he had been installing culverts along the road. A carpenter, he had also helped put in floors in the base camp tents.

Martin explained the operation in simple terms: "To put down covers (culverts), we dig the dirt out, put rocks in there, put down the covers and put dirt on the top." This allowed water to run under the roadway rather than over it for proper drainage.

The culvert work was one of the finishing touches on the road project. Throughout the weeks, the engineers had worked to make a two-lane road where there had been a cattle trail. This included widening and compacting the road, taking the steepness out



of the hills and putting a finishing grade on the road.

"Our main priority is training these people in an engineer project," said Capt. John Mullins, commander of the 769th Engineer element. "We have two jobs going on. One is spreading and hauling gravel. The other is setting culverts for road drainage.

"Our culverts are going very well for the ones we've received," he continued. The agreement between the United States and Panama called for the U.S. Army to provide the manpower and equipment, and the Panamanian government to supply the raw materials.

"This training is not only for the men and their jobs as equipment operators," Mullins noted, "but also as a staff exercise for mobilization to get everything together and to a site outside CONUS, and being able to com-



plete the project once we got there." He said that the next unit would finish up the culvert and other details.

The project was 60 percent to 70 percent complete when his unit arrived, Mullins estimated. "Equipment was in fairly poor shape because of the rough terrain around here, and mechanics had been working night and day to keep it going." Unlike the flat, swampy land that many of the Louisiana soldiers had back home, the Panama road was being built in hilly, steep terrain.

"The long hours we've been working have really put our men and equipment through a rough time. The men have been outstanding. It's really surprising how much work they've put in. Many have put in 20 hours a day for a week at a time," Mullins said. "Most had a half day off on Sunday. But some still worked that Sunday afternoon. Every one of them is a volunteer, so we had well-motivated people who came with us anyway.

"But we can't do everything," he joked. "We've got to leave something for the next unit."

"It's really been going well," added Capt. Randy Ridgeway, civil engineer for the project. "The troops haven't let us down at all. They've really performed well."

Although the engineer units brought most of their equipment, some pieces — and soldiers — were provided by the 518th Engineer Company, an active Army unit stationed in Panama. At the height of the construction activity, a collection of bulldozers, motor graders, backhoes, front-end loaders, dump trucks, tractors and jeeps filled the roads.

Sgt. Thomas Cancienne, a heavy equipment operator, was one of the active duty soldiers from the 518th. He was using a front-end loader to move dirt to fill a culvert. Martin and several other Guard soldiers would then move in with devices called "sheep's feet" to compact the soil around the site.

Cancienne was NCOIC of the other 518th soldiers. "We're supporting the Louisiana Guard with a 20-ton crane, a D-7 dozer, a front-end loader and dump trucks," he said. "But we're operating all types of equipment here."

He had high praise for the Guard's work. "They pick up and learn very fast," he said.

Cancienne, himself a Louisiana native who had been assigned in Panama for more than three years, knew some of the guardsmen and their families. "It was nice to meet and talk with people from my hometown. I

hadn't seen some of them in a very long time. I knew quite a few from school. Some were a lot older than me, but I knew their children."

Pvt. 2 Steven Stone, another 518th heavy equipment operator, had been working on the project for five weeks and had been in Panama for only five months. He said that the exercise was offering him good training and experiences.

"This work in Panama is great," agreed SFC Brad Efferson, the 769th's project inspector. "I wish we had opportunities to do something like this more often. This is what combat engineering and field engineering are all about — using available materials. It's not like you can run down to the corner and get whatever you need to do the job. You have to make do with what you have on the site."

"We're simply using available materials here," Ridgeway said. "So it's very difficult to construct a textbook road."

One "road block" to the engineers was the large size of some of the aggregate they had to use. The aggregate — rocks, sand and gravel used as a base on the road's surface — was too large, according to Mullins.

"If we had a rock crusher, we could make our stones the sizes we wanted. We're using a very coarse aggregate — river-run stone," Ridgeway noted. So the engineers improvised. First, they threw a "rock" party.

"We had to walk down the road," Martin explained, "and pick up rocks. It took only about four hours. I must've picked up 200 rocks."

"We had to move them out of the road to avoid busting oil pans and breaking rims on our vehicles," Ridgeway explained. "Our heavy equipment generally can stand it, but for any civilian traffic coming through, it would have been a hazard."

The second step to the solution was to put a layer of much finer aggregate with a lot of sand in it from a nearby beach on the road. It worked, and the 769th would recommend that the 527th continue the process.

All the engineer units rotating through this remote area needed some continuity and support units and facilities. Each battalion had a duration officer whose job was to know where one group left off and where the next needed to pick up and keep going.





Clockwise from above: Sgt. Thomas Cancienne was one of a handful of active duty soldiers assigned to the project. • Sgt. Carlos Alicea tests water purified from the Rio Negro. • That river also yielded raw materials. • Gato Solo, the base camp, was not really for sale.

"When each group reports in," said 2nd Lt. Michael Mauffray, duration officer from the 205th Engineer Bn., "we can help them pick up without chaos. I can tell them what's happening and problems which have occurred with the battalion before them. But I can't make their decisions on how they run things."

Besides the Louisiana soldiers, Guard units from Florida and Puerto Rico were a part of Minuteman I. In fact, the combined task force for the project was commanded by a National Guard officer. The task force commander and his primary staff were from the Puerto Rican National Guard. Members of the 146th Signal Bn. and 53rd Signal Detachment from Florida handled the communications traffic.

Like most of the Guard members, this was Sp4 Derrick Lewis' first time overseas. A telecommunications center operator in the 146th, he had volunteered for two months. "You can train; you can simulate," he said. "But here, it's real."

"This is one of the greatest training things to ever come along for the National Guard," said SSgt. Richard Cornwell, another 146th soldier. He took special notice of the sense of pride and accomplishment in building the road. "The Louisiana Guard people have surprised me at how they've hit the ground running — and haven't stopped yet," he commented.

"They've given me feedback on the support our whole signal unit has provided. They like what we're doing and pass this comment from one unit to the other. They say, 'You've done an outstanding job in radio teletyping and telephoning without failure, without problems.' We can communicate."

"The most sensational thing that's happened to me since I've been





here is to sit in my tent at the base camp and call home," Ridgeway said. "They called on the field phone to one of our communications trailers, who patched into a radio to Puerto Rico, where someone else called long distance to my home in Louisiana. Being able to call my wife out in the middle of nowhere is like being in an episode of the TV series *M*A*S*H.*"

The Puerto Rico National Guard support brought the comforts of home even closer to the guardsmen — such things as hot food, clean clothes, hot showers, medical care and security. The Puerto Rican support units were packaged into the Logistical Support Element.

"Showers and laundry services — that's something we normally don't have when we go to the field in the Guard," Ridgeway commented. "We train by ourselves and don't have these support units. In working on this dusty road out here, it's been great to get a good bath and clean clothes every day."

Sgt. Jose Maldonado, NCOIC of the laundry operation, said his people washed and dried about 1,000 pieces per day. "That's an above average workload for a unit like ours, because right now we have only four people doing what 14 would do," he said.

And soldiers couldn't have clean clothes without clean water. The water — 6,000 to 9,000 gallons per day just for bath and laundry needs — came from the Rio Negro, which more resembled a wide, shallow brook than a river. It was also the water source for nearby villagers, who washed themselves, their clothes and their animals in the crystal-clear water.

Pvt. 2 Gabriel Rodriguez, a water treatment specialist, was surprised at how little purification the water needed. "The water in the United States needs much more chemical treatment," he said. "The water here is fresh like spring water." One of the few chemicals he used was a popular brand of swimming pool chlorine found in the states.

Another Puerto Rican Guard unit provided medical support. Dr. (Lt. Col.) Jorge Villalba was in charge of medical treatment. He and the medics mostly treated scratches, insect bites and the sore throats caused by the ever-present dust. "Soldiers here are building a road under very difficult conditions," Villalba said. "We do have injuries because of the heavy lifting."

Medics manned a dispensary in the camp, but they also pulled much of their duty alongside the road. Villalba could often be found with them. "I don't have many aidmen here, and we have to cover a lot of ground," he said. "So much of the time I relieve my aidmen. You'll see me in many spots where an aidman and ambulance are supposed to be." He added that in his civilian medical practice, he has to sit 12 to 14 hours a day. "When I have the chance to do something different, like here, I try to stay away from chairs."

When Villalba wasn't tending to soldiers, he would visit the local villagers. Being bilingual, he could easily converse with them in Spanish. "I've been in contact with the local population as an interpreter for the engineers," he said. "I can tell you that the locals are in a wonderful mood. They love us all.

"This project is about the most wonderful thing somebody ever thought of. Fishermen say they'll be able to get their catch from the bay faster and in very good condition. The produce they grow will reach the places they want it to go faster."

To show their thanks, the villagers prepared lunch for the soldiers in two different parts of the small town. One site was a house right off the new road. By American standards, the house was primitive, a

straw hut with a dirt floor. Ridgeway likened conditions to what he remembered about his grandparents' house in rural Louisiana.

"They didn't live much differently," he said. "They had a well in front of the house. No, it wasn't a lot different there in 1952. Louisiana houses were probably a little more substantial because of the climate, but these houses are all that's needed."

The meal consisted of chicken and rice. According to Villalba, they were local products, and the drink served with the meal was made using sesame seed. Some of the chicken's more fortunate brethren scurried about the lunching soldiers' feet, while dogs kept vigil for the bones.

Men, women and older children also scurried about, making sure the plates and cups, provided by the guests, never emptied. Younger children observed from a distance, while some of the adults and soldiers attempted conversation using their language with few words and lots of gesturing.

"They have been very friendly and kind to us — humble and courteous," observed Villalba. "They really care for what we're doing."

"The people seem to be happy to see us here. You can see them wave and give us a big smile whenever we go down the road," Mullins observed while riding in a jeep to check on the 769th's progress.

"One of their complaints is that they don't like the big rocks in the road. Rocks hurt their feet; most of the horses are not shod. Another concern was that we were making a permanent base here. Once we explained what we were doing, they were all smiles."

Besides Villalba and Spanish-speaking Guard soldiers, members of the Panama Defense Forces, the country's combined civil police and military force, communicated with the local people.

"The majority of our interface is through the PDF, which does have English-speaking soldiers. We have very few people who can do that, so it's been difficult to converse with the natives," Mullins said.

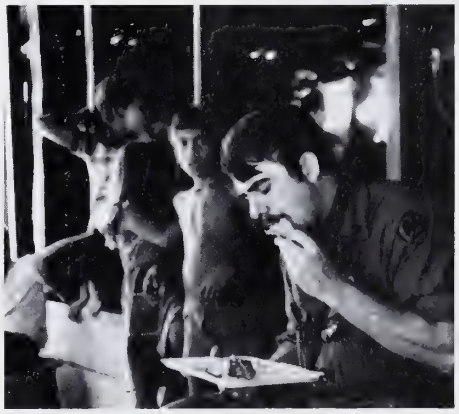
The PDF also offered a medical care program to the locals during the project. The largest PDF element, however, secured the work sites and the base camp. Even though the engineers deployed with M-16s and .45-caliber pistols, they did not carry weapons during the project.



The road, built in a rural part of Panama, was to be used by the local population. It would help farmers and fishermen speed their products to market.

The PDF soldiers lived at the camp also. Under provisions of the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977, Gato Solo was a Panamanian installation, although it was built, inhabited and stocked by U.S. troops. Some American soldiers, though, felt that the U.S., not Panama's, flag should have flown over the camp. But U.S. soldiers regularly watched the impressive PDF formations at reveille and retreat during which the Panamanian flag was raised and lowered.

National Guard generators created the electricity which brought many of the conveniences to the tent city, such as icemakers, which joined the other overworked machinery. There was also a PX, two side-by-side semi-trailers which offered beer, cigarettes and other amenities.



The guardsmen from the 769th Engineer Battalion were given a farewell lunch by the Malena townspeople as thanks for their work.

Besides being isolated thousands of miles from home — for most the first time being overseas — the guardsmen had the chance to look at each other's work more closely than they would in the states.

"I expected to find interaction problems between the units when I first came over," Cornwell said. "To my surprise, everybody's worked together, and everything's been accomplished. This has proved to me that you can take four unlike Guard units, put them together, and perform any mission in the world."

There were the unusual experiences of being away from home as well. For example, the female soldiers from the 146th Signal Bn. had three pet iguanas living under the floor of their tent, thanks to PFC Loretta Young, who fed and played with them.

Sp4 Jean Davis, another signal soldier, went out to visit the work site to see "why I came here." It was also her first chance to eat bananas right off the tree.

Mauffrey, the duration officer, pointed out the Southern Cross among the stars, his first naked-eye view of the famous constellation.

As he observed the world of stars above, the musical extravaganza continued to entertain the soldiers on the ground. The 769th troops had indeed worked hard and now were hard at play. Before long, they would be resting soundly on their final night on the Azuero Peninsula.

The unit had left its mark on the land and the camp. Tomorrow, Gato Solo would be almost empty, ready for the next battalion, its last occupants before the cows came home to graze once again. □



Sgt. Cecil Stack

ARMY OLYMPIANS

Sgt. Cecil Stack

The Army was on center stage, along with thousands of other athletes, in quest of the Olympic gold, silver and bronze.

Sgt. Cecil Stack



Clockwise from above: More than 4 million spectators came to the Los Angeles Coliseum and game sites in surrounding cities to watch the XXIII Olympics. • Hundreds wanted tickets for the Games. • A color guard from the 3rd U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard) in opening ceremonies. • A fan full of heart. • The U.S. team marches around the coliseum to the rousing cheers of 90,000 spectators.

SMSgt. Donald Sutherland — AAVS







Sgt. Cecil Stack



SMSgt. Donald Sutherland — AAVS





Sgt. Cecil Stack

LOS Angeles had planned and waited for the two weeks in July and August. Flags lined streets and boulevards, billboards sported slogans, and souvenir stands were everywhere. The fanfare was part of the welcome for the XXIII Olympiad's athletes, coaches, officials and spectators.

Athletes from 140 countries gathered to prove who was the world's best in each of 24 sports.

Twenty-seven Active Army, Reserve and National Guard soldiers

Sgt. Cecil Stack



Sgt. Cecil Stack





Clockwise from above: Bronze medalist SSgt. Daniel Carlisle smiles after shooting a perfect score in the first round of trapshooting competition. • SSgt. Kim Dyer receives encouraging words from her coach after shooting in women's sport pistol. • Gold medalist SSgt. Matthew Dryke. • Fencer 1st Lt. John Moreau. • Sp5 Dean Glenesk and four others on the modern pentathlon team earned a silver medal, ending a 25-year dry spell for the United States in this event.

Sgt Cecil Stack



SMSgt. Donald Sutherland — AAVS



SMSgt. Donald Sutherland — AAVS

were among the 7,800 athletes competing for Olympic gold, silver and bronze. Eight soldiers won: Three earned gold, two silver and three bronze medals.

2nd Lt. Lou Banach, 100-kilogram freestyle wrestling, was a gold medalist. His medal helped the U.S. freestyle wrestling team to tie an Olympic record of seven gold medals.

The other gold medalists were SSgt. Matthew Dryke, skeet shooting, and Army Reservist Capt. Edward Etzel, small-bore rifle shooting. Each man's gold medal tied an Olympic record for points scored.

The silver medalists were reservist Sp5 Ruby Fox, women's sport pistol, and Sp5 Dean Glenesk, modern pentathlon. Fox earned the Army's first medal, while Glenesk's team silver medal ended a 25-year drought for the U.S. team.

Bronze medal winners were reservist Capt. Wanda Jewell, women's three-position small-bore rifle; SSgt. Daniel Carlisle, trap shooting; and

Ken Hackman — AAVS



SMSgt. Donald Sutherland — AAVS



Ken Hackman — AAVS



Sp4 Ariestides Gonzalez, boxing. Gonzalez was on the Puerto Rican team.

In addition, Susan Rapp, the daughter of Col. Edward Rapp, won a silver medal in the 200-meter breaststroke swimming competition.

Retired MSgt. Pat Nappi, from Syracuse, N.Y., coached the U.S. boxing team to a record-breaking nine gold medals. Nappi also coached the 1976 team.

Other Army athletes, coaches and officials in the Games were:

SHOOTING: Capts. John McNally, Gloria Parmentier and Randy Stewart; 1st Lt. Glenn Dubis; MSgt. Erich Buljung. Reservists: Maj. William Beard, SSgts. Kim Dyer and Walter Zobell, and Sp4 Donald Nygord. Retirees: Col. Jack Vincent, Lt. Cols. Joe Berry and William Pul-





SMSgt. Donald Sutherland — AAVS



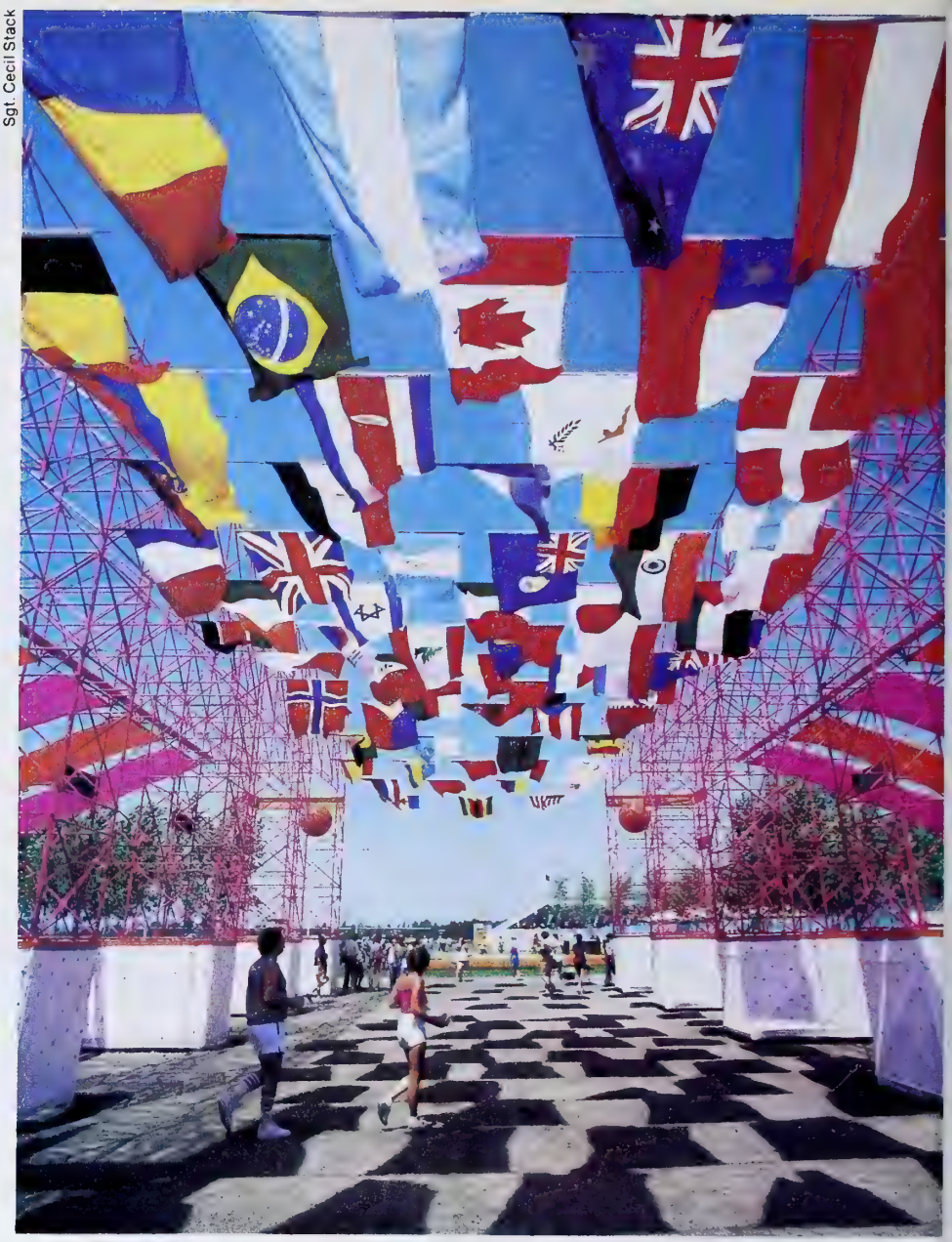
Sgt. Cecil Stack



Sgt. Cecil Stack

Clockwise from far left: Gold medalist Capt. Edward Etzel. • Capt. Leo White (left) defeated his first two opponents before losing his third match. • PFC Daniel Schnurrenberger and canoe coach Pawel Podgorski examine the kayak in which Schnurrenberger practiced. • Team handball player 1st Lt. Peter Lash (facing) attempts to block a pass. • Bronze medalist Sp4 Ariestides Gonzalez (right). • Family member Susan Rapp, who won a silver medal in the 200-meter breaststroke, also competed in the 100-meter breaststroke.

Sgt. Cecil Stack



SMSgt. Donald Sutherland — AAVS



Courtesy Olympic Committee



Ken Hackman — AAVS



Clockwise from above: Retired MSgt. Pat Nappi coached the U.S. boxing team to a record nine gold medals. • The coveted gold medal. • Bronze and silver medal winners Capt. Wanda Jewell (left) and Sp5 Ruby Fox. • Flags from the 140 competing nations decorated the city and Game venues.

lum, and MSgts. Burl Branham and Martin Edmondson.

BOXING: MSgt. Kenneth Adams.

JUDO: Capt. Leo White and 2nd Lt. Craig Agena.

WRESTLING: Sp4 Steve Colling and SSgt. Floyd Winter.

CANOEING: Lt. Col. Paul Beachem, Capt. David Gilman and National Guardsman PFC Daniel Schnurrenberger.

TEAM HANDBALL: Capt. Craig Gilbert and 1st Lts. Peter Lash and Camille Nichols.

MODERN PENTATHLON: Col. Johnny Lingo and Army civilian Henry Weinbrecht.

SWIMMING: West Point Cadet Brian Farlow (Virgin Islands team).

TRACK AND FIELD: Sp4 Wayne Lewis (Trinidad team).

FENCING: Reservist 1st Lt. John Moreau. □



THE FITNESS TRIANGLE

Story and Photos by Sgt. Cecil Stack

IT'S fall. Memories of frolicking on the beach or lying by the pool are fading as quickly as your suntan. However, your memories of the extra weight you lost to look and feel "great" for the summer have not. The thought of dieting for next summer gives you goosebumps. Besides, it

seems as if you just finished dieting.

The Army can help. To achieve its goal of healthier soldiers and family members, the Army has started two new programs and revamped a third. The programs form what Maj. Randolph W. Hansen of the Soldier Physical Fitness School, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., calls an "informal fitness triangle."

The "sides" of this triangle are soldiers called master fitness trainers, fitness facilitators and physical activities specialists (MOS 03C). They are trained in nutrition and substance abuse as well as in unit, individual and family fitness programs. If they need more advice, they can consult with doctors, dietitians and physical therapists.

The members of this fitness triangle work at three levels to ensure help is available to everyone who seeks it. MFTs advise and instruct at battalion level, fitness facilitators will be found at any of the Army's 52 hospitals, and 03Cs are in gyms.

Hansen described MFTs as the battalion commander's "right-hand fitness man. He's there to recommend ways to improve existing PT programs or how to conduct new and innovative ones," he said.

To learn how to best assist their commanders, master fitness trainers attend a four-week course at the Soldier Physical Fitness School. "We teach innovative programs such as static stretching, ability group running and circuit training," said Capt. Dale A. Fletcher, MFT course director.

"Basically, they learn how to make PT more interesting and challenging and how to reduce injuries. However, some commanders take the course too lightly and think it's only an exercise course," Fletcher said. "It's more than that. A few subjects covered are anatomy, body composition, safety, nutrition, and stress management. If some commanders used their MFTs to their full potential, they would probably hear fewer complaints about PT, especially the biggest one: the lack of variety."

He added the hardest people to change are the ones who say, "The daily dozen was good enough for me, so it's good enough for my troops."

The school's director, Col. Walter R. Willms, said commanders who have used the new ideas in their PT programs have reported positive results. "Revitalized troop interest in PT, reduced injuries and increased soldier awareness of health, nutrition and exercise are a few of the comments we've received," Willms said.



In addition to learning how to set up exercise and nutrition programs, master fitness trainers also learn to measure a soldier's body fat. They use their findings to help soldiers set up a fitness program.

SSgt. Lewis R. Hayes, an MFT at Fort Bragg, N.C., has had success with his program. After returning from school, he worked with his battalion's dining facility managers to increase the battalion's nutrition awareness. "I talked to them and they allowed me to post diet information in the dining facilities," Hayes said. "The information was about calorie intake, fatty foods and eating a variety of foods for better balanced meals."

Hayes, who is the NCOIC of a clinic, said his clinic is also treating fewer PT related injuries. "I've stressed stretching exercises before running and flexibility exercises after running. "I've also stressed using ability groups," Hayes said. "With ability groups, everyone benefits."

For example, people who can do 70 push-ups without much trouble don't increase their strength much by doing only 40 or 45. However, 45 push-ups may be more than some others can do. By forming groups based on abilities, each can benefit. In ability group running, the faster people increase their heart rates and the slower group exercises without the threat of injury and can progress at its own pace."

Although the program is less than a year old, Fletcher hopes to fill the 1,100 Armywide positions by next year. First priority for selection to the school is given to E-6 through E-9, and to lieutenants or captains.

Like the MFT program, the fitness facilitator program is new and comprised of volunteers. However,

while MFTs primarily advise company and battalion commanders, fitness facilitators primarily advise medical commanders. They also develop health presentations for interested groups such as wives' clubs or unit commanders.

Fitness facilitators are part of a hospital's health and fitness advisory team, which includes doctors, physical and occupational therapists and dietitians. The hospital commander selects the facilitator from the team. "The commander usually chooses someone who is living the lifestyle he wants others to follow," said Janet C. MacKinnon of the Surgeon General's Task Force on Fitness. "The person is usually a good speaker, a non-smoker, not overweight and someone who enjoys exercising."

To ensure their presentations are as factual and timely as possible, facilitators can call upon the knowledge and expertise of others. They include the advisory team, master fitness trainers, physical activities specialists and other experts, such as drug and alcohol abuse counselors.

Maj. Catherine J. Neveux, the fitness facilitator at Fort Meade, Md., recently pooled the fort's resources for a two-day health fair. "I worked with volunteer doctors, nurses, dietitians, physical therapists and MFTs to make the active duty and retired communities more aware of good health and living habits," said Neveux, who is also chief of physical therapy at the fort's Kimbrough Army Community Hospital. "We handed out basic information about height and weight standards, nutrition, body fat and flexibility testing. The MFTs also put on demonstrations for the two days."

Fitness facilitators like Neveux learn to coordinate local resources by attending 40 hours of training. The training is divided into two parts, according to MacKinnon.

"The first part is management of health promotion programs," she said. "Students learn to develop, implement and coordinate resources for local health promotion programs. To do this, they are provided a directory of health and fitness education resources. In addition, they learn to evaluate what is good or bad information. For instance, a fitness facilitator would not want a speaker who advocates using diet pills to lose weight."

During the second part, students study stress management, weight control, smoking cessation and physical conditioning.

Neveux said the course was helpful and informative. "I learned a lot. One concept that stood out is 'contracting,' " Neveux said. "When a person wants to break a habit, he can make a contract with a partner. The person may contract to meet at certain times and days to exercise. If the person fails to keep the contract, he owes his partner something, such as a meal or a ride home. If he keeps the contract, then his partner owes him. The program gives feedback and builds morale."

Just as contracting builds the morale of someone who wants to kick a habit, the revamp of the 03C program was designed to upgrade the skills of physical activities specialists and give them more credibility in the field.

1st Lt. Leonard P. Martineau, course director, is trying to change the perception that an 03C is a person who hands out towels, cleans gyms and does little else.

"Our goals are to improve and to have an impact on Army and family fitness at the fitness-center level," the lieutenant said.

To achieve these goals, a formal MOS-producing course was started. Soldiers entering the MOS or who already hold it have to meet tougher mental and physical standards. "Prior to late 1982, 03Cs were reclassified NCOs," Martineau said. "Some were unmotivated or physically unfit. One change was that soldiers who had been reclassified into the MOS prior to the change must now attend the seven-week course to retain the MOS. Soldiers also no longer can be reclassified into the MOS. The only way to become an 03C is to enlist for it and attend the school."

Sp4 Richard Silfies, a physical activities specialist at Fort Knox, Ky., completed the school in March at the top of his class. He had been reclassified as an 03C about four years ago and had asked to attend the school in order to keep the MOS. Silfies said he benefited from the school: "Besides learning about how to better organize sports programs, manage a gym and how the body reacts to exercise, I learned what standards the Army wants me to follow when setting up a fitness program."

Martineau described the 03C as "the full-time person to whom MFTs and fitness facilitators can turn if they don't have the time to work with someone. Or he is the guy a teen-ager can see to set up a weight training program or learn a sport."

Silfies agreed, but said 03Cs many times will have to go to the individual. "Most people are not aware that I can organize sports programs, set up physical conditioning programs and advise them on nutrition. An 03C is going to have to do a lot on his own to make people aware of his abilities," he said.

To enable them to better advise and teach, physical activities specialists have studied how anatomy, nutrition, weight control and weightlifting techniques relate to individual fitness. They have also learned to manage a fitness facility, to publicize and officiate at league sports, and to set up and conduct youth activities and sports clinics.

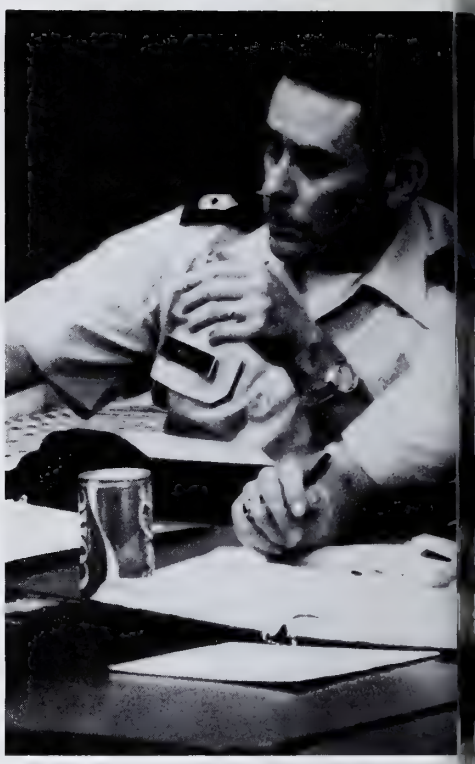
MFTs, fitness facilitators and 03Cs are the three professionals willing to help you avoid your spring drudgery. To look and feel great next summer means you must be willing to practice good eating habits and to condition your body. The fitness triangle is the way the Army ensures you can get up-to-date fitness advice. A visit to one of these professionals may lead you to a healthier lifestyle. □



Somewhere in the battalion, the hospital and the gym, a fitness professional has been trained to help soldiers.

THE ULTIMATE STEP

Story and Photos by Sgt. Maj. Mike Mason



THE scroll beneath the crest reads "ULTIMA." The crest belongs to the U.S. Army Sergeants Major Academy at Fort Bliss, Texas. The word on the scroll, Latin for "final," alludes to the academy's role as the final step in the NCO Education System.

As the capstone of the NCOES, USASMA has, since the first class came through its doors in January 1973, been training master sergeants and sergeants major for high-level positions throughout the defense establishment. There is, however, more to USASMA than that. Over the years, the academy has evolved into a center for NCO professional development.

That evolution will become more physically evident, when ground is broken for the academy's new building. Construction is scheduled for completion in fiscal 1987. A modern building will house all the academy's operations, replacing the current dowdy array of wooden buildings that were put up in the '40s.

In addition to the 22-week Sergeants Major Course and its non-resident counterpart, the Corresponding Studies Program, USASMA is responsible for the First Sergeant Course. It is also the proponent for common-leader training for advanced and basic NCO courses and primary leadership development courses Armywide. USASMA also maintains the Museum of the Noncommissioned Officer.

The capstone course, though, is the most visible facet. Twice a year, in January and July, 250 students, mostly soldiers, but some Marines, sailors, airmen and Coast Guardsmen, stream into the academy. Students are encouraged to bring their families, and most do. Twice a year an entire community disappears and another takes its place.

Staff and faculty members and a number of their wives are kept constantly busy providing the support needed to ensure students' family and educational needs are met. The Ultima Ladies Association provides students' wives with their own self-improvement programs while their husbands attend the academy. Staff and faculty wives form the nucleus of each wives' group.

The academy sponsors social, educational and recreational events for the students' wives. The wives' activities serve as a refresher on protocol and offer chances to discuss organizing wives' activities and assisting the wives of junior soldiers.

Many of the staff members also double as faculty advisors to the students. Faculty advisors counsel, advise and grade students on writing exercises, staff studies, group-study projects and briefings.

The students themselves are quite visible, most often at the academy's Learning Resources Center. The LRC is more than a library. In addition to the books and periodicals normally found in a library, the LRC has hundreds of audio-visual programs and access to computerized data bases.

Nearly every evening, the LRC is packed with students working on staff studies, conferring on group-study projects, preparing for the next day's classes, typing out briefings, sitting in front of a video monitor or slide projector, or taking a reading improvement or English course.

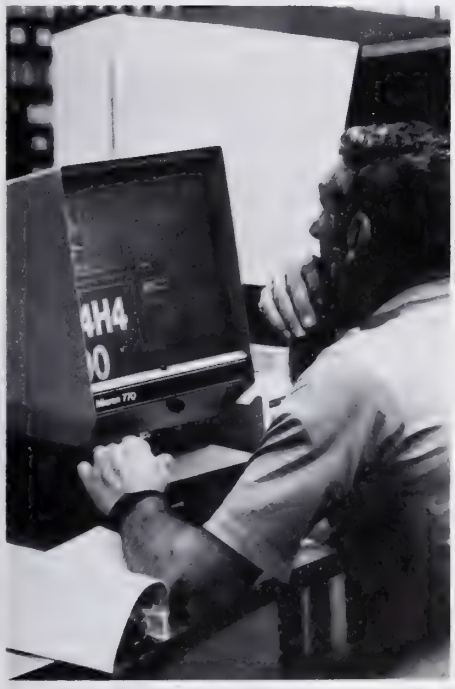
In addition to Sergeants Major Academy students, First Sergeant Course students are often at the LRC doing their homework. The academy trains about 380 new or soon-to-be first sergeants each year, and that number is expected to jump to 900 when the new building is completed and more classroom space is available. Since January 1983, another 300 students per year have been taking the First Sergeant Course at a branch in Munich, West Germany.

Having the top two Noncommissioned Officer Education System courses in residence at one location is a visible indication that NCOES is, as the name implies, a system of education rather than just a collection of courses.

In less visible, but just as important work, USASMA has strengthened NCOES. USASMA has developed a common core of about five weeks of instruction for advanced NCO courses around the Army. The 17 service schools teaching ANCOCs have either implemented or will soon implement

SERGEANT MAJOR MIKE MASON, a former senior editor at *SOLDIERS* magazine, is assigned to *Pacific Stars and Stripes*, Tokyo.





The Sergeants Major Academy at Fort Bliss, Texas, trains 500 soldiers, sailors, airmen and Marines to fill the services' top NCO positions. • Students spend long hours in the academy's extensive reference library.

the core curriculum, according to Sgt. Maj. James D. Spencer of the USASMA Training and Doctrine Directorate.

The core curriculum includes leadership, communications, training management, resource management, professional skills such as drill and ceremony, and military skills such as map reading and how to prepare a fighting position.

"We've also developed a four-week program of instruction on the same kinds of subjects for the Primary Leadership Development Course," Spencer added. "The difference is that with PLDC, we geared the instruction down to Skill Level 2. It's a great deal more hands-on training. We've tried to put students into situations where they have to make judgments and decisions under stress. If they can apply all that they've learned under stress, the knowledge should carry forward."

Carrying the knowledge forward is what standardization is all about. A common core curriculum is currently under study for BNCOC as well.

If approved and implemented, a progressive system of common-leader training will exist for all skill levels, Spencer explained, adding, "If we can build a progressive ladder, we won't have to repeat what a student should have learned earlier. Then, throughout the system, we can build on what students have already learned.

"Take the communications block, for instance. Say a student comes to the Sergeants Major Academy and he is not a good reader or writer. We can't make him a good reader or writer in just 22 weeks, but we can help him improve. If he had had training in reading and writing in previous courses, we could do a lot more here.

"We have a lot of catching up to do," Spencer said. "It will be 15 or 16 years before the first PLDC graduates who have gone all the way through the core subjects will get to the Sergeants Major Academy. But at least we are heading in the right direction."

In preparing NCOs to better handle their duties, the U.S. Army Sergeants Major Academy, long the ultimate step in NCO education, is becoming the ultimate in another sense—the final word in NCO professional development. □

FOCUS ON PEOPLE

Compiled by Gerri Taylor

SFC George Poole



Thorpe: Olympian Grandson

Sp5 Lynn Corbin



Green: Flying Hoosier

"Be All That You Can Be" was more than a catchy motto to **2nd Lt. Mindy L. Green** of Anderson, Ind. Through determination, her long-time dream of becoming a pilot came true. In fact, she's the first woman pilot in the Indiana National Guard.

Graduating at the top of her flight school class, she received the Distinguished Graduate Award for excellence in academics and flight training. She attributed her success to hard work and a strong desire, and said that a good sense of humor gets you through the hard times.

"Everybody is going to make mistakes," she said. "You're not always going to be perfect, and you won't always do something right the first time. As long as you can laugh about it and go on, you'll make it."

Her older brother, who recently received his private license for fixed-wing aircraft, has been very supportive, Green said. "He really understands what it means to fly," she said. — *Sp5 Lynn Corbin*

Although **Gary Thorpe** never met his famous grandfather, he does appreciate the heritage he left him.

Pvt. 1 Gary Thorpe, a 19-year-old member of the Sac and Fox Indian tribe, is the grandson of Olympic great Jim Thorpe. A recent graduate of the one station unit training at Fort McClellan, Ala., he is now an MP in West Germany.

"After high school, I worked at two jobs for a year," Thorpe said. "I got tired of that and joined the Army because I thought it would give me some skills to build my future on. I always wanted to be a cop, so when I joined the Army, I asked for military police."

He plans to study law when he gets out of the Army and to work for his tribe. He hopes to become a chief someday like his father and continue to uphold his family name.

"The main thing is to keep up the name as something to be proud of. It can open doors, but once inside, I have to show that I can handle the job myself," Thorpe said. — *SFC George Poole*

For **Majs. Clarence** and **James Willie,** graduation from Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., brought mixed blessings. Until attending the school, the brothers' careers and locations had tracked, but they had never been stationed together.

In 1962, James was in high school in Hampton, Va., while Clarence attended Fayetteville State University, N.C. After graduation, Clarence taught history for two years and then attended the Marine Corps Officer Candidate School. He was commissioned in November 1969.

Meanwhile, James had earned a football scholarship to North Carolina A&T University. "ROTC was mandatory for all students in their first two years. As things turned out, I continued into the advanced program." James was commissioned in January 1970.

"Clarence was promoted to first lieutenant two days before me," James said. "But I was promoted to captain six months before him. He made major about six months before me because of the differences in the system."

Although Clarence

The Willies: Together Again



and James were in the same general area over the years, they never had an occasion to be stationed together until Fort Leavenworth. The brothers lived near each other on post, but that didn't lead to the closeness they had expected.

"We didn't spend the time together we wanted because the first part of the school year carried a very demanding schedule," Clarence said.

He is now stationed in the Philippines, and James is assigned in the Washington, D.C., area. — *Joe Ferrare*

St. John's University in New York recently commissioned its oldest and youngest officers: **2nd Lts. Ingrid Vargas,** 19, and **Alicia Schwarz,** 26.

When Vargas joined the Army Reserve in March 1982, she had no idea things would turn out that way. "I thought basic training would be a good experience that would get me in shape, and I looked at the Army as only a part-time job. I never dreamed that I'd think about active duty,"



Joe Ferrare



1st Lt. E.J. Gabrynowicz

Vargas, Schwarz: Twin Gold

Vargus said. After basic training, she was assigned to the 320th Evacuation Hospital as a medical specialist.

She enrolled in St. John's University's Army ROTC program in January 1983. Under the Army's early-commissioning program, Vargas became a second lieutenant in May. Now a logistics officer at the 77th Army Reserve Command headquarters, she is also one of its youngest members.

"Age really doesn't mean anything when it comes to getting the job done," Vargas said.

The university's oldest cadet is also assigned to the 77th. After graduating this fall, Schwarz will head to Fort Bliss, Texas, for air defense artillery training. — *1st Lt. E.J. Gabrynowicz*

If **SFC Ysidro Gutierrez** seems a little delighted, he has every right to be. It's not every day a person receives $4,000 in savings bonds. An Army veterinarian NCO with the U.S. Army Health Services Command at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Gutierrez not only became richer, but also earned a Meritorious Service Medal.

Gutierrez is the senior food inspection instructor for the veterinary division, Academy of Health Sciences. He earned the awards when the Health Services Command named him its 1983 NCO of the Year. En route to his current title, he won the NCO of the Year title at the academy, the Army's primary medical training facility.

HSC's NCO of the Year was chosen by a board of sergeants major from Army medical centers around the United States. They select the command's most outstanding NCO from those submitted from each of eight medical centers and the Academy of Health Sciences. — *Mary Storms*



Ray Turner

Gutierrez: $4,000 Richer





RIGGERS: ALWAYS SURE

Story and Photos by SSgt. Victoria Mouze

AT Fort Lee, Va., a group of soldiers will tell you right off that they're the best. They look the part — all the spit-shined jump boots. Many sport "grown-up" symbols like tattoos and cigarettes.

Look past those images and it's apparent that most of the students are just out of high school. They're growing up fast, though. They have to. When they leave Fort Lee, lives of other soldiers will be in their hands.

"Not everyone is cut out to do what we do," Pvt. 1 Athena Sparks said. "You've got to be coordinated and you have to care. If you don't care, your work will be sloppy."

Sparks and the other students can't even think of making errors. They're attending AIT at the Quartermaster School to become parachute riggers. After graduation, they'll be assigned to airborne and quartermaster units. Depending on the unit's requirements, they'll repair and pack personnel and cargo parachutes, or rig supplies and equipment for airdrops.

"From Day 1, our students are taught that they can't make mistakes," said CWO 2 Calvin McCoy. He is in charge of the first phase of the 12-week course — packing.

"Attention to detail is drilled into the students the whole time they're here, not only in pack but in repair and airdrop. They've got to be conscious of what they're doing at all times. If they're not sure about something, they get the manuals and look it up or ask an instructor."

Students know how important it is to have a parachute that works properly. They've already attended jump school at Fort Benning, Ga. As SSgt. Donna Davis, an instructor at the rigger school put it, "Would you want someone who couldn't jump pack a parachute for you?"

When the students arrive at Fort Lee, they've already made five jumps and earned the privilege of wearing maroon berets. They'll also



Left, students at Fort Lee rig an airdrop pallet. The skeletal frame duplicates the bay of a transport plane. • Above, Pvt. 1 Mary Luzar prepares for a retreat ceremony.

jump while at Fort Lee. "That helps to instill attention to detail," McCoy said. "They must have confidence in themselves." Another confidence builder comes from the jump school instructors who tell students they're the best, according to Davis.

The psyched-up jump school graduates know they're the best by the time they get to Fort Lee. "So, yes, our students are cocky," Davis said. "They have a right to feel that they're a cut above the rest. They've done something special by jumping out of a perfectly good airplane."

"There is some friction between our students and the non-airborne students at Fort Lee," Davis said. For one thing, she commented, the "leg" soldiers envy the airborne soldiers.

Though the students have self-confidence, they find they must still apply themselves at the Fort Lee School. "This rigger school is a good course," Pvt. 1 David Voss said. "You definitely have to apply yourself. The instructors are good and help us out a lot. They make us do push-ups for mistakes, but that is how you learn." Voss and his buddy, Pvt. 1 James Thompson, had already jumped with parachutes they had packed and both said it was scary. "That helps build up confidence in your work," Thompson said. "You've got to have that."

The packing instruction takes place in a 20,250-square-foot hangar-like facility. Parachutes lie in piles on 48-foot-long packing tables. Soldiers are joined by students from other services and foreign forces. They fold canopies and stow suspension lines, step by step, while an instructor calls out corrective actions.

"We teach basic parachute packing," said SFC George Junius. "Once our graduates get to their units, they will gain expertise with repetition and practice."

Students start with personnel parachutes and progress to cargo parachutes. The first one is the MC1-1B troop parachute. Since all parachutes are packed basically the same, packing becomes easier with time.

Junius pointed out parachutes as he walked the length of the facility. Beginning students are at one end; advanced students are at the other. "That is the G-14 cargo chute," he said. "You can drop up to 500 pounds with it. Over there, students are packing the 12- and 26-foot high-velocity parachutes. Those are used to deliver clothing and supplies. They drop at between 70 and 90 feet per second. Low-velocity parachutes fall at 28 feet per second. They're used to drop heavy equipment and containers filled with rations or water."

One of the last parachutes students pack is for LAPES, the low-altitude parachute extraction system. In a LAPES operation, a C-130 aircraft comes in between 5 and 10 feet above ground at 130 knots. The load, rigged







From top left: Students spend three weeks learning to pack personnel and cargo parachutes. • Students learn to use five commercial sewing machines because riggers must know how to repair and salvage damaged gear. • Students review manuals at their unit learning center.



on a platform, is extracted by up to three 28-foot extraction parachutes, depending on the load's weight. Once extracted, the load descends to the ground and slides on its runners until it halts.

After completing the packing phase, students go through the airdrop phase in another hangar and learn to rig equipment and supplies for airdrops. Over in one corner of the hangar, students place wooden boxes filled with simulated ammunition into a canvas container. Shock-absorbing cardboard is layered between the boxes.

Across from the platform, another group stands inside a C-130 mock-up and hooks up static lines to a load. "We have about 40 feet of working space inside that aircraft," MSgt. Jack Goodwin said. "In actual operation we can put up to three small platforms in there." Goodwin said that final preparation of loads inside aircraft is the responsibility of the Air Force. But Army riggers need to understand the procedure. An Army rigger and an Air Force rigger jointly inspect loads to ensure they're rigged correctly.

From the four-week airdrop phase, students move on to the repair branch, where they learn to operate five types of sewing machines. Some are light-duty, which are used to repair nylon canopies. Harnesses and rigging materials are repaired on heavy-duty machines. MSgt. Dick Harreld explained that there is a difference between the machines in his shop and the ones used at home. "You're not going to find a household machine that sews 3,600 stitches a minute.

"Parachute rips and tears really aren't anybody's fault," he noted. "Things happen. Someone may end up in a tree. Maybe the chute falls into a briar patch."

The packer notices a tear when he is packing a parachute. He puts a maintenance tag on it, rolls it up and sends it to the maintenance shop. Maintenance workers inspect the entire assembly before repairing the chute. An NCO inspects the repair and then returns the chute to the user.

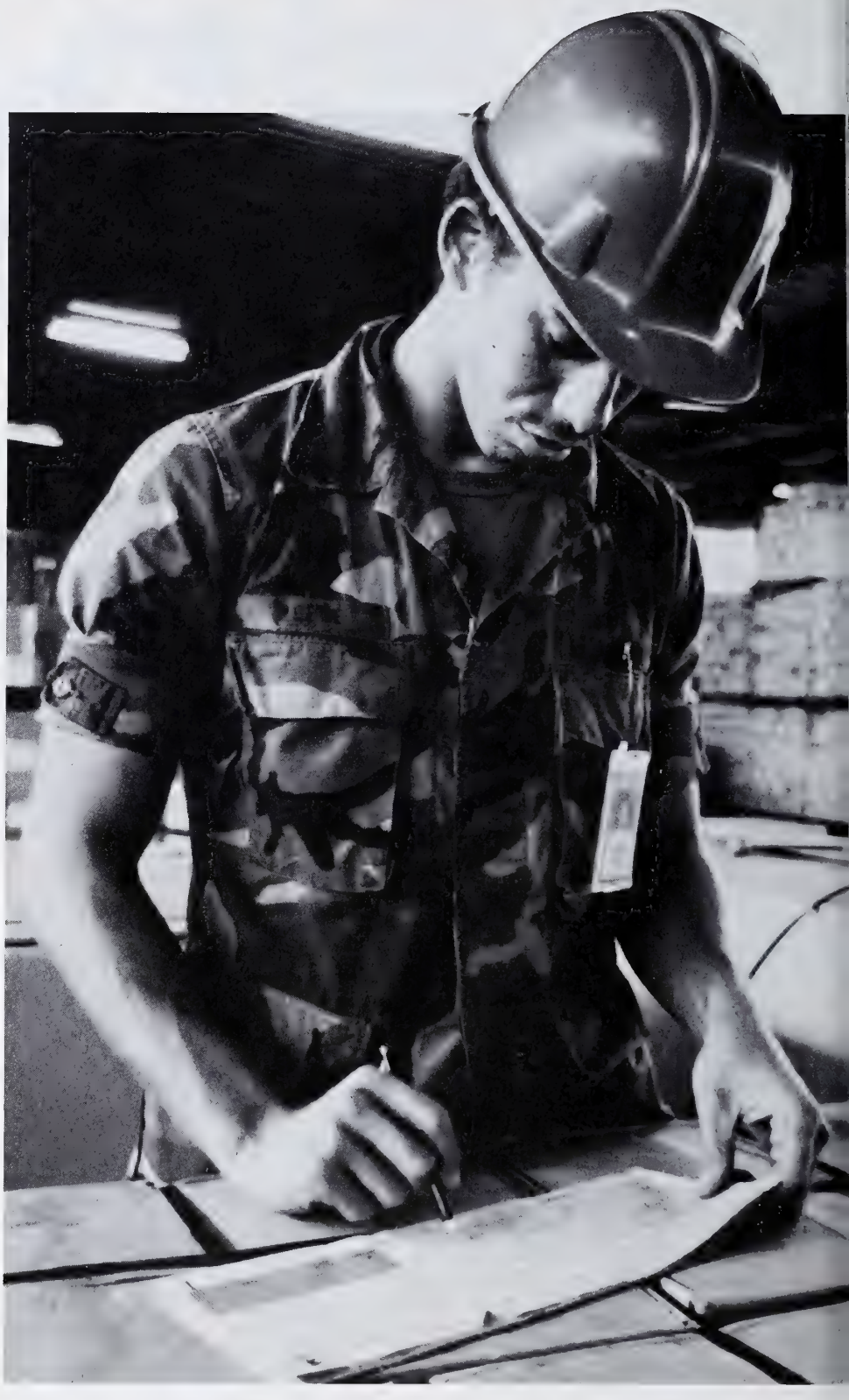
Whether repairing, rigging or packing chutes, students are taught to appreciate the rigger's motto: "I will be sure always." Thousands of other soldiers depend on parachutes to get them and their equipment to anywhere in the world.

When rigger students graduate and report to their units, they'll find that riggers are "hands-on" workers until they become sergeants or staff sergeants. But, Harreld said, riggers are always riggers and never just supervisors. "You never become a desk jockey," Harreld said. "You're always out in the shop. If you're not filling in, you're there to give technical advice."

"When you're a rigger, you feel special, that you're somebody," Davis added. "You feel good when the chutes you pack are neat and open well or when your repair work is good. You know you've done your job when you drop a piece of equipment and it gets to the ground, and the infantryman grabs his supplies off the platform. That makes you feel good." □

FOOD WATCHERS

Story and Photos by Nanse Grady



WHAT began life as a flounder and ended up as a box of breaded fish portions in a government freezer was now being torn apart. At the military cold-storage facility, Cheatham Annex, Va., SSgt. Rick Hendrix pulled fish portions from their shipping container, put them in a sink and soaked off the breading.

He pulled one portion apart and examined it bit by bit. He then cooked other portions and pulled them apart too, examining them closely and tasting them. He made notes on a pad and consulted a large book.

Hendrix's notes could help decide the fate of a civilian food processing plant's government contract. He is a food inspector in the Veterinary Service. His job includes auditing government food to ensure the military gets the quality and portions it pays for.

The standard is high, Hendrix said. The government allows only 25 percent breading to 75 percent fish flesh. This, he said, is a much higher standard than that maintained by most restaurants. He assigns rating points to the fish using the government standards as a guide.

Hendrix selected six cases of fish portions out of one shipment and took one random box from each case. "If I don't come up with 85 points, these aren't Grade A fish." The government paid for Grade A fish. If it received anything less, Hendrix reports to Army Health Services Command and Headquarters, Defense Personnel Support Center, where the contractor's performance history is examined. A contractor with a poor record could lose future contracts.

Meanwhile, the unused cases of fish aren't thrown away. They're still issued if they're wholesome.

Hendrix is a member of the Army's largest food inspection team, the Veterinary Activity, Medical Department Activity, at Fort Eustis, Va. The activity inspects food for installations in Virginia's heavily military Tidewater area and for 28 others including Fort Lee, Va., and Camp Lejeune, N.C. It also inspects food destined for Europe; the Navy's Atlantic Fleet; Newfoundland; and Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. In all, the 85 people assigned inspect 100 million pounds of food a month.

DPSC's Cheatham Annex cold storage facility alone has 39 accounts supporting 10 troop issues, 23 commissaries, five Veterans Administration hospitals and a federal prison. Some 31 million pounds of food arrive each month and move through the annex, according to SFC Clyde Coats,

NANSE GRADY is public information officer in the post Public Affairs Office, Fort Eustis, Va.

the Cheatham Branch's NCOIC and a food inspector for 17 years.

The common perception of veterinarians is that they care for cats and dogs, but that's only a small part of what Army vets do. Their responsibility for service members' pets extends only to the control of animal-borne diseases transmissible to humans. Full vet services are rendered only to government-owned animals such as drug-detection and other military working dogs.

Veterinary Service soldiers may also work with other government agencies to limit the spread of animal diseases threatening the agricultural community. The service, including a representative from Fort Eustis, recently helped fight the avian flu virus that infected chickens in southeastern Pennsylvania.

The Army veterinarian's prime mission, however, is to ensure service members and their families always have safe, wholesome food, whether it's troop issue or retail sold through the commissary and PX systems.

During war, veterinary soldiers would identify food items hit by nuclear, biological or chemical agents and recommend ways to dispose of the contaminated food.

They also protect the government's financial interests, to include taking part in the Defense Department Quality Audit Program. Food inspectors such as Hendrix are trained to conduct detailed exams to determine contractor performance.

Fulfilling these missions keeps Fort Eustis branch staff occupied. They work five- and six-day weeks with a night shift and inspect everything from fresh fruits and vegetables to frozen meats. At Fort Eustis alone they inspect food for the commissary, a new cold storage facility and all food facilities on post — the clubs, dining halls, PX, snack bars, bowling alley and golf course.

As the Transportation Center, Fort Eustis is home of the Army's "navy," — a variety of landing craft, tugs and cargo vessels. Veterinary soldiers inspect all food loaded aboard these vessels before they sail and all that remains upon their return.

Yet, this is small scale compared to the activity's responsibility for Navy vessels. In addition to inspecting food aboard submarines coming into drydock at the shipyard in nearby Newport News, it handles all food operations at Norfolk, including three large-issue storage facilities with semi-perishable foods, commissaries, cold storage facilities for both domestic and overseas consumption, a large commissary warehouse and vendor delivery to ships.

The Norfolk Naval Base and Naval Supply Center provide food support for 250 ships and 250,000 personnel. About 60 million pounds of food is moved every month to the Atlantic Fleet and to overseas ports such as Naples, Italy.

Norfolk is Guantanamo Bay's lifeline. The Navy's isolated Cuban base has water desalinization and milk reconstitution plants, but little else to sustain it. It receives supplies from vans stuffed in Norfolk, shipped by rail to Jacksonville, Fla., and by barge to Puerto Rico, then Cuba. Food inspection here is critical. Items must have the shelf life to withstand travel and time. Highly perishable items are shipped by air.

The only soldiers on "Gitmo" are veterinary personnel: one officer, two food inspectors and an animal technician.

Argentia, Newfoundland, is another remote Navy installation sometimes visited by Army veterinary personnel. Fort Eustis soldiers fly there at the Navy's request.

The Veterinary Service soldiers also do "washback" inspections on returning ships to determine whether food can be left on the vessel or needs to be used immediately. Food that can't last through another tour of sea duty is issued to local dining facilities.

The 35 veterinary personnel work out of a Norfolk branch. They inspect the Navy's meat processing plant in Portsmouth, the Little Creek Amphibious Base and Fort Story commissaries, and galley deliveries to Dam Neck. In addition, they also inspect overseas commissaries and storage facilities, and all supply ships which transfer food at sea to ships of the Atlantic Fleet.

Supply ships, among other users, draw their stores from the Norfolk Naval Supply Center warehouses. The center's inventory exceeds $10 million at any given time.

One day last fall, PFC Winfred Reese inspected shipments of cases of chili and cookie mix destined for the USS *LaSalle*. That day he looked at 275,000 pounds of food items, though "it's possible for one person to look at a million pounds a day," he said.

At the same time, SSgt. Onofrio Buccellato examined one box with a $500 price tag. It contained dehydrated shrimp at $42 a can. Other Norfolk branch soldiers were doing a washback inspection on the USS *Coral Sea*.

The large volume of work, the cost of the items involved and the fact that service members' health and government resources are at stake require the best in food inspectors. There's no on-the-job training to acquire the 91R MOS. Soldiers must complete eight-week basic and 10-week advanced courses and several specialized workshops. A candidate's record must be spotless.

And from the moment these vet specialists take positions in the field, they must become real pros, making sure the government serves food that's fit to eat. □



Preceding page, PFC Winfred Reese signs off on a shipment of chili destined for the USS *LaSalle*. He's a food inspector at the Naval Supply Center in Norfolk, Va. • Above, tons of steak sold by the Norfolk Naval Base commissary means tons of work for Army food inspectors from nearby Fort Eustis, Va.

VET SPECIALIST

Wendy Veith



HE'S 26, been in the Army three years and already wears three stripes. He has a degree in agriculture, two Army Achievement medals and three Army Commendation medals. He's airborne and Ranger-qualified. He married last year, owns six acres of Texas, has served in two armies and was last year's top soldier at Fort Bragg, N.C.

Sgt. Steve J. Lancaster is a doer. This year, one of his most recent achievements has been to become a U.S. citizen.

Lancaster left his native England in March 1981 to join the U.S. Army and take advantage of the military's college benefit program. He trained as a veterinary specialist at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, after basic training. He arrived for duty at Fort Bragg in September 1981 and received on-the-job training in animal care.

"I have a lot of confidence," Lancaster said, although admitting to being nervous in front of boards. "I'm a field soldier — I prefer hands-on testing."

He attributed much of his success to desire. "I wanted to be Soldier of the Year more than anyone else. So I worked harder for it," he said.

Lancaster is "bright, educated, mature and highly motivated, said SFC Harry Bybee, NCOIC of the five-member 248th Medical Detachment (Veterinarian).

"Having an individual like Lancaster promotes the cohesiveness of our small team," said Bybee.

Last November, Lancaster took part in U.S. operations in Grenada. Proud of the American operation, he said, "We did a fantastic job."

In Grenada, Lancaster worked for both the Army and local government as a food inspector and animal care specialist. "Normally, I wouldn't participate in civil action," he said,

WENDY VEITH is a former Army journalist whose last assignment was in the XVIII Airborne Corps, Public Affairs Office, Fort Bragg, N.C.

adding he was glad he had the "rare opportunity to help the government."

Lancaster helped inspect food captured from the Cubans. Edible food was turned over to the Grenadians. The responsibility of deciding whether food is safe is one he never takes lightly: "If I make a mistake, it could cost lives."

His other duties in Grenada included checking food resources, storage facilities, livestock and food distribution. He also helped take care of the MP working dogs.

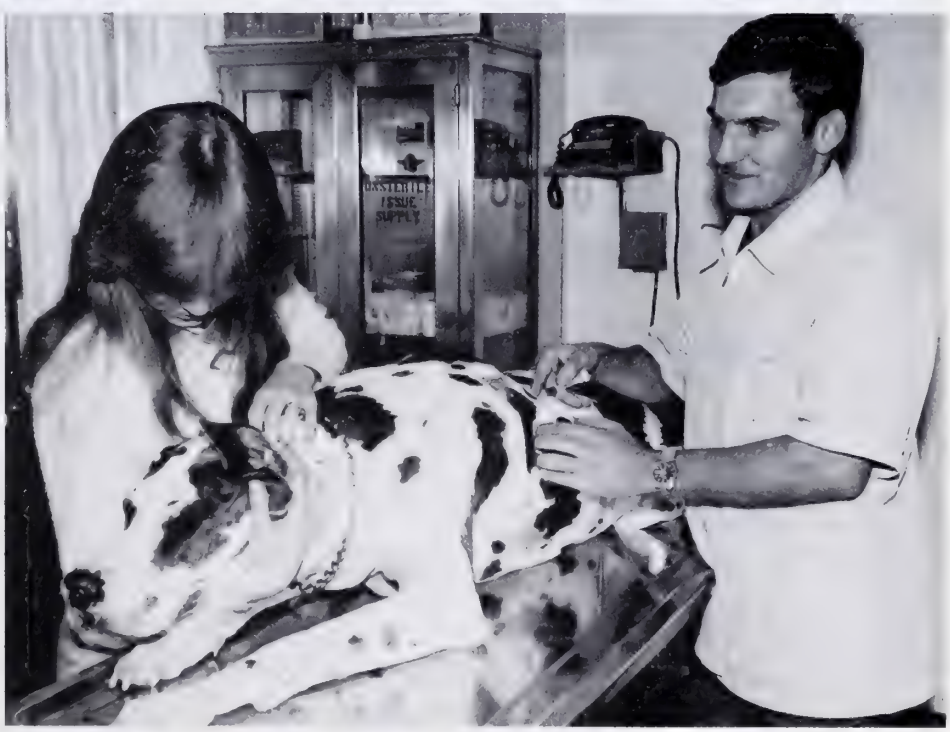
"The people were amazing. Everywhere I went people waved and raised banners," he said.

The tour, on what he calls a beautifui uncommercialized island, is one that will always be an important part of his Army memories. He has also participated in military exercises in Egypt, and in Hawaii and several other states.

Lancaster was no stranger to traveling or to the military lifestyle when he entered the Army. His father was an officer in the Royal Air Force. Originally from Norfolk County, England, he attended 15 different schools in the British Isles during his father's career. He also served as an infantry soldier in the British Territorial (similar to the U.S. Army Reserve) prior to his move to the states.

Comparing his experiences in the British military and the U.S. military, Lancaster feels the Britons have a stricter, more rigid army, but that Americans have better pay and better benefits such as the educational opportunities. □





Preceding page, Sgt. Steve Lancaster, Fort Bragg soldier of the year, is congratulated by Gen. John A. Wickham Jr., chief of staff, at last year's Association of the U.S. Army convention in Washington, D.C. • Top, Lancaster (right) inspects eggs with WO 1 Wilfredo Cruz on Grenada, and • right, gives a post resident's pet a vaccination.

POSTMARKS

Compiled by SSgt. Victoria Mouze

News Stories from Army Posts Around the World



Capt. Eric Durr

Night Riders Attack

WUERZBURG, West Germany — Infantry soldiers who normally travel by land took to the air during an annual air assault exercise. Members of the 2nd Battalion, 30th Infantry, 3rd Infantry Division, took part in Operation Albatross, conducted by the 11th Aviation Group, VII Corps. The battalion was selected because of its training in air assault operations. The operations took place south of Nuremberg and included German paratroopers from the 253 Fallschirmjaeger Bn. The scenario portrayed an enemy penetration of VII Corps lines and demonstrated how air assaults using light infantry soldiers have a place on the European battlefield, said Capt. Greg Johnson, air operations officer.

The Black Hawk, Chinook and Huey helicopters were flown by German and American pilots. They flew night missions under blackout conditions using only night vision goggles. "There were no running lights or landing lights," Johnson said. "When the infantrymen looked out of the helicopters, they saw only darkness."

The soldiers normally ride in their armored personnel carriers to and from the action. During the exercise, when they weren't flying, they put in a lot of ground pounding. They also trained for the Expert Infantryman Badge test. — *Capt. Eric Durr*

Bends Victim Saved

KEY WEST, Fla. — Soldiers stationed here worked 38 hours to save a man's life after a scuba diving accident.

Marvin Brown had surfaced too quickly from a depth of 68 feet, causing air bubbles to enter his bloodstream. When he was taken from the water, his pulse and breathing had stopped. Doctors at Florida Keys Memorial Hospital sent him to a decompression chamber at the John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center's Special Forces Underwater Operations Branch, also in Key West. "When we got him, he was maybe 10 minutes from death," said Maj. Ronald Pierce.

Brown was placed on a bed inside the six-foot-long by four-foot-diameter chamber. SSgt. Owen Mueller and Sgt. Anthony Morrison entered the chamber to take Brown's vital signs and administer oxygen. They received instructions from soldiers outside the chamber, who maintained phone contact with doctors at the U.S. Navy Experimental Diving Facility, Panama City, Fla.

Operators controlled the air pressure inside the chamber, duplicating water pressures found at various depths and bringing him gradually back to surface pressure.

After entering the chamber Friday afternoon, Brown emerged Sunday morning and returned to Florida Keys Hospital. He stayed five days before going home.

Mueller and Morrison received an Army Commendation Medal for their efforts. The remaining 11 team members received the Army Achievement Medal. — *Jerry Steelman*

Reservists Take Charge

FORT JACKSON, S.C. — Army reservists found summer days filled with early wake-ups, road marches and the chant of "more PT, drill sergeant, more PT!" This time they gave the orders, though, as drill sergeants.

Members of the 108th Division's 2nd Brigade served as drill sergeants to augment Fort Jackson's 3rd Battalion during an eight-week basic training cycle. A skeleton staff of Fort Jackson cadre remained. "This was mainly for continuity," said CSM Harold Cline, a reservist. Some reservists were recent graduates of the 108th Division's Leadership Academy, which trains new drill sergeants.

When the first trainees arrived from the reception station, Sgt. Dale Lee Bruce, a new drill sergeant, said, "I felt apprehensive, excited and ready to go."

Added veteran drill sergeant, SSgt. Robert Lacky, "It's a nice feeling to see those troops running toward you when they get off those trucks."

In addition, the 3398th Army Reserve Reception Station, part of the 108th, helped in-process the trainees. "It's a classic example of our total Army at work," Cline said. — *1st Lt. Mike Quinn and Sp5 Brenda Evers*

Making Zama Home

CAMP ZAMA, Japan — When barracks residents talk, concerned people listen. Every Friday, soldiers can air their concerns during their barracks forum. A chaplain and psychologist lead the meetings.

The forum began last October as a result of a soldier expressing his concern during a town meeting. He asked why there wasn't anything designed to help barracks residents identify and address their needs. Today, newcomers must attend at least four consecutive meetings. The discussions are open to any soldier living in the barracks.

"We talk about what is happening in the barracks and what kinds of things there are to do," said Capt. Charles Bethell, Clinical Psychology Services, Medical Detachment Activity, Japan. "We like input from other soldiers who've been at Zama for a while. We like them to meet with newcomers so there'll be continuity. We don't attempt to make major changes. We address concerns to make life more comfortable. — *Sp5 Michelle Williams*



FLOATING 'ROUND THE APPLE

Story and Photos by Frank Madison

AL ANDERSON and George Kalechitz are sailors. They ply their trade in New York Harbor against one of the world's most impressive backdrops — the Big Apple skyline.

The two work for the Army Corps of Engineers and are part of the New York District's small fleet of men and boats charged with keeping the harbor world-class.

FRANK MADISON is a writer-editor who works in the Public Affairs Office, New York District, Army Corps of Engineers, New York City.

"That's not as easy as it may sound," said Col. F. H. "Bud" Griffis. "New York Harbor is one of the world's great ports, but a lot of work goes into keeping it that way."

In addition to being district engineer, Griffis is supervisor of the harbor. He has to maintain federal shipping channels at their proper depths, keep them free of debris that could be navigational hazards, and see that federal regulations about "navigable waters" are observed. To do all this, Griffis has three drift collectors and four patrol-and-survey boats. A dredge has also been working in the harbor for much of 1984.

According to Griffis, most of the problems encountered stem from two basic causes — one natural and the other man-made. The natural cause is the harbor's depth, and the man-made one is debris.

"This is an artificially deep-

ened harbor," he explained. "Its natural depth is only about 19 feet, and that's just not enough water for most modern commercial transports. Congress some years ago directed that the channels be deepened to their present depth of 45 feet, but even that is not enough with today's ships. We are studying deepening the harbor, perhaps even to 68 feet."

In the meantime, Griffis' workers must continually dredge the channels to keep them at their proper depths. Left alone, the entrance to the harbor would soon silt up. Every year, they dredge enough material out of the harbor to equal five World Trade Centers (twin 110-story buildings) in mass, he said.



Al Anderson, left, skipper of the drift collector Gelberman, talks to one of his crewmen.

Natural problems are not all that Griffis' little fleet deals with. Most of the debris floating in the shipping lanes is man-made. "There are about 2,000 abandoned vessels around New York Harbor," he said. "All of them create debris in the harbor which turns into navigational hazards. Annually, our drift collectors pick up about 600,000 cubic feet of drift and other debris."

That's where Anderson comes in. He is captain of one of the district's drift collectors, the *Gelberman.* The craft is one only its captain and crew could love. A homely, snub-nosed 85-footer, it could never be mistaken for anything but what it is — a boat designed to work.

The *Gelberman's* captain and seven-man crew say it is probably the most versatile boat since the Ark. "There are very few places in the harbor we can't go with her," Anderson said. "You should see some of the tight corners we've had to go through to pick up debris."

After 23 years piloting a boat for the New York City Fire Department, Anderson joined the district three years ago. "This job is not like stamping out buttons in a factory," he said. "Every day it's something different. We never know what we're going to do until we're called in to do it.

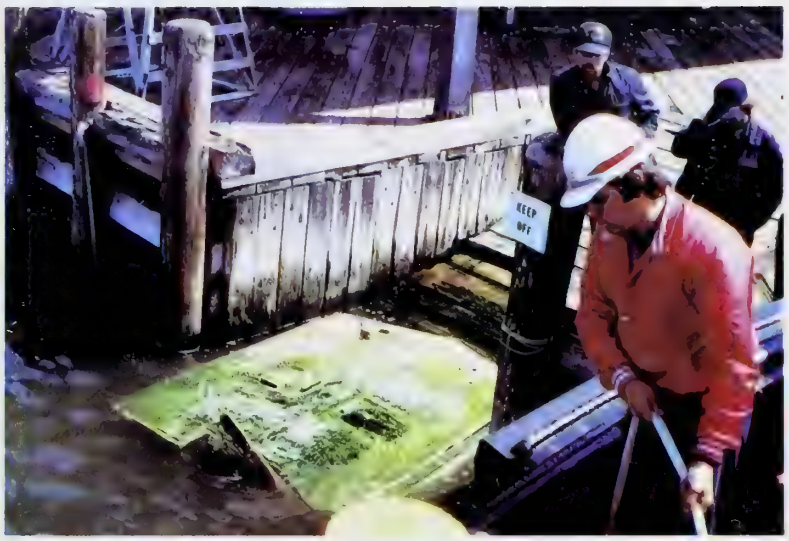
"We've found the roofs of houses, all kinds of derelict boats and barges and entire sections of wharves floating in the harbor. One of the boats even found a giraffe floating in the water once. I don't think I could find anything anymore that would surprise me."

Even as Anderson spoke, his crew was pulling aboard a 32-foot derelict boat they had fished from the bottom 16 feet below. The drift-collection deck already held a large section of a wharf and several pieces of piling 10 to 30 feet long. They had also recovered something no one could identify. They only knew it was a floating hazard.

"Looking at the size of some of these larger ships, you











An adventurous part of working New York Harbor is never knowing what you'll find. On patrol for debris, the crew of the Gelberman (above) • remove junk and a derelict 32-foot boat (top, and center page). • Left, George Kalechitz has been captain of the patrol-and-survey boat Hocking since 1968.

wouldn't think there are many things that could damage them," Anderson said. "But if one of these pieces of piling got into their propellers or rudder, it could do a lot of damage. And could you imagine how much damage it would do to a small pleasure craft?"

Much of the debris collected by the *Gelberman* and its two sister ships is first spotted and reported by one of the district's patrol-and-survey boats, such as the *Hocking*, commanded by Kalechitz.

If Anderson's boat could be compared to a well-used pick-up truck, then Kalechitz's boat would be a sports car. The *Hocking* is 60 feet of clean, graceful lines.

The Brooklyn-born Kalechitz knows New York Harbor the way most people know their living rooms. After spending three years jockeying an ammo-laden LST through some of World War II's fiercest battles in the South Pacific, he's worked in the harbor for the Corps for more than 30 years. He's the only captain the *Hocking* has had since it was commissioned in 1968.

Though nominally a patrol boat, the *Hocking* is an all-purpose vessel. On most days, there's only Kalechitz and his crewman, Kenny Keane, on their regular patrol. On others, they may be carrying up to 30 passengers.

Sometimes the passenger is a regular, such as Griffis. On other days, one of the district's harbor patrol inspectors may need to make his rounds. A group of scientists may want to study the tides or water quality, or a local congressman may want to see the progress being made on a project. Once, the *Hocking* carried a group of West Point cadets studying urban architecture. That trip went over so well arrangements were made for the same tour next year.

A normal patrol for the *Hocking* begins at Caven Point, N.J., home port of the district fleet. From there, the *Hocking* proceeds around Manhattan Island. It moves north up the Hudson River, turns east into the Harlem River and then south on the East River until it empties into New York Harbor. It then repeats the trip.

During the patrol, the *Hocking* passes famous buildings and bridges. For instance, after leaving its berth





For patrol and debris crews, the sights include rowing teams • and the Statue of Liberty, currently being renovated.

en route to the Hudson, it passes the Statue of Liberty, and Ellis and Governors islands.

On the northward leg of its patrol, it passes the twin towers of the World Trade Center and the rest of the Manhattan skyline. At midtown are row after row of deserted piers. Before the advent of the regularly scheduled trans-Atlantic plane flights, big ocean liners arrived at these piers.

Because of his many years on the harbor, his social contact with some of the real old-timers, and his wide reading on the subject, Kalechitz has become an authority of the harbor's history. He often entertains passengers with tales of the harbor — some true and some that ought to be.

He's fond of pointing out the "unlucky" pier. It was the pier at which the *Titanic* was supposed to dock and from which the *Lusitania* departed on its last voyage.

Since the big passenger liners seldom dock at New York anymore, and because their rotting pilings break off and become hazardous, the piers are being removed as part of a district project.

As the *Hocking* passes the Empire State Building, the United Nations, the Manhattan and Brooklyn bridges, Kalechitz describes his mission. "What we are primarily looking for are violations of regulations, such as unauthorized landfills, dredging or refuse dumping in the harbor. If we spot drift that could be a navigational hazard, we report it."

Neither Kalechitz nor Keane pays much attention to the man-made scenery. "I guess when you're exposed to it every day," Keane said, "the novelty wears off. The scenery is not as interesting to us as it is to someone seeing it for the first time."

Keane, like his skipper, is former active duty Navy. In fact, now he's in the Naval Reserve and is only a diving class away from becoming a SEAL, the Navy's Special Forces counterpart.

"I'm not an ecology freak," he said, "but I live here and I want to see the water clean. I feel I'm helping."

While "keeping the water clean" falls more to the Environmental Protection Agency, the district plays a large role in the process.

Individuals, firms or developers who want to do any work involving dredging or filling on or near the harbor must have a permit from the district. "We issue no permits unless a proposed project is in the total public interest," Griffis said. "And we consider the total public interest to be a balancing of social, economic, aesthetic and environmental factors."

Griffis said that he realizes few people would associate the Army with maintaining a world-class harbor. "But," he added, "it's one of the Army's longest-standing and most historic missions. Maintaining the nation's navigable waterways has been our mission since 1824. And I strongly suspect it's a mission we'll continue to have for a long, long time." □

In the early 1900s, the authentic Japanese pagoda served as a sorority house for Chi Psi Upsilon. At that time, officials at what was then an exclusive girls' finishing school wanted to introduce their students to popular architectural styles.



FOREST GLEN

Story and Photos by Sgt. Cecil Stack

THE ocean is a four-hour drive away, but Walter Reed Army Medical Center's Dr. (Capt.) Jeffrey Lilly and his wife, Beale, live in an Army-owned windmill.

Beale Lilly said she thought they were being transferred to Europe when her husband asked if she wanted to live in a windmill. "Jeff visited the house first," she said. "Then we both visited it, and I fell in love with it. People don't believe me when I say I live in a windmill."

The Lillys live at the center's Forest Glen Annex, also home to some of the more unbelievable buildings in the Army. Forest Glen, occupying 17 acres in suburban Maryland, several miles from Washington, D.C., has a history spanning nearly a century.

The sign over the main building's porch still reads "Ye Forest Inne" as it did in 1887. That year, investors opened a rustic two-story inn with spires and towers. They hoped to attract vacationers wishing to escape Washington's torrid summers. Although gambling was added to attract tourists, the resort failed. In 1894, the inn was sold to two Norfolk, Va., schoolteachers, who transformed the resort into a finishing school for daughters of the wealthy and called it the National Park Seminary. A nearby street is still named Seminary Road.

Until 1942, girls learned social graces, whispered secrets or exchanged ideas as they walked about

Clockwise from the top: Officers and their families lived in buildings originally built as sorority houses. • In 1898, the founders of National Park Seminary, John and Vesta Cassedy, lived in this statue-lined home, known as the Aloha. • Classical architecture and statuary reflected the tastes of the wealthy. • Members of the Kappa Delta Phi sorority lived in the Windmill. • At dinnertime, young girls dressed in long dresses would descend staircases and walk over to the dining room.











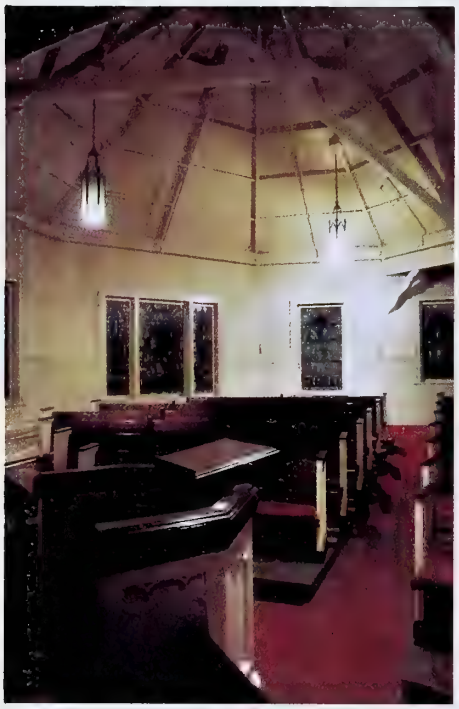


the exclusive campus. Spring breezes ruffled their fashionable dresses as they passed manicured lawns and formal gardens dotted with statues. They may have been meeting other students at the Japanese pagoda, English castle or one of the six other unusually designed sorority houses. By combining various architectural styles and academic subjects, the educators hoped to give the girls the broadest possible education.

During the school's 48-year history, the campus grew to 33 buildings. A theater was built in the classical revival style. The Villa, which served as a dormitory, was built in the Renaissance revival style.

The school was sold during World War II. Education was not a concern of the new owner, the U.S. Army, which purchased the school under the Emergency War Powers Act. The dormitories were needed to relieve the overcrowded Walter Reed Army Hospital. The Army converted the campus into a convalescent center. Army and volunteer nurses re-

Clockwise from the right: Grand ballrooms aren't normally part of its inventory, but the Army has one at Forest Glen. After the ballroom was built in the 1920s, students at National Park Seminary no doubt danced the foxtrot and Charleston on its polished wood floors. • Ye Forest Inne opened in the 1880s as a resort hotel. Its owners hoped to attract vacationers to the Washington, D.C., area. • The chapel at Forest Glen.







placed the girls, and newly wounded combat soldiers walked the lawns and marveled at the gardens and statues. Forest Glen served as a convalescent center until 1977.

Today, the sorority houses are homes for officers and their families, the Villa is senior enlisted bachelor quarters, and the "Ye Forest Inne" houses administrative offices and a post office. Near the historic section are modern buildings — a commissary, PX and other support and research facilities for Walter Reed Army Medical Center.

The Lillys' future friends may not believe they lived in a windmill near the nation's capital. They may need to show photographs of themselves in front of the pagoda, Swiss chalet, Indian mission or colonial house, enjoying a balmy Maryland evening at a special place called Forest Glen. □



A FAMILY OF NATIONS

Story and Photo by SFC Michael Brown

YOU will find a mixture of people within each company in the Army. This blending includes different ethnic backgrounds, lifestyles, even languages. You might even find a company that has people from five countries.

The mixture of people in the 3rd Combat Equipment Company exceeds the normal limits. Workers from 15 different countries make up the company's workforce. Their native countries include such places as Ethiopia, Guyana and the Netherlands.

The 3rd CEC, in Karlsruhe, West Germany, stores and maintains the POMCUS equipment for 23 units, the smallest one being a company. POMCUS stands for prepositioning of material configured to unit sets. POMCUS stocks are designed to be used by units coming to Germany from the United States whether it's for REFORGER or for war.

The unit's job includes constant checking for leaks or other problems, replacing items with newer models as they come in, plus performing cyclic maintenance. During exercises, the company prepares the equipment and issues it to arriving units as well as receives it for turn-in and storage.

The many nationalities in the 3rd CEC pose very few challenges in getting the job done, according to Capt. Richard H. Eltzroth, company commander. "Everyone gets along pretty well," he said. "There will be an occasional flare-up, but that's to be expected when you have people from several cultures working together. It's also just human nature.

"Language doesn't seem to be a problem. In fact, the only time I can remember it even being a small problem was when I first took over the company. We had two Italian workers and one of them spoke only Italian. But the other one spoke German so we used him as a translator. Many of the people here are improving their German and their English either by taking classes or learning it on their own.

"The only real difficulty seems to be in obtaining technical instructors for new equipment. But we have a couple of workers very proficient in English, so we send them for the training and it gets passed to the rest through on-the-job experience.

"We overcome the minor obstacles because all the workers pride themselves on being dedicated professionals. They want to do the best job possible and will do whatever it takes to get the job done no matter how hard or how long they have to work."

Berihun Getachew, work leader for the preservation shop, echoed Eltzroth's feelings. "I have people from seven different countries working this shop," he said. "Yet we have no problem understanding each other. We always find a way to communicate, whether it's through talking or demonstrating what I want."

Getachew, whose homeland is Ethiopia, usually doesn't have much trouble. He speaks English, German, Italian, Arabic and Hebrew. "Even if I didn't know all those languages, we would still be able to communicate. We understand each other as professionals. It's the language of pride in our work."

Managers such as Getachew are the key to the success of this mixture, said Hermann Lowinger, company administration officer. "Managing and supervising people as individuals will pull them together. If you give them a little room to make decisions and learn more about their job, they will respond with very positive efforts.

"We try to instill this in our supervisors during our training. We have 40 hours of personnel management training for all the new soldiers who will be supervisors. But what really makes it work is the day-to-day learning experience on the job."

Lowinger serves as the bridge between the commander and the civilian workforce, and the commander's advisor on civilian matters. "My job can get complicated because of this mixture," he said. "I have to ensure that the job and safety training workers get from other countries meet standards. One important item is getting a military driver's license. Germans can take the test almost anytime, but third-country workers must take the test within a year.

"But I'm used to this now because ever since I started working here in 1968, there has always been a mixture of nationalities.

"Teamwork is the magic word. Only with this can you take such a diverse mixture of people from so many countries and do the job." □

PFC William Fleeger



AIR A

Story by 1st Lt. Dave Stockwell

THE young air assault hopeful had been dropped for his umpteenth push-up and it wasn't even daybreak yet. When asked if he wanted to quit, he gritted his teeth and tried not let his voice betray his emotion.

"No, air assault chief!"

Air assault chief? That's right. Some of the primary trainers at the 2nd Armored Division's Iron Deuce Air Assault School, Fort Hood, Texas, are warrant officer aviators assigned to the division's 2nd Squadron, 1st U.S. Cavalry, 1st Regiment of Dragoons.

By acting as trainers in the rigorous three-phase course, the air assault chiefs have begun to carve out a niche every bit as credible as the airborne school Blackhats or the Ranger school instructors. In doing so, they have added a new dimension to their

FIRST LIEUTENANT DAVE STOCKWELL is a former platoon leader in the 2nd Armored Division, Fort Hood, Texas. He's now on recruiting duty in Sacramento, Calif.

PFC Anthony Sweeney



PFC Anthony Sweeney



Top, students practice helicopter rappels at the 2nd Armored Division air assault school, Fort Hood, Texas. • Above, Lt. Col. William S. Huff II chats with air assault students. • Right, WO 1 Glenn Spykerman (right) has a student patrol leader explain his mission plan to ensure the unit knows what to do. Students practice patrol skills from planning through extraction.

SSAULT CHIEF

roles as warrant officers.

"The warrant officers' performance in enthusiastically doing this type of instruction is the best I have ever seen," said Lt. Col. William S. Huff II, former squadron commander. "It requires them to be in super shape. It requires them to prepare and teach classes on basic soldier skills that are emphasized in flight school. It is the finest professional performance by warrant officers that I have seen in my 19-year career."

A warrant officer is in charge of each of the three phases of the course: pathfinder operations, rappelling and dismounted patrolling. Before they become cadre, air assault chiefs must attend the Army-approved course themselves. This means spending eight grueling days at the spartan school grounds high above Fort Hood's Belton Lake. Some have already been through the air assault school at Fort Campbell, Ky.

The "o-dark-thirty" physical training at the school blends into days packed with instruction and practical exercises, the air assault chiefs said. It was a challenge on personal and professional terms that enticed them to earn their "second" set of wings, they remarked.

"At the time, our aviation job was to air assault with the squadron's 'Blues' platoon," CWO 2 David A. Stamm said. "There was a lack of communication between the aviators and the ground troops." The Blues are scouts who provide landing zone security and reconnaissance.

"One way to close the gap was to attend a ground-oriented school and roll around in the mud with them," CWO 2 Neil Frey explained. "You begin to understand why they are late for a pick up when they've humped through the woods all night."

"I went through the school to find out what the soldier's job was," CWO 2 Kevin Frost said. "Now I know what they've been through."

The Iron Deuce Air Assault School is characterized by rigorous physical training that lasts the first six days of the course. The air assault chiefs set the example for the students and the cadre during the predawn rigors, and they understand the psychological impact they have on the classes.

"The PT we do is a confidence builder," Frey said. "The way I imagine a combat environment is that you won't run in gym shorts and shoes, you'll do it in rucksacks and boots. That is some of the realism we incorporate into our program."

"It's not the physical aspects, it's the mental," Stamm asserted. "The average soldier can meet the standards, but mental discipline is the



PFC William Fleeger



CWO 2 Neil Frey supervises a morning "motivational period" for students who haven't met inspection standards at the 2nd Armored Division Air Assault School, Fort Hood, Texas. Warrant officers conduct much of the school training and must be air assault grads before they can teach.

PFC William Fleeger



PFC William Fleeger



PFC William Fleeger



Top, air assault school students negotiate the weaver on the confidence course. • Above, U.S. Military Academy cadets attending the air assault school prepare for patrol. • Right, two students learn that the school's "drive on" approach can mean blisters and other aches.

key. If they are not serious about the school, they will not be motivated enough to get through the PT."

"Besides, after PT the rest of the day is a breeze," Frey said with a knowing smile.

The pathfinder phase is where the air assault chiefs have an advantage, they say, because they get to instruct on their love — aircraft.

"We teach a lot of people who don't know what to do around an aircraft. When aviators teach this, it adds realism to the subject," Frost said.

Some of the subjects they teach are aircraft safety, marking landing zones, slingloading and calling for medevac. The instruction by the aviators helps to develop a rapport between themselves and ground troops.

"People think there is something magical about pilots and they learn that we're just people, too," Frey said.

Rappelling is the exercise most associated with the school and one of the most mentally challenging, Frey noted.

"At this point, we've weeded out those personnel who can't take commands from some of our PFCs. The training builds confidence in themselves, their equipment and their instructors," Frey said. "They've burned their hands on the ropes and banged off the cliffs a little bit and they've lived. They are as high as kites — they are very confident."

The patrolling phase distinguishes the Iron Deuce course from other approved air assault schools. The students learn each phase of a patrol from planning through extraction, and conduct their own exhausting 24-hour patrol.

"They learn more here about something they've probably never done before," Frey said. "They receive a lot of instruction packed into a couple of days and then go out on a tough patrol. When they read references later, like the Ranger Handbook, they can relate to the material.

"All in all, we teach soldiers that they can do more than they ever thought possible," Frey said, summing up the course and the air assault chiefs' roles with a story about a former student.

"I remember one guy who was attempting the school for the third time. He was a PT failure twice before. Near the end of the course he complained that his leg was hurting him. I told him there was no badge worth hurting yourself for, but often there is a difference between pain and injury," Frey said. "It was very satisfying to see him graduate a few days later." □

SPORTS STOP

Compiled by MSgt. Norman J. Oliver

Send Marathon Signups

FORT BENNING, Ga. — The second Army Infantry Marathon and half-marathon are scheduled for Saturday, Jan. 26. Race officials expect more than 2,000 runners to turn out for the race, which is well-supported and run entirely on post. The course is flat and fast with one loop making the half-marathon and two loops making the full 26.2-mile marathon.

The race, certified and sanctioned by the Athletic Congress, is an official qualifier for the 1985 Boston Marathon. Entry fees are $10 per person if postmarked by Dec. 27, and late registration is $15. Each runner receives a T-shirt, and finishers get a race certificate.

Some economical quarters will be available on post, and an all-you-can-eat carbohydrate supper is featured the day before the race.

For race packets, runners can write the Infantry Marathon, P.O. Box 1817, Fort Benning, Ga. 31905-5706 or telephone commercial (404) 544-ICAN/IRUN/IWIN or AUTOVON 784-ICAN/IRUN/IWIN. — *SFC Willie R. Obie*

Army Places in Soccer

VIRGINIA BEACH, Va. — With four victories, a tie and one loss, the Army finished second in the Interservice Soccer Championship. The winning Air Force team won five and lost one. The Marines, 2-4, took third and a winless Navy, fourth.

Athletes and coaches on the Army team selected to the armed forces soccer team were: Sp5 Mohammed Bouardi, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Sp4 Kyong S. Kim, Fort Campbell, Ky.; Sp5 James N. Struder, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., PFC Stanley K. Jania, Europe; Sp4s Brian F. Robertson and Anthony Y. S. O'Connor, South Korea; retired Lt. Col. Billy Charlton, coach, San Antonio, Texas; and SSgt. Robert M. Dugan, assistant coach, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Other members of the Army team were: Sp5 Eddy N. Vleugels and 2nd Lt. Stephen R. Tanner, Europe; Sp4 Danny F. Tilzey, Fort Dix, N. J.; Sp5 Ruben Ortiz, Panama; Sp4 Ricardo Joseph, Alaska; Sp5 Ralph E. Ugo, Fort Belvoir, Va.; Sp5 George F. Ferguson, Presidio of San Francisco; Sp4 Manny R. Montezdeoca, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Sp4 Wayne L. Stultz, Fort Stewart, Ga.; 1st Lt. James K. Ahn, Fort Carson, Colo.; and Sgt. Edmundo Gordon, Fort Meade, Md. — *Billy Dove*

Army Hosts School Soccer

WEST POINT, N.Y. — The Army Soccer Classic, the first-ever national high school soccer all-star game pitting East against West, ended in a 3-3 tie at the Military Academy.

More than 3,000 spectators saw 36 of America's best high school senior soccer players from 22 states. The competition is part of the Army soccer program, a cooperative effort between the National Soccer Coaches Association of America and the Army College Fund, a program in which qualified students accumulate funds for college by enlisting in the Army. More than 7,800 coaches and 3,900 students have participated since 1983. — *Darius Myers*



MSgt. Norman J. Oliver

Soccer Tourney Action

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Sp4 Brian F. Robertson, in the light-colored uniform, plays for the Army against an all-star team from Region II of the U.S. Soccer Federation. The game was part of the action during the USSF's National Select Cup Team Tournament. The tournament gives the top amateur players in America a chance to test their skills against their peers.

APRT Times To Beat

FORT DEVENS, Mass. — Capt. Jeffry Brinkley has taken slightly less than an hour to complete what he calls the "Army Triathlon," the three alternate endurance events for the APRT taken in succession.

Brinkley swam 800 yards in 13:19, biked 6 miles in 20:43 and ran the 2.5-walk/run in 22:22. His total time, including transitions, was 58:52. — *Maj. John B. Smith*

USAREUR Chess Champ

SCHWETZINGEN, West Germany — Sp4 Larry Hetter, beating a field of 30 challengers, scored 4½ out of a possible 5 points to repeat as the U.S. Army Europe chess champion. — *Warren H. Goldman*







PROJECT BEWARE

Story by Bob Whistine
Photos by Sp4 Dallas Lynn

PEOPLE who live on and around Fort McClellan know first hand how a dud can maim or kill the curious.

Two years ago, two boys picked up some 40mm grenades from a range. One of the grenades exploded, peppering both youngsters with shrapnel and leaving one partially paralyzed.

Fort McClellan isn't the only post facing the problem of unexploded ammunition in training and impact areas. It's an Armywide problem, but especially acute at McClellan where many of the training areas border civilian neighborhoods.

Three practice bombs turned up during the next year, and each had contained an explosive. Because of the possibility there may be more such bombs tucked away in the community, military and civilian authori-

BOB WHISTINE is the deputy public affairs officer at Fort McClellan, Ala. SPECIALIST FOUR DALLAS LYNN is a photographer assigned to the Public Affairs Office.







From the left: Maj. Gen. Alan A. Nord, commander of Fort McClellan, Ala., briefs community representatives on the dangers of unexploded ordnance, • followed by a live demonstration on a post range. • Center, Alex Mason, left, and Sean Hart look over a display of dud ammo that might be found in the McClellan area. • Sp4s Ron and Shari Cook are the McClellan MP team that conducts Project Beware briefings. • Duds, like these unexploded mortar rounds, can kill unwary souvenir hunters. They're common on ranges at many Army posts, not just Fort McClellan.

ties began an intensive community awareness plan last fall.

Post officials and the local daily newspaper, *The Anniston Star*, sponsored Project Beware, a program to alert the public to the danger of duds and to urge citizens to report or turn in any suspected duds. The program also involved local radio and TV.

A 25-minute show, which included a short film, a display of typical duds and a discussion of duds and the danger areas on post, was given at local schools, clubs and civic organizations. In late 1983, local school officials, mayors, police chiefs, service club officers and reporters were the first to see the show at the post's Pelham Range.

Project Beware warns the community about live munitions that have been in almost daily use at Fort McClellan since World War II. "As long as there are no accidents, people tend to develop complacency, an attitude that everything is OK," said Maj. Gen. Alan A. Nord, post commander. "But discoveries of dangerous duds during recent months have revealed the need to educate school-age children and adults about the hazards in and around our live-fire ranges and training areas."

Soldiers also detonated several typical "souvenir duds" to show how unstable and dangerous such devices can be.

Since the beginning of Project Beware, Fort McClellan's Officers Friendly, Sp4s Ron and Shari Cook, a husband-wife MP team, have presented the 25-minute show. More than 8,000 children and adults have viewed the presentation since it began.

In addition, Project Beware has been featured on a local TV talk show and a live radio interview. Public service announcements on both radio and TV have helped keep the program in the public eye.

The program emphasizes action to take if a dud is discovered or if someone has a "souvenir" at home. "Do not disturb" is the message. Citizens are asked to contact local police, who, in turn, will notify Fort McClellan's Explosive Ordinance Disposal team, who will pick up the dud and dispose of it safely.

Between November 1983 and March 1984 more than 30 incidents were reported to the EOD. The list of ordnance turned in is staggering. As of mid-March more than 1,770 live ordnance items were retrieved, ranging from blank rounds of small-arms ammunition to 21 BDU-33 (bomb dummy unit) practice bombs. All were turned in as a direct result of Project Beware.

Fort McClellan plans to maintain Project Beware. The problem of duds will never go away, and the public needs to be reminded that duds can kill. □

A MOM AND DAD EFFORT

Story and Photo by Gene Harper



WHEN Susan Fugett first came to the Republic of Panama as an Army spouse in 1983, she found a "pretty country." Of course, that was during the three months she and her husband, Rickey, and daughter, Rebecca, lived in off-post rented quarters. Then they got on-post housing — sort of. Their Army quarters were in an isolated housing area in the Panama Canal area named Cocoli (pronounced "KO-ko-li"). Cocoli is across the canal from Fort Clayton, headquarters for the 193rd Infantry Brigade (Panama) and north of Fort Kobbe, the other major Army post on the Pacific side. Ranges and exercise areas are the closest Army-related activities.

Being a physical castaway from these two posts, Cocoli has had a reputation as a stepchild of Army housing in Panama. It is substandard housing, reserved for the youngest and most inexperienced soldiers — E-4s and below, single or married. Soon after the Fugetts moved to Cocoli in August 1983, things began to happen.

"It was pretty bad and run down," Susan said. "People here didn't communicate with one another." She and Rick, a specialist four in the 396th Signal Company, promptly got busy and started running the Cocoli Community Center, the only social outlet in the housing area.

"Before we took the center, there wasn't anything to do," she said. "The majority of people out here do not have a car. They don't have transportation back and forth to the nearest club or youth center, or over to Fort Clayton.

"So we started getting DJs and bands out here. We threw big Christmas and Halloween parties for the kids. We had 200 kids come to the Halloween party; 225 at Christmas."

"We also started meeting people," Susan said. "They started telling us their problems — housing for one. It's not the best in Panama, but it'll do. It seemed like they came to us and looked at us as if we were their momma and daddy." And for good reason: Susan and Rick, at 32 and 33 respectively, were senior citizens in Cocoli. They also were prior service. "These are kids here — married 17-year-olds with a baby," she said.

"More than likely," Rick said, "it's their first tour away from home. We have run into the situation several times where a husband would be out in the field for two or three weeks and his wife didn't know how to get her refrigerator repaired or how she was going to get to the commissary."

"Money and being away from home were the problems," Susan added."So I guess out here they look to us as mom and dad.

"I feel old," she laughed. "But it makes me feel good that they've got someone to come to."

Soon the couple had settled into their unofficial roles as counselors and consultants to the Cocoli dwellers. About the same time, Army officials in Panama decided that the concept of community mayor and council members, which had worked elsewhere, might help bring Cocoli residents closer to each other and to other communities in the Canal area.

"We had a town meeting which Col. Lawrence Bell (deputy installation commander for the brigade) called," Susan recalled. "He would be at town meetings maybe once every two or three months. He would come to the community center and talk about anything the residents wanted to discuss.

"He talked about electing a mayor. This was the first town meeting we had ever gone to, and they were talking about a mayor. I liked that. Right away, I started getting out and meeting new people and telling them I was running for mayor."

According to Susan, a handful of the bachelors and spouses were her opponents. At the election in February, she received 75 percent of the vote. Then she put together her council. Rick would be the public works commissioner. His job would be to work with the housing engineers to make sure that routine maintenance such as leaky faucets and broken street lights was done. There were also commissioners for recreation, youth, education and security.

The 102 families and 98 bachelors who make up Cocoli have looked to the Fugetts and the council to represent their interests to installation management. By April, the outdoor area had been spruced up. There was a new playground, baseball diamond and picnic tables. Trees were trimmed and certain streets had been blocked off to limit traffic in and out of the housing area.

In her job as mayor, Susan keeps Bell informed about everything going on in the community. "Everything's coordinated through installation management," Rick said.

"Instead of going all the way up the chain of command, residents have somebody right here," Susan noted. "We are the first step. If we can't take care of it, we can find somebody who can take care of the problem."

Susan's persistence is her trademark. She recalls that even when she was Rebecca's age, 12, she was outspoken. That persistence has paid dividends for the Fugetts. They were recognized for their efforts by being named Pacific side Army Family of the Year in April. They competed against 10 other families. The judges looked at volunteer service, teamwork and individual growth.

Each family's deeds were read at the award ceremony during which the winner was announced. Rick, upon hearing some of the testimony about the competing families, felt that any of them better deserved the award. He said he was shocked when he heard their name announced as the winner.

Since working in the community, Susan's view of Cocoli has changed. She wants to see the improvements continue: She says one day the Fugett family could return to Panama. She and Rick would hope to see the stepchild grown into successful adulthood. □

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Compiled by Steve Hara





"Could I ask a dumb question?"

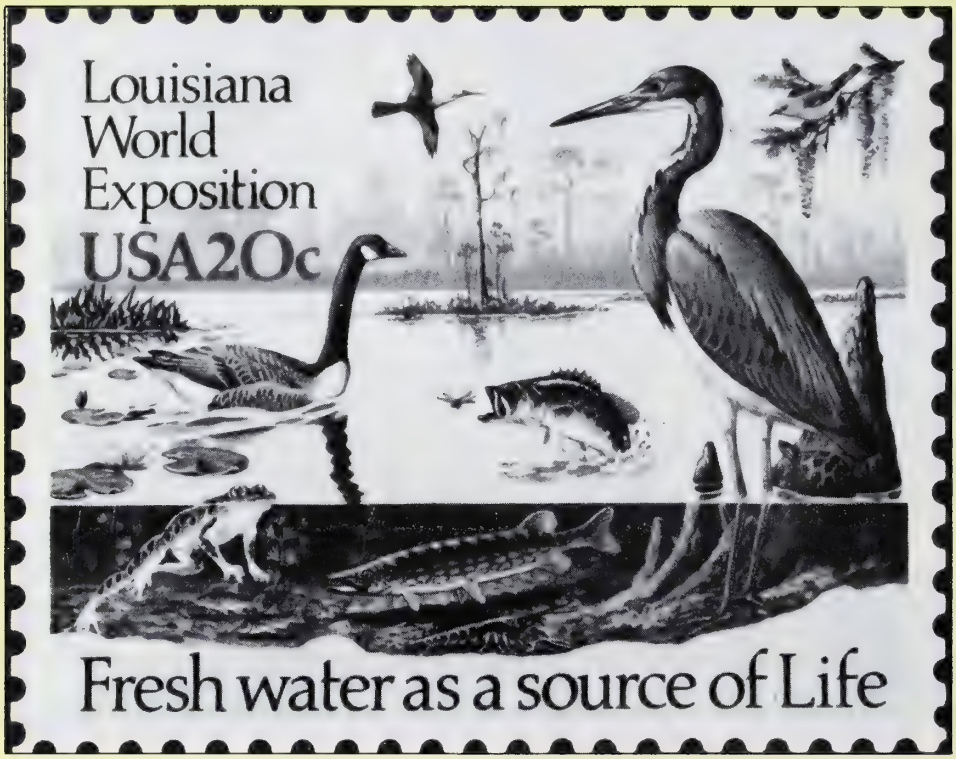




"I'm washing a worm."

WHAT'S NEW

Compiled by SFC Michael Brown



Repair Parts List

AS units receive new systems and must turn in the old ones, they face the question of which repair parts to keep and which ones to turn in. The Army Material Command Materiel Readiness Support Activity can help answer this question.

Upon request, MRSA can provide a list which identifies the repair parts that are used only on the specific items being turned in. It can also provide a list that identifies parts used on both the end items being turned in and others staying with the unit.

The information provided in the request for lists should include:

—The requesting unit's identification code and the UIC of any supported units.

—The National Stock Number of each end item being turned in.

—The NSN of the replacing end item (if applicable).

—Point of contact for the unit (name, rank and phone number).

—If the request is intended to identify an end item a part is used on, this should be clearly stated, along with the NSN of the part.

—For the fastest service, list the NSNs for all end items to be used or supported after the other end items are turned in.

Requests for this service should be directed to: Commander, U.S. AMC Materiel Readiness Support Activity, ATTN: DRXMD-SE, Lexington, Ky. 40511. You can call MRSA at AUTOVON 745-3551 or commercial (606) 293-3551.

Expo Folder Offered

THE U.S. Postal Service is offering a special philatelic souvenir folder commemorating the 1984 Louisiana World Exposition and its theme, "The World of Rivers — Fresh Water as a Source of Life." It will remain on sale until Nov. 11, the closing date of the exposition.

Affixed to the folder is a block of four 20-cent Louisiana World Exposition commemorative stamps (one shown above) bearing the May 11 first-day-of-issue cancellation. Included also are full-color reproductions of 10 previously issued U.S. stamps which feature water resources in their designs.

The folder is being sold for $1.25 and is available at the Postal Service retail site at the exposition, at all philatelic centers and by mail order from the Philatelic Sales Division, Washington, D.C. 20265-9997. A $5 minimum purchase requirement and a minimum 50-cent postage and handling fee apply to order from the Philatelic Sales Division.

New Post Housing

SOLDIERS who own mobile homes may soon be able to rent space in mobile home parks on some posts, according to Army housing management officials. Mobile home site construction and repair plans are being developed by the Army Corps of Engineers. Officials say existing inactive sites could be ready next year, with new site construction completed by 1987.

These facilities would provide soldiers the chance to build equity and enjoy benefits such as the tax advantages of home ownership, officials said. Also, these on-post facilities would provide savings in lower site-rental rate, shorter commuting distances and help build a sense of community.

Post housing officials will handle mobile home site assignments in the same manner as for other on-post housing units.

Profiles Reviewed

SOLDIERS with physical profiles limiting duty performance will now be evaluated as to whether they are deployable world-wide, according to MILPERCEN officials. As of July 1, post level MOS/Medical Retention Boards screen all soldiers who carry a level 3 in one or more of the Army physical profile serial, or PULHES factors.

The initial screening board may retain soldiers in their current specialty or reclassify them. It also has the option to put soldiers on a six-month probation in which commanders submit evaluations after 90 days. Another option is referring the soldier into the Army physical disability system for further evaluation and possible separation from the Army.

The screening boards will consist of a colonel or lieutenant colonel

(More What's New on pages 1, 2)

medical officer, two lieutenant colonels, a sergeant major and a personnel officer. The new system ends the practice of soldiers signing medical condition statements allowing them to continue their present duty assignments within the limits of their profiles.

Label Warns Soldiers

A new washing label warns soldiers not to add fabric softener when washing the Army green shade 428 polyester and wool shirts, according to Army and Air Force Exchange Service officials. The use of commercial fabric softeners harms the fabric. The label will appear on the long and short sleeve versions of the shirt for both men and women. The new label reads: "Caution: bleach, fabric softener, starch and/or hot water (exceeding 100 degrees Fahrenheit) will harm the polyester/wool fabric in the shirt." Washing instructions will read: "Do not starch, use bleach or a fabric softener."

Recall Policy Changes

REGULAR Army retirees and pension-earning Reserve retirees with 20 years' active duty are now subject to recall under conditions of less than full mobilization, according to a new Army policy. Affected retirees began receiving letters earlier this year notifying them of the policy change, which came after exercises showed they will be needed in the early stages of a national emergency, officials said.

About 125,000 retired soldiers already have preassignment orders telling them where to report if called to mobilize. In a partial mobilization, the Army would notify a portion of that number, depending on specific defense requirements. According to officials, under partial mobilization, the Army could call up the retirees by installation, unit or job skill prior to an announcement of full mobilization.

Not affected are Army Reserve retirees who have completed 20 qualifying years toward retirement but who will not receive retired pay until age 60, officials said. Recall of those soldiers requires a declaration of war or a national emergency.



Overseas Move OK

ARMY civilians leaving their overseas jobs can now be reimbursed by the government for moving expenses if they choose to relocate abroad. From now on, if the expenses for shipping household goods do not exceed the cost of a move to a U.S. residence, the retiring or resigning employee may have those expenses reimbursed when remaining in or moving to another foreign country.

This decision by the U.S. Comptroller General cancels the original ruling that only stateside relocations were permissible at government expense. The decision noted that the earlier ruling imposed a financial penalty on those who elected to remain abroad, even though no extra cost to the government was involved in their final move.

The new ruling applies only to employees terminating and remaining overseas on or after April 10, 1984. Terminations before that date also might qualify if the employees have yet to use their entitlements to household goods shipment.

Employees or former employees with questions about the ruling are encouraged by officials to contact their local civilian personnel office.

Radio Set More Mobile

AN improved radio receiving set features more mobility, modern technology, can be transported by military cargo aircraft and can be deployed and operated within minutes of arrival. This set is a mobile multistation, ground-based, direction-finding and intercept system.

The improved version is mounted on the Commercial Utility Cargo Vehicle 1¼-ton truck. The previous version of this system required a trailer-mounted generator which was towed by the truck.

In addition, environmental control in the previous version was bulky and, being mounted inside the shelter, produced excessive noise. The improved version uses a hydraulic generator and air conditioner mounted on the front of the shelter over the cab of the truck. This change makes the system completely self-contained and highly mobile.

VI Status Selections

WARRANT officers managed by MILPERCEN should no longer apply for "voluntary indefinite" status. Instead, centralized boards will select warrant officers for VI status, and MILPERCEN will publish a circular yearly announcing the warrant officers the boards will consider. Because almost all warrant officers apply for VI status, using selection boards will make applications unnecessary and will reduce administrative paperwork.

Warrant officers can still apply for short-term extensions of obligated service up to 36 months. They can also continue to apply for integration into the Regular Army.

Warrant officers do not have to be in VI status to apply for RA. They must have two years of service as warrant officers on their current tour, and may still be "obligated volunteer" when they apply.

DATELINE: **EXCELLENCE**

Compiled by Steve Hara

Connelly Contest Nets Special Training for 19 Soldiers

NCOs from the first- and second-place dining facility winners in this year's Philip A. Connelly awards for food service excellence were rewarded with a 10-day training course at the Culinary Institute of America in New York. Recipients were **SFC Kenneth L. Dietrich** of Furth, West Germany; **SFC Roy J. DiGiorgio** of Fort Ord, Calif.; **SFC Robert S. Wilton** of Camp Coiner and **SSgt. Earl B. Guttery** of Pusan, both in South Korea; **SFC James Davis** of Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.; and **SSgt. William S. Frey** of Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

Selected for other special training were **Sp4 Ronald S. Spielmann** of Fort Hood; **Sp5 Rex Gonzalez** of Fort Richardson, Alaska; **Sp5 Eddie L. Williams** and **Sp4 Ronnie B. Haith** of Kaiserslautern, and **Sp4 Dwight A. Buril** of Augsburg, all in West Germany; **Sp4 Mark A. Green** and **Sp5 George E. Quarles** of Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; **SSgt. Roberto Padron** and **Sp4 Godofredo Lascano** of Schofield Barracks; **Sp4 Brian L. Longley** of Fort Ord; **SSgt. Sergio Monterosa** of Fort Benning, Ga.; and **Sp5 Daniel R. Hotchkiss** of Pusan and **Sgt. Louis J. Bialka** of Camp Pelham, South Korea.

Activities, Stations Honored for Excellence

The Missouri Crime Prevention Association has presented **Fort Leonard Wood** an award for having the best crime prevention program in the state last year. . . . **Anniston Army Depot, Ala.,** has received the Secretary of the Army Environmental Quality Award. . . . The **Transportation Motor Pool** at Fort Irwin, Calif., was recently named the best in Forces Command for the second consecutive year. . . . The **Applied Technology Lab** at Fort Eustis, Va., is the winner of the annual Grover E. Bell Award for achievement in helicopter research and development.

Soldiers of the Year Named

Sp5 John K. Donohue is Soldier of the Year at the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif. . . . Top NCO and soldier at Fort Rucker, Ala., are **SSgt. Daniel F. Creed** and **Sp4 Susan A. Brown. . . . SSgt. Richard D. Carlson** is NCO of the Year at Fort Campbell, Ky. . . . **Sp4 Laura M. Flynn** is top soldier at Fort Meade, Md. . . . No. 1 FORSCOM soldier at Fort Drum, N.Y., is **Sp4 Cynthia A. Funderburke. . . . Capt. Kone Brugh II** is Junior Officer of the Year at Fort Monroe, Va. . . . **CSM Grady Miles** and **MSgt. Sharon Dale Camp** of Fort Gillem, Ga., have been named Outstanding Military Citizens of Georgia by the state governor.

Civilian Workers Nail Annual Titles

Thomas L. House of Fort Eustis is Civilian of the Year for the Applied Technology Lab at Fort Eustis, Va. . . . **Irene Imada** of Tripler Army Medical Center, Hawaii, is Federal Employee of the Year in the professional, administrative and technical category for the Honolulu-Pacific Federal Executive Board. . . . **Dianna L. Mize** is Federal Service Employee of the Year at Madigan Army Medical Center, Tacoma, Wash. . . . **Max Adler** of Fort Monmouth, N.J., has received a Defense Distinguished Civilian Service Award. . . . **Faye McNear** has been named Volunteer of the Year at Fort Meade.

On Soldiers Medals and Other Acts of Bravery and Smarts

Sgt. Paul O'Neill of the 1st Armored Division, Ansbach, West Germany, has received the Soldiers Medal for risking his life to save a German woman from a burning apartment building. . . . The Soldiers Medal has also been presented to **Sgt. James R. McGee** of Fort Ord, who rescued two drowning women in the pounding surf off Monterey, Calif. . . . **Sp4 Gerardo Ortiz** of Madigan AMC has been nominated for the medal for his part in rescuing and tending to an auto crash victim in southeastern Washington State. . . . **PFC Joe Robertson** got a pat on the back from Fort Leonard Wood and civilian officials for getting involved. When a woman collapsed outside a local restaurant, Robertson quickly took charge and gave her cardio-pulmonary resuscitation. "All my training from basic came back," he said.

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Images are not always what you actually see. But this maiden and the columned entrance to a theater are only two of the unusual sites at a place where soldiers live and work. For a better view, turn to page 41.



The Corps of Engineers Picking Up Pieces of the Apple

SOLDIERS

NOVEMBER 1984



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THE ARMY FAMILY



Food service professionals around the world will serve the Army's largest meal on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 22. The menu will include 165,000 pounds of roast turkey, 45,000 pounds of cranberries and 465,000 pounds of pumpkin.

NCO Hike in Septem

WHAT'S NEW

Compiled by SFC Michael Brown

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(More What's New on pages 2, 54, 55)

System Aids Training

A NEW marksmanship system under production (shown at right) uses moving targets for armor and infantry live-fire training. The fully automatic Remoted Target System is compatible with the training requirements of the Abrams tank and Bradley fighting vehicles.

The ranges with this system will be configured for either infantry or armor training. Range training officers can program the computerized system to simulate many combat scenarios.

The three-dimensional plastic infantry targets can withstand up to 2,000 hits before replacement. The targets move at speeds up to 8 mph.

An armor target carrier provides a full-scale two-dimensional plywood tank target that can move up to 25 mph.

Automatic sensors record all hits on both the infantry and armor targets. A printout of the scores for each firing lane is available within minutes of completing the training exercise. The target systems also provide hostile-fire and muzzle-flash simulation during night exercises.



Family Week Set

THE Army has joined in a Thanksgiving holiday National Family Week observance, declaring the week of Nov. 18 through 24 as Army Family Week. The intention of the week, according to personnel officials, is to communicate to all Army families the spirit and goals stated in the chief of staff's 1983 Army Family White Paper.

Though the week's principal focus is on the Army as a family of people, officials say the aspects of the Army as a family of units and a family of components are included in the observance. *SOLDIERS* magazine has featured each of these aspects in this issue.

Health Plan Change

A REVISED regulation allows federal workers to enroll or change enrollment in the Federal Employee Health Benefits Program whenever their spouses are laid off and lose coverage under a non-federal plan. The federal employees may enroll or change their enrollment during the time period that spans the 31 days before and 31 days after their spouses' employment ends.

Federal workers seeking to enroll or change enrollment under this provision will be required to provide evidence from the spouse's former employer which documents the fact that the spouse was laid off and that the spouse had health benefits coverage.

Local civilian personnel offices have more information.

Wanted: Working Dogs

THE Defense Department dog center needs German shepherds, rottweillers and bouvier-des-flandres. These breeds have the size, strength, courage and loyalty to perform as military working dogs.

The center, located at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas, depends on dog owners throughout the United States to donate or sell their pets. Dogs need not be registered or purebred. They must, however, be between one and three years old, at least 22 inches tall at the shoulder and weigh at least 55 pounds. Owners of dogs accepted for the program can be paid up to $400.

Dogs must pass certain psychological tests, like response to gunfire and aggression, and a physical examination.

Military working dogs are trained in a variety of duties, including protecting the president, detecting explosives and narcotics, and patrolling federal installations.

For more information, call toll-free 1-800-531-1066. In Texas, call collect (512) 671-4291.

Enlisted Aides Needed

VACANCIES exist for soldiers interested in becoming enlisted aides for general officers. Soldiers in MOS 94B and in other MOSs, if qualified, are assigned as enlisted aides. Only volunteers are considered.

Information concerning the program and qualifications can be found in Chapter 8, Army Regulation 614-200, "Selection of Enlisted Soldiers for Training and Assignment."

Interested soldiers in grades E-5 through E-9 should write: Enlisted Aides Assignment Manager, MILPERCEN, ATTN: DAPC-EPZ-E, 2461 Eisenhower Ave., Alexandria, Va. 22331-0400, or call AUTOVON 221-8398/9 or commercial (202) 325-8398/9.

ACC Changes Name

THE Army Information Systems Command has been established to control Army information resources. The goal of the new command, formerly called the Army Communications Command, is to support the Army's decision makers at all levels with the best information decision support system possible.

WHAT'S NEW

Compiled by SFC Michael Brown

(More What's New on pages 1, 54, 55)



Survey Shows Savings

THE 1984 A. C. Nielsen survey showed that shoppers at Army and Air Force exchanges have received an overall savings ranging from 16.8 percent in the Ohio Valley region to 26.1 percent in Golden Gate. Departmental savings ranged from a low of 5.2 percent for food and beverages to a high of 35 percent for clothing and furnishings.

The 1984 overall continental United States savings was 23.9 percent, about a one-point increase over 1983. The Nielsen survey is commissioned annually by AAFES to verify the savings and to assure that AAFES is meeting or exceeding its 20 percent savings goal.

The survey was conducted in April at 17 U.S. locations. Some 317 national brands sold by AAFES were compared to identical merchandise on sale in civilian communities.

While not a market basket, items included are volume leaders within the various departments. Watches, cameras, electronics and luggage, which are infrequently purchased by customers (but are volume items within AAFES) are included together with frequently purchased items such as clothing, toiletries and household items.

Five commercial shoppings were attempted for each of the items at each of the locations. If the Nielsen shopper found an item specially priced in the commercial store, that price was compared with the exchange regular price. Even with the commercial promotions, A.C. Nielsen found that the exchange beat the competition 88 percent of the time, tied 1 percent, and was beaten 11 percent.

Civilian Training

A NEW training system, currently being planned, will provide Army civilians a centralized, systematic approach to skills training for all levels of employees rather than the self-initiated system now in use. The Army Civilian Training, Education, and Development System will be based on prior identification of necessary skills by job and grade levels. A total career plan will be developed, which includes a long-term blending of work assignments and formal training.

IRR Bonuses

CERTAIN soldiers with combat or combat support skills may now receive a $750 bonus for adding three years to their Individual Ready Reserve obligations, under a new Defense Department bonus program.

Details of the program include:

—Soldiers must have less than 11 years' total service and hold a qualifying combat or combat support skill designated by the Army.

—Payment is in installments.

—Bonus awardees must agree to keep the Army informed of whereabouts, physical condition, marital status and other data.

—Extensions will be offered to eligible members.

—Soldiers may later transfer to a Reserve unit and volunteer for training without forfeiting the bonus.

Interested soldiers should contact a local recruiter, Reserve activity, or the Army Reserve Personnel Center, St. Louis, or call 1-800-325-1869.

Computer Realism

A NEW computer integrated helicopter maintenance trainer provides more realistic training for students at the Aviation Logistics School at Fort Eustis, Va. The trainer consists of a CH-47D Chinook linked to a computer.

The computer generates signals to create symptoms or failures in selected aircraft components. Several faults can be activated at one time, providing instruction for several trainee groups at the same time.

More than 290 faults and 155 symptoms can be simulated, according to school officials. Many of these would be destructive to a helicopter. By using the computer, catastrophic faults such as engine fires can be realistically illustrated to the trainees.

Extension Is Limited

MID-TERM soldiers failing to meet new trainability standards won't be permitted to re-enlist, according to MILPERCEN officials. They will be restricted to extension only until they attain eligibility through re-testing on the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery or the SQT. A soldier can be extended up to but not beyond April 1, 1985.

After soldiers are re-tested and meet the criteria, three actions are possible: If within the eligibility window (three months of normal separation date) for re-enlistment, soldiers may re-enlist in any option for which they qualify. If not within the window, an extension could be canceled and soldiers may then re-enlist for any option otherwise qualified. In the final action, payment of a Selective Re-enlistment Bonus is allowed, if all conditions for such payment are met. However, any time remaining on an extension is previously obligated service and bonus money is not paid for that time.

Questions should be directed to your local retention NCO.

SOLDIERS

NOVEMBER 1984, VOLUME 39, NO. 11

FEATURES

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Gen. Glenn K. Otis, commander of U.S. Army, Europe, addresses the issues: housing, combat readiness, training, quality of life, the strong dollar, and more.

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Soldiers competed on the field at the Los Angeles Olympics, but many more went unheralded behind the scenes, working around the clock to see that no plans went astray.

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The story of today's Berlin Brigade: defending an island of democracy for more than 20 years.

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The Berlin duty train is both a lifeline and an easy way for service members to visit the German city.

The Army Family: People 23

The Family Action Plan realizes the many needs of each part of the Army family. The plan is working.

The Army Family: Units 28

Whether you're in a combat unit or a support unit, there's something special about the soldiers who work and live around you.

Remembering 32

Combat veterans from Massachusetts, South Carolina and Arizona reflect on their service and the significance of Veterans Day.

Links to Lighting Up 34

Cigarette smoking is still a popular habit with millions of Americans despite evidence it's not healthy. Here's what happens when smoking gets to you. Also, one Army researcher believes that smokeless tobacco just isn't up to snuff.

Fast Fighter 38

Sergeant Troy and his Rat Patrol probably would've given their eye teeth to get their hands on this beauty.

Surviving Obstacles 40

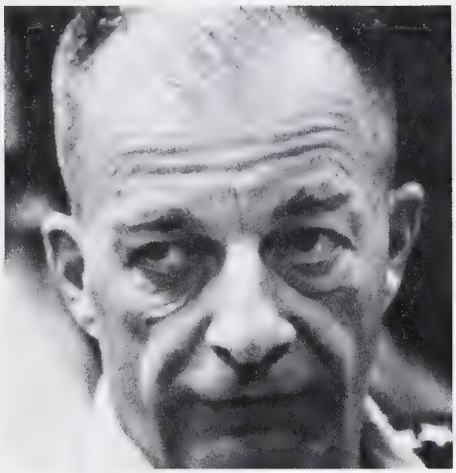
You aren't really in hell. This place in Panama just makes you think you are. And to think it's one of the first challenges facing SOLDIERS. You also get to meet some pretty wild animals, thanks to some dedicated caretakers.

Adoption: A Love Match 44

Adopting a child takes time in most cases. Military families need to plan ahead so the clock doesn't run out. Also, one couple from Fort Belvoir, Va., has a "rainbow connection."

The Army Family: Components 48

Annual training in Florida and Wisconsin this year reveals a closer relationship between active and reserve forces, one born of need — and respect.



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Credits: Front cover photo, inside front cover photo of Sgt. Ramon Vendrell, and inside back cover photo of Sp5s John Schapmire (left) and William Campbell by SSgt. Cecil Stack; and back cover illustration by Anne Genders.

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FEEDBACK

U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE

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LIGHTHEADED

I was appalled to see the official U.S. Army magazine publish the cartoon condoning cannibalism which appeared in The Lighter Side of the August edition. I submit that a head photograph of the editor in chief with



"Well, I certainly don't like the looks of that!"

the caption "LIGHTHEADED" is more appropriate. This is a case of the lightheaded vs. the lighter side, and the lightheaded won.

Lt. Col. Wilbert M. Dean
Newport Beach, Calif.

MEMORABLE MOMENT

Your photographs accompanying the article "Known But to God" in the July 1984 issue captured all the emotion of a most memorable moment in the history of our nation. Your staff did an outstanding job and I would like to extend my congratulations for a job well done.

Lt. Col. Jacob Lozada
Fort Ord, Calif.

JUNGLE EXPERT BADGE

Please advise the undersigned and my fellow members of this battalion of the authority for the award and wear of the Jungle Expert Badge. I have searched the regulations, pamphlets and circulars, but to no avail. Is it possible for the certificate to be awarded to a unit? If so, as a unit award, are all those assigned/attached to that unit authorized to wear the badge while assigned/attached, even though they have not completed the training at the Jungle Operations Training Center in Panama?

Are orders required to be cut on both unit and individual awards? What is the proper positioning of the subdued cloth badge on the jungle fatigues, OG-107?

Sp5 Thomas A. Gilg
Miami, Fla.

The jungle expert badge is awarded to individuals after successful completion of the Jungle Warfare Course. It is not awarded to units. Guidance on the wear of this badge is contained in Army Regulation 670-1, paragraphs 17-15f and 17-20e, and AR 672-5-1, paragraph 5-2d. Specifically, the subdued cloth badge will be worn on field and work uniforms only. Local practice will dictate whether it's worn centered on the left or right breast pocket.

FULL SUPPORT

This letter is to set the record straight in reference to the September article "194th Armor Brigade: Ready and Able." The article was on track about life in the 194th. This brigade has a fascinating and difficult mission of not only supporting the Armor Center and School but of also being combat ready. This brigade works hard both in garrison and in the field; however, the article failed to mention a few small details.

Who pays the tanker, infantrymen and artillerymen? How do replacements get to the unit in need? Where do the medical services come from? How does fuel, water and ammunition get from one place to another?

Who fixes the tanker's tank, or the infantryman's personnel carrier? Who stores and issues all those repair parts? Who manages almost every logistic and administrative area in this brigade?

Who? The 75th Support Battalion. The 75th is the largest, most diversified battalion in the brigade. A tank will not move, nor a howitzer fire, nor infantrymen march that the 75th in some way, shape or form had something to do with that action.

This battalion is not only re-

quired to pull its weight in support of the Armor School, but also ensures that no area of logistics or administrative support is anything less than excellent. The 75th is a hard-working battalion that does its job day in and day out with little recognition. Any article written about the 194th would not be complete if it did not mention the battalion.

To win in combat we must work as a team. As a member of the team, I have found that although the 75th is always there, wherever this brigade goes, it is always overlooked. I want to set the record straight with your readers, that the 75th Support Bn. is definitely a productive member of one of the best, hardest-working brigades in today's U. S. Army.

Capt. Mark P. Simms
Fort Knox, Ky.

MORE COLLEGE BUCKS . . .

September's feature article entitled "Helping Find College Cash" was timely and well-researched. However, there were two gaps which should have been covered. The first is the Army College Fund, which can provide up to $20,100 to cover college expenses, and the second is the Army's loan forgiveness program for college drop-outs.

Under this program, each year of active duty service reduces indebtedness by one-third or $1,500, whichever is greater. This program, modified, even applies to Reserve service. Both programs are very liberal, and do require a two- to four-year enlistment in the Army. Other services' programs in this regard are not as liberal as the Army's.

Any Army recruiter can explain these programs in great detail. A call to your local Army recruiter could save you many thousands of bucks for college.

Col. Leo Koehler Jr.
Fort Meade, Md.

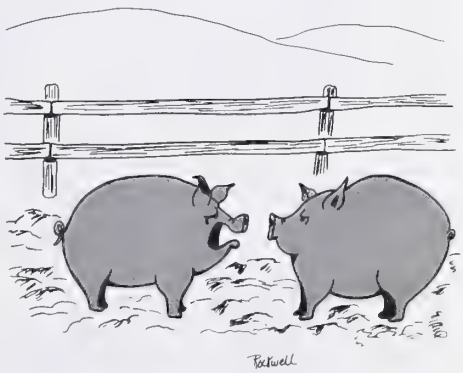
. . . AND MORE

In reference to your article "Helping Find College Cash," September issue, I'd like to offer the following: Service members are encouraged to approach their local chapter of the Armed Forces Communications and Electronics Association to determine what scholastic assistance programs that chapter may offer.

For example, the Arizona Chapter of AFCEA for the past three years has given 12 scholarships of $1,000 each to graduating high school seniors and college undergraduates who intend to pursue a bachelor's degree in computer sciences, telecommunications, mathematics, physics and engineering disciplines having an application in automation or telecommunications. Normally the applications are received only from the local chapter's membership; however, all applicants will be considered.

For more information on the scholarship assistance program of the Arizona Chapter of AFCEA, write to: Mr. Harold Van Gilder, Scholarship Coordinator, AFCEA, Arizona Chapter, P.O. Box 746, Fort Huachuca, Ariz. 85613.

Maj. Frank W. Ogden
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.



"Wanna mud wrestle?"

SHORT COMMAND

My former platoon sergeant sent me (former lieutenant, Company A, 175th Infantry, 29th Infantry Division) the June issue. He asked me about the map on page 7 ("Victory on the Beach"). I realize Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner was in command of the 1st Div., but he had the 115th and 116th Inf. Regiments from the 29th Inf. Div. (reinforced) attached to the 1st Div. for one day only. The two regiments then reverted to the 29th and Maj. Gen. Charles Gerhardt. Your writer should be more accurate. There were three regiments in the 29th — the 115th, 116th and 175th, plus attached units. We were at Omaha.

John S. Alsup
Wakefield, Mass.

The story indicated what happened on the initial D-Day assault only. The other units in the 29th Inf. Div. landed later.

BRASS PINS

I'm sure this isn't the only feedback you will receive regarding the picture on the back of the September issue. In all regards to the 3rd U.S. Infantry (The Old Guard) being elite, I'm sure they know a soldier does not wear brass pins on the BDU. The subdued pins are the only ones authorized for wear. I'm sure this was an oversight before the picture was taken. In the future, let's ensure our soldiers are in proper military uniform before taking pictures for any magazine.

SSgt. Jerry T. Freeman
Fort Myer, Va.

The soldier in the BDU is wearing subdued insignia. The studio lighting caused the glare.

MOPP IV

The soldiers pictured on page 28 in the September issue are presumably in MOPP IV. If so, the soldier lying on the ground is not dressed properly. The back snaps on his protective overgarment are unsnapped. The story headline reads: "194th Armored Brigade: Ready and Able." How can a unit be ready and able if they are not able to don chemical protective clothing properly?

SFC William F. Flint
Fort Douglas, Utah

SOLDIERS is for soldiers and DA civilians. We invite readers' views. Stay under 150 words — a postcard will do — and include your name, rank and address. We'll withhold your name if you desire and may condense views because of space. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative views. Send your letter to: Feedback, *SOLDIERS*, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Va. 22304-5050.

"When a soldier arrives in Europe . . . he is able to see first hand some very visible evidence of why his commitment is necessary. A soldier who serves along the border in the cav regiments or in any unit in Germany sees what's happening. The defenses are there to keep the other side in and not us out."

THEY KNOW THEY'RE NEEDED NOW

Interview by
Lt. Col. Charles G. Cavanaugh Jr.
Photos by
SSgt. Cecil Stack

EDITOR'S NOTE: Gen. Glenn K. Otis is the commander in chief, U.S. Army, Europe. He has been in his position since April 1983. SOLDIERS *interviewed him recently about the soldiers under his command and their duty and life in Europe.*

An extended tour outside the continental United States has been considered for first-term enlistees. What would be the impact for USAREUR if this does happen?

First-term soldiers today have an 18-month tour. Several years ago they were on a 36-month nominal tour. With about four to six months' training in the states, they would really serve only about 30 months overseas. Our experience showed that they only averaged 21 months. There are a whole host of reasons, some of which have to do with morale and esprit, some of which have to do with the fact that these young soldiers facing a 30-month absence from their country on their first time away couldn't take it.

Today, with an 18-month nominal tour many first-termers are extending on their own. Many others are being extended to complete their enlistment before they go home. So, with an 18-month nominal tour we're averaging 18 months. As a result, I'm confident that as long as we retain that tour at 18 months, we'll have a better Army.

Is the soldier prepared to do his job when he arrives in Europe?

First of all, we get two kinds of soldiers — one who comes directly to Germany from the training base, serves his 18 months, and then returns to CONUS for another tour. When we get him, he is prepared to take his job as a member of the team, but he's not fully trained because the training base accomplishes only a certain percentage of the tasks. We have to go to work on that soldier and the noncommissioned officers are the ones who do that job, and they do it superbly.

Let's take a tank driver. When he comes out of the training base, he can drive the tank. He's driven it several times and he's driven it at night. But he is not a polished driver. He is given the full training by an NCO. Within four to six months, he's a very real, professional driver.

The other soldier we get, however, might have gone to Fort Hood, where he got a lot more on-the-job training. He's immediately integrated and takes over with essentially no additional training necessary.

Claims have been made that the Army is getting smarter soldiers to handle high-tech equipment. Has this been the case in Europe?

Let me set some of that record straight. The new high-tech equipment is easier in general to operate than its predecessors. You can go to Multiple Launch Rocket System or to the tank, as well as others, and you'll find that we can train a soldier to operate that equipment much more quickly than we could have on its predecessor. So the myth that says I need better soldiers — more highly educated — to operate this high-tech equipment is wrong.

On the other hand, the diagnosis and repair of the high-tech equipment requires a different kind of person. The older equipment was probably mechanical, so you needed a mechanic. Now the new equipment is electronic, so you need an electronics specialist. Experience has shown that electronics repairmen and diagnosticians require a higher technical background.

USAREUR has an ambitious housing and building program. How is it progressing? When will it be



completed, and as the commander, what's your feeling on how much more needs to be done?

Housing improvement means taking the housing that we have and fixing it. Some of that housing is very old, and for years we had no funds allocated to do the proper maintenance and repair to the property. Since it deteriorates over time with use, one must allocate some money for repair. We're doing that now. We have a program to repair all the military-owned housing in Europe. It's going to take us about eight more years to get that done.

But military-built, military-owned housing in Europe is only 50 percent. The other 50 percent is on the economy, and there the issue is entirely different. We must be able to retain the economy housing. To do that we have to have good tenants, good tenant-landlord relationships, payment of bills on time, and so on. The soldiers must conform to German customs and culture. Our initiatives there are to work on better understanding between the soldier and landlord.

But there's a broader question. Today, we are short more than 9,000 sets of family quarters that we need for soldiers who are authorized to bring their families but cannot because the housing isn't there, neither on the economy nor in government housing. So we're faced with an anomaly. We don't have housing for these approximately 9,000 plus families, yet we build our barracks to accommodate the authorized number of soldiers.

So here we have geographical bachelors who can't get family quarters and who are in units where the barracks were deliberately not built for them. Therefore, we have overcrowded barracks. And that means that the family housing shortage is a two-fold problem. One, the families are waiting in the United States to join the sponsor and some of those waits are a very long time. Secondly, the waiting sponsor is living in less than adequate quarters in congested barracks.

Is the housing problem you've discussed the same throughout USAREUR, or are there variances?

Some communities have an abundance of housing because they were built when the communities had a large number of troops. During various parts of the last two decades when we reduced troops in Europe, that left some of those communities or installations with an abundance of housing. Whereas other areas where troops have been stationed and increased, we have a shortage.

The simple solution might be, "Well, why don't you reallocate the units?" The answer is that the kind of units we have now, the combat units, won't fit into those installations that have extra family housing. So we're trying to do our best in various ways to accommodate to that. But even with all of that, we are still short family quarters.

What specifically are you doing to improve billets for the single soldier?

The Department of Defense has made judgments, with which we are fully in agreement, to increase the living space authorizations for the single soldier depending upon grade. Senior sergeants are now authorized to have two rooms and a private bath, and even the young junior soldiers are authorized rooms with no more than three to a room. So as we build new barracks, we're building to the new specifications.

USAREUR has now had two years' experience integrating COHORT units. Have they worked in your command? Would you like to see more of them? How have they affected family life?

There are 11 COHORT companies in Germany with more to come. The experiment itself, building a unit in CONUS in the training base, training it together in its initial entry training, then training it in CONUS as a unit, getting it up to speed on unit training, then sending it to Europe to take its place internal to one of the battalions is a very good idea. Our experience has been favorable across the board. All 11 companies have been shown to be at least equal and in most cases superior to other companies in the same outfits.

Is this based on testing?

This is based upon commanders' evaluations as well as empirical data obtained from re-enlistments, from SQTs, and so on.

I said these units were at least as good and in some cases better, but that doesn't mean that a COHORT unit is an elite kind of unit. It just means that the vertical and horizontal bonding, so to speak, the feeling of soldiers for the other soldiers in the outfit as well as for their commanders with whom they've been associated for so long just builds into a unit team. And, of course, that's what we're after.

So I think that although all the data are not in, it's clear that COHORT is a good idea.

There's been media criticism on the state of Army readiness in many areas. Please comment on the readiness condition in Europe.

Well, first, the media criticism has been based upon our own reports. The unit status report has been a tool that we use, internal to the Army, for where we need to put emphasis on resource allocation of people and equipment. That unit status report has also been used as a measure of readiness, which in fact, it is not. It does not measure the total readiness of the unit.

Now, given that unit status report and what it says, if a unit is changing from M-60 to M-1 tanks, it requires by its authorization stocking some additional trucks. If those trucks don't arrive with the M-1 tanks, then by our computational scheme the unit's status goes down.

In fact, with those M-1 tanks and just the old number of trucks, it's a quantum jump better than it was before we received the M-1 tanks. But our computation says, "You're low in equipment because you don't have those additional trucks." It tells, internal to the Army: "Get the hose turned so that the trucks get there." Externally, however, it makes the unit look like it's less ready.

It's a false picture. We did it to ourselves, now we've got to fix what we've done to ourselves with that false picture.

Do you believe the American

"The targets of the terrorist threat have been high-visibility people. There has been little threat against any soldier or his family. . . . There were briefings throughout Europe last year. . . . Now, in every unit, however, counter-terrorist training is conducted right down to the most junior person."

Army in Europe is ready to perform its mission?

There's no question about that. The 4⅔ divisions in Europe today have better equipment than 10 years ago. The people are better trained and feel that way about themselves. We have better storage of equipment for support and the operational readiness rate of our on-hand equipment is better. We have helicopters that give us a great additional dimension in a potential war than we had before, and we have new kinds of weapons that we did not have before. Some examples are the Multiple Launch Rocket System, the family of scatterable mine bullets for our artillery, and so on. Yes, we are in fact far better than we were 10 years ago.

During that response you touched on troop modernization and equipment. How about leadership? What's your assessment of leadership in USAREUR?

The leadership reflects a cross section of what it does across the Army. There have been two programs started many years ago that have now come to fruition and, therefore, make the leadership just outstanding.

One of them is the Noncommissioned Officer Education System. That system has now been in operation long enough for us to look at it very carefully. The NCO today is self-confident. He knows his job, understands it, and is more than willing to stand up to be counted to take his place in the Army. That's the backbone of the Army. So NCOES and that quality of the NCO has just made leadership across the Army and, therefore, its counterpart in Europe that much better.

The second program is on the officers' side. The officer education system has been modernized. It works very well, and it's producing good officers. The leadership aspect has come from the centralized selection process of commanders at battalion and brigade. Although there are growing pains with any system, this one has produced a set of commanders that I feel has no better predecessors.



The defense budget calls for modernized conventional equipment. Much of this equipment has been earmarked for Europe. What's in store?

It's fairly well-known that we are modernizing all aspects of the Army. I think the numbers say perhaps as many as 400 different new items of equipment are coming. We have, already, the Black Hawk helicopter, the M-1 tank, the M-2 and M-3 Bradley fighting vehicle systems, the Multiple Launch Rocket System, and the Quick-Fix and TACJAM electronic warfare systems.

Also we have some new modern communications equipment — the TTC-39 Automatic Switch, and the TYC-39 Message Switch. We have TACFIRE in the artillery, the Battery Computer System, the hand-held laser rangefinder and night-vision devices for soldiers that allow us in tanks and

infantry vehicles to fight at night with some of the same facility that we have in the day. We could go on and on. The obvious challenges are to train the soldiers to use this new equipment and then to put it together into orchestrated combined arms teams for the battlefield.

Is the equipment working? There's criticism that we buy things and then they don't work when they get out in the field.

We have well over a 90 percent availability rate on the M-1 tank and it's a new system. New systems normally have to work out bugs and get the supply of repair parts and get the mechanics and everything to do it. But we have a very high operational ready degree with that system and similar statements can apply to the rest.

Are soldiers afraid of the new equipment? Are they resistant to it?

Just the other way around. And as long as that new equipment is able to function the way it's advertised, the soldier takes to it right away.

What maintenance initiatives have you taken to keep all the equipment operating?

First of all, I think we ought to set the record straight. The initiatives for the new equipment are not necessarily USAREUR-wide but rather Armywide. For example, the maintenance scheme goes to three levels of maintenance instead of the old four. That's to streamline the total maintenance system. That's working. The maintenance system depends upon a supply of repair parts. We are now looking at combat supplies of repair parts instead of peacetime supplies. And we're streamlining that.

The maintenance system says you want to "fix forward." Some in the past have attributed that to mean that you repair it forward. Not so. With some of the new equipment, fixing it forward means you take out the assembly and put in a new assembly, bring the old assembly back to the rear where you diagnose what's wrong and repair it. These are just a handful of the things that are going on.

A lot of the new equipment itself is coming with built-in test equipment. Furthermore, a lot of new test-type equipment is being issued to us that gives us the capability for better diagnostics. Another example, issued to every company level unit in Europe is a piece of diagnostic equipment for wheeled vehicles. It is called Simplified Test Equipment, Internal Combustion Engine. With that piece of equipment the mechanic can troubleshoot an engine and find out what's wrong or what's out of adjustment before something bad happens to it and without having to take wrenches and hammers to it.

Are you also attempting to make sure the mechanics get training before the equipment arrives if they haven't received the training in CONUS?

Yes. In advance of a piece of equipment coming, there is a complete new equipment fielding plan that works backward from the date the equipment is to be fielded in Europe. The plan describes all the benchmarks that must occur so that by the time the system is fielded, you've got the training manuals, the repair parts, the trained people to operate it and the trained mechanics to support it.

And this fielding plan is well-articulated for each piece of equipment. Sometimes it involves taking soldiers already in Europe, bringing them to a central place in Europe and training them on the new equipment. Other times it means taking soldiers in the United States, training them and deploying them. And, finally, it means in some cases — like the Pershing II — of taking some Pershing I soldiers from Europe, bringing them to the United States for training, and then shipping them back to Europe to marry up to the new equipment.

SOLDIERS magazine receives questions regarding the term "interoperability." Could you explain what interoperability means so that the junior enlisted soldier might understand it and how it affects his position in Europe?

There are two broad categories of interoperability in my view. The first one is that pieces of equipment in one army must operate with like pieces in another nation's army. Secondly, in NATO, if there are like items of equipment in one army and another, can they be used by each other's forces?

Now, let's go to the former. I say if we and the NATO allies can use each other's fuel, if we can talk to each other on our radios, and if we know how to handle each other's food, and, finally, if we can understand the procedures that are different among the nations, then that's interoperability.

For example, if there's a 105mm tank gun in Country A and there's a 105mm tank gun in Country B, will they both be able to fire the same 105mm ammunition? If the answer is yes, then they're interoperable.

If you cross-train with other nations, does that help achieve this interoperability you're striving for?

Yes, it does. I think, equally, it gives soldiers confidence in the abilities of each other. It also teaches the procedural differences so that they're understood. For example, an American forward observer who knows exactly how to call for fire and bring it in from a U.S. artillery outfit may have the need to call on a German artillery outfit to fire its support mission. Does he know the German procedures for bringing fire? When he does, he becomes more confident.

To the soldier on the ground, interoperability definitely means being able to have confidence that he knows how the other guy will react and what his procedures are and confidence in the equipment. Finally, if he needs fuel for his tank, he can take the same kind of diesel that the other tankers got and use it in his. Today, in most cases you'll find that those things are interchangeable.

Earlier this year, USAREUR beefed up security at some installations in response to some terrible things that have happened. What's been the reaction by the USAREUR soldier, the German national citizen and Army family members? Has it changed the climate of life and duty in Europe?

The climate of duty and normal day-to-day living has not been changed. Now, since a commander is responsible for all the government property and people under his command,

"I think all of us grow in every job. . . . Being able to visit soldiers who are stationed in far remote areas . . . and see their commanders only infrequently has taught me a great deal. You find that this whole huge cog of the Army depends ultimately on every single individual in it. . . ."



it's reasonable that any commander take the necessary and prudent actions to protect them. For example, there are now ways that we can secure the internal installations against penetrations in a much better way than we could a few years ago.

I think the reactions we have taken to learn what the threat is have been reasonable. On the other hand, external to the military installations, the responsibility for security lies with German authorities. They too have taken an active role in this. In the vicinity of Mutlangen the demonstrations and the attempted penetrations of the Pershing areas have been ongoing for better than a year. The internal security is handled by the U.S. Army, but the external security is handled by the German national authorities and they've done this superbly.

In high-threat areas like Mutlangen the family members have been exposed to this kind of demonstration and a series of low-level but highly visible threats for more than a year. But their day-to-day operations haven't changed. It's part of what they see all the time. In remaining parts of Germany, the families don't even see that because it isn't there.

Who are the targets of terrorist threats?

The targets of the terrorist threat have been high-visibility people. There has been little threat against any soldier or his family other than the high-visibility ones. So there were briefings throughout Europe last year that were disseminated to prepare those high-threat people. Now, in every unit, however, counter-terrorist training is conducted right down to the most junior person.

What effect has the recent placement of U.S. missiles in Europe had on the way American soldiers are received by the German population?

We've had missiles in Germany for the last 15 years. So the issue is not whether we're putting missiles in Germany. The real issue is that we are modernizing the missiles that have always been there. Now, politically, this has generated all the discussions.

What about the German opinion of the United States soldier? Newspaper reports daily, and I read translations of a series of German newspapers, still show German-American friendships. Soldiers are receiving German medals for rescuing German nationals from perils, and relations are friendly between the local community mayor and the Army.

A poll recently taken shows that the average German wants the U.S. soldiers to be in Germany. They recognize that that's helping them buy their security.

The deployment of the modern Pershing II missile for the Pershing I has caused political sensitivities in Germany, but the average citizen has not changed his mind about the need to have foreign troops stationed on German soil.

The value of the dollar is up in Europe. What impact is that having? Are soldiers buying more? Are they more into the community because of it?

With the dollar as high as it is in Europe there are a whole series of benefits. The biggest effect has been to the soldiers living on the economy and those soldiers who get out and travel around. For those living on the economy, it means that their dollar goes further. It means that some soldiers can save more while maintaining the same standard of living. Soldiers can travel more and get more for their dollar. On the recreation side, passes, leaves and so on, it's a great incentive. That's because it's good that soldiers get out of the barracks. Now, on the other side, the junior enlisted soldier likes stereo and selected U.S. items. The fluctuation of the dollar/deutsche mark doesn't affect him very much.

You spoke of living on the economy. Is rent-plus working?

No question. As a matter of fact, rent-plus is doing more for family housing than we can ever hope to do with military construction funds. And that's a fact. It pays for quarters which they otherwise could not pay for out of their housing allowance. Now I think the checks and balances that have been put in rent-plus ought to remain in effect so that we don't abuse it. Without rent-plus, the Europe housing situation would be even worse than the state that it's currently in.

To what extent has medical care for handicapped family members improved in Europe? Can you give us some idea of some of the specialties that have been improved to handle handicapped children?

In the last year the 7th Medical Command in Europe has proliferated specialty medical care for the handicapped. The exceptional child care program is focused on certain high-density populated areas. But as it builds up, it's spreading more and more throughout the European community. Today, for example, in pediatrics and psychiatry, and a whole host of therapies for handicapped children, the medics have prepared excellent programs. They're able to reach down to more than just the high-density community areas. We're not completed yet. We still have authorizations that we're building up.

I anticipate that within the next year or year and a half we will have doubled what we currently have the capability to handle in Europe today. So it's a growing program. Now, even today, we have capability for handling exceptional children that we didn't have before.

How good is family member education in Europe? How good is the DOD Dependent School System? Does it measure up to what a student gets in the states?

Well, I think that on balance DODDS is tremendous. Like every school system, there will be local areas where there are disagreements that arise. There will be places where programs could be improved. But across the board, it's doing a great job.

The statistics show that the DODDS school teachers on the average are well ahead of the average in the United States in graduate degrees. The statistics show that the average high school graduate from DODDS scores better than the national average on the Scholastic Aptitude Test. That's another indicator. We have a large percentage from DODDS that are successfully entering the colleges throughout the United States. So all of the indicators that you put your hands on show you that the system is good — in fact, excellent. Overall, I'm totally satisfied.

Recently, we started a very low-key but effective program where community commanders write informal letters of evaluation of school principals to the next higher echelon in DODDS. On the basis of those letters, 95 percent of the community commanders evaluate their school principals as top-flight.

Why should a soldier be proud to serve in USAREUR today?

Today's soldier is a volunteer. He volunteered to join the Army for a host of reasons. But fundamentally he is saying, "I need to give my nation two or three years of my time." Now having made that decision, for all the good benefits that may accrue on the basis of that service, he's nevertheless said, "I'm willing to give some years of my life to the service of the country."

Having made that kind of decision, when he arrives in Europe or in other areas of frontier, he is able to see first-hand some very visible evidence of why his commitment is necessary.

A soldier who serves along the border in the cav regiments or serves in any unit in Germany sees what's happening. The defenses are there to keep the other side in and not us out.

The facts are clear: His training takes him into the field with real weapons and other nations in association with NATO forces. Daily we take our training very seriously because we're sitting in an area where there is a threat to the peace of the entire world. These make the soldier who gets assigned to Europe feel very worthwhile.

What have you learned since you have taken over in Europe?

I think all of us grow in every job. I've learned from being associated with the nearly quarter of a million soldiers throughout Europe. Being able to visit soldiers who are stationed in far remote areas, like Erzurum, Turkey, or little two-man signal detachments sitting on the top of a hill day in and day out running that critically important signal facility and seeing their commanders only infrequently, has taught me a great deal. You find that this whole huge cog of the Army depends ultimately on every single individual in it, and not just certain leaders, certain NCOs, certain teams of soldiers, but to all of those.

So you really understand then that U.S. Army, Europe, depends upon its links from top to bottom and that, in fact, USAREUR is only as good as how it fits into the total framework of all forces and the total NATO alliance. And I guess that right down to the individual soldier, he comes away with a lot of that understanding as well. So I'd say the soldiers, the NCOs, their officers — all of us are growing together. □

POSTMARKS

Compiled by SSgt. Victoria Mouze

Sp5 Gary Lindsley



That's 40,000 Flaps, Jack

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo. — Cooks from Fort Carson prepared and served breakfast to 11,000 hungry early risers during Colorado Springs' annual Pancake Street Breakfast. By the end of the breakfast, more than 130 cooks had flipped 40,000 pancakes and prepared 20,000 eggs.

The fund-raiser was sponsored by the Centennial Sertoma Club. "Sertoma bought the food and we provided the technical expertise and the manual labor," said CWO 2 Dennis Toler, 43rd Support Group, 4th Infantry Division. This was the 30th year that cooks from Fort Carson participated in the event, which draws residents from throughout Colorado, as well as visitors from Nebraska, Nevada, Oklahoma and Wyoming.

Fort Carson received 10 percent of the proceeds, with the remainder going back into the community. — *Sp5 Gary Lindsley*

Oh, Those Aching Tootsies

NIJMEGEN, Netherlands — Soldiers representing U.S. Army, Europe, joined with thousands of other participants marching 25 miles a day during the 68th International Four Day Marches. The 66th Maintenance Battalion, 21st Support Command, one of 50 USAREUR teams, came in first.

"I've never seen a group of people work so hard," said Sp4 William Hunter, 66th Maintenance Battalion. "Even though they had blisters and muscle cramps, they passed up the aid stations and dealt with the pain to come in first." Hunter had been sidelined because of foot problems, but stayed and worked as an orderly.

Although the 66th's team charged ahead to reach the final checkpoint first, the Nijmegen marches weren't a speed competition. "The only requirement is to have 90 percent of the team finish the marches," said CWO 3 Robert Swadish, a member of the winning team. "There is no competition here. The fun is mingling with people from other countries."

The Royal Netherlands League for Physical Culture sponsors the marches to encourage military members to train themselves to march 25 miles a day within 11 hours. The goal for USAREUR teams was to complete each day's march within nine hours.

All of the USAREUR teams completed the marches. A parade and awards ceremony highlighted the closing day activities. Team members received several awards, including a Presidential Sports Fitness Backpacking Award. — *SSgt. Willie Hay*

Yanks Train With French

ORLEANS, France — American and French soldiers learned about each other's armies during a partnership weekend.

Soldiers from the 73rd Signal Battalion, 5th Signal Command, West Germany, traveled to Orleans to meet their counterparts assigned to the 28th Regiment de Transmissions. "This the first official partnership that has been established since 1967 between a U.S. Army unit based in Germany and a French unit based in France," said SFC Jeff Kahn, U.S. Defense Attache Office, Paris.

Color guards from both units marched in a ceremony honoring the partnership. They also swapped medals and rank insignia; in one case, whole uniforms were exchanged.

"I think the best part was the pass and review," said SSgt. Steven Wikoff. "The French started clapping as we passed with the American flag." Sgt. Cheryl Bonner added, "The French were very friendly and made us feel as if we were one of them."

"The partnership gives us a chance to show American soldiers what is happening in a French regiment," said Pvt. Gilles Cloiseau. "It also gives a sense of importance to what we are doing." — *Sp4 Lee Royal*

MLRS Battalion Activated

FORT SILL, Okla. — A group of field artillery soldiers have the distinction of serving with the Army's first Multiple Launch Rocket System battalion. The 6th Battalion, 27th Field Artillery, was activated last month.

The 6th is the first of five pure MLRS battalions to be activated under the Army's Force Modernization Program, according to Lt. Col. Lester Kelly, commander of the 6th. Before arriving at Sill, Kelly served as the FA force modernization officer at MILPERCEN, Alexandria, Va.

Six MLRS batteries already support divisions in the United States and in Europe, Kelly said. The new MLRS battalions will support each of the corps. The 6th supports III Corps Artillery, based at Sill.

The MLRS is a rocket firing system that is capable of defeating or suppressing enemy artillery batteries or air defense sites. Its transport vehicle carries 12 rockets which have a range of at least 18 miles. — *Sp4 Ronda Scott*

SUPPORTING THE GAME PLAN

Story and Photos by SSgt. Cecil Stack



The Olympic Security Coordination Center was part of the Defense Department's $40 million Olympic security package. The center permitted more than 50 local law enforcement agencies to coordinate security through one location.

BEHIND every major exercise, organization day or theater production, people are planning and lending support to make the event flawless. The 1984 Olympics were no different. Thousands of people worked behind the scenes to make the Games successful. And right along with the civilian supporters was the military with an approximately $50 million support package.

Congress appropriated the money so the Defense Department could assist more than 50 local, state and federal law enforcement agencies providing Olympic security. The military provided aviation, communications, transportation, bomb detection and disposal, and other support.

The Forward Military Support Element coordinated the various agencies' requests for support in Los Angeles. This joint-service organization and the Support Task Force in Army headquarters in Washington, D.C., reviewed all equipment and service requests to see if the support

could be provided by the military.

"We only assisted law enforcement agencies in the identification of what equipment they might have needed for the athletes' security," said Lt. Col. Ted B. Paterson, deputy commander of the support element. "We were not directly involved with the security for the Games. The law prohibits federal troops from enforcing civil law unless directed by the president. So we provided only equipment, services and advice." DOD-approved requests ranged from a $10 million intrusion-detection system, which protected the three Olympic villages housing the athletes, to, binoculars and vehicles. The equipment would be returned to the Defense Department after the Games.

Also approved was support to the Olympic Security Coordination Center in Los Angeles, which allowed law enforcement agencies to coordinate security through one command center. Each agency representative, to include the Active Army and California National Guard, could view large television and information screens showing Olympic sports action and status reports of other agencies.

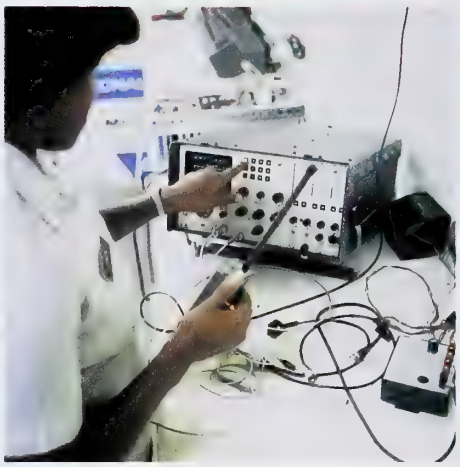
"When an agency came here with a request, they first had to explain their mission and what equipment they thought was needed," Paterson explained. "We would discuss their equipment needs with them to ensure they were asking for the right equipment. For example, someone might have requested night-viewing devices. Well, depending on how and where they wanted to use them, they could have chosen the wrong system for their mission. One system works well in open terrain without lights, and the other works well in lighted areas.

"Once the equipment and the mission matched, the request was forwarded to Washington for approval," Paterson continued. "However, during the Games the process was shortened. We had arranged for prior approval on some equipment, such as blankets, protective masks and flak jackets. If there was an emergency, those kinds of items could have been provided quickly."

To provide the best and fastest military support, the headquarters element employed more than 100 people; about half were Army. During the Games, the equipment supply and radio repair sections and operations center went into 24-hour operation.









"The center was kept busy filling and keeping track of requests," said Air Force Capt. Wilfred Phil Holeman, an operation center duty officer. "We used a large board with each section listed on it. When a request came in, we posted what was needed under the section responsible for the support. This enabled us to quickly identify what resources were available."

Active Army and California Army National Guard aviation units and ordnance detection and disposal teams also played a major role in Olympic support and security.

According to the commander of the aviation battalion, Lt. Col. Jim C. Ghormley III, 83 aircraft were available for missions — 54 military aircraft and 29 civilian helicopters.

"We flew mainly route reconnaissance, convoy escort and aerial point security," Ghormley said. "The bulk of the flying was done by National Guard and civilian pilots. Missions that active-duty pilots could fly were restricted because of the law."

Ghormley called his role "a





Clockwise from left: The FMSE's supply section provided around-the-clock assistance during the Games. The section stocked more than 430 line items. • One of two robots available to the EOD teams for bomb disposal. • Maintaining more than 2,300 hand-held radios, base stations and signal repeaters was part of the Defense Department's $12 million communications package. • Bomb detection training was part of the daily routine for the handlers and their dogs. • Active Army and National Guard pilots flew daily missions in support of the Olympics.

once-in-a-lifetime opportunity."

"It was exciting to command Active and Guard soldiers and have the assets to keep 93 percent of the aircraft ready," he said. "Active Army and Guard mechanics worked to achieve that percentage, and they worked well together. It was an example of the Total Army concept."

Maj. Gordon R. Rogers, who led the 150 active duty pilots, mechanics and crew members from Fort Ord, Calif., agreed. "Active and National Guard soldiers worked great together. Guard support was really first-rate."

Although his troops did not fly as often as they would have liked, Rogers said morale was high. "They felt good about what they were doing. They knew their aviation support was important to Olympic security. Another key morale factor was sightseeing. Except for during the Games, when we were on standby around the clock, they were able to see some of the city."

Around-the-clock standby was nothing new for two other Army support units — the explosive ordnance disposal and bomb-detection dog teams.

"We were tasked with four missions during the Olympics," said Capt. Jim R. Watford, the ordnance detection and disposal section chief. "We had our normal mission, recovering military ordnance and assisting federal agencies with VIP protection. The other missions were NBC disposal, assisting with homemade bomb disposal and supporting local civilian EOD teams when needed."

To be able to respond quickly, the metropolitan area was divided into three regions. Several teams worked out of each region's command post.

Although the teams were not used often, they were not idle. One incident they investigated made national news. "We were called in after the Los Angeles police arrested two men and found military ordnance in their home," 1st Lt. David S. Blew said. "Our two teams found smoke and hand grenades, 2.75-inch rockets, 100 pounds of black powder, flares, 5.56mm armor-piercing and small arms ammunition."

Working closely with the EOD teams were bomb-detection dog teams from California, Colorado, Oklahoma, Texas and Arizona. The dog teams worked daily searching Game sites and the Olympic villages, and assisting local enforcement agencies.

On their first day, the handlers and their dogs searched 1,300 rooms. "The number of rooms we searched was not a problem," said Air Force Sgt. Daniel W. Hayter, the element's senior training supervisor. "The problem was the lack of time. We only had two hours to complete a 2,000-room search, so we needed all 16 dog teams. If we had had five hours for that kind of search, it would have taken only five teams."

Of the 16 teams, five were Army and 11 were Air Force. Once the teams arrived in Los Angeles, they had to take and pass a proficiency test. The tests were designed to check the dogs' detection abilities. For the handlers, reinforcement training for them and their dogs was as much a part of their day as cleaning and feeding their dogs.

During the searches, the handlers and their dogs were of great interest to the athletes and spectators. One handler said a U.S. athlete stopped him and took a photograph of him and his dog.

Although most of the soldiers did not have daily contact with athletes or spectators, their support of the Olympics was important.

SSgt. Rosemary LeBlanc, a dog handler from Fort Sill, Okla., summed it up: "One spectator told me it was something that the national security was left up to the dogs. He laughed, but his comment made me feel good. Our job and the military's role was important to the athletes and the Games." □

STREET FIGHTERS

Story and Photos by SFC Michael Brown

SOLDIERS in most infantry units must be ready to fight using a variety of operations in different climates and locations. Their missions can range from movement to contact/hasty attack to delaying tactics or even to conducting military operations in urban terrain. Infantry units, especially ones in the United States, may have to fight anywhere — jungles, deserts, forests and cities.

The soldiers in the Berlin Brigade, however, know they must be ready to fight using one operation in one location. They must be prepared to defend the city of West Berlin by fighting in its streets.

"We focus our training on combat in the cities, which is a specific part of MOUT," said Col. Frank Adams, deputy brigade commander. "Since we are located in the middle of East Germany, there's no need to be concerned about the other parts of MOUT, such as determining approaches to the city or negotiating the small towns around the city. We just have to fight right in the center of one of the largest cities in the world.

"This focus gives us the key to attaining professionalism and excellence. We can chart our own training course and follow it. We aren't subject to the external demands of exercises like REFORGER and training for different missions. When we say we are going to teach the soldiers certain things, we can dedicate the time and effort just to that.

"The things soldiers must have in order to defend the city of Berlin are a proficiency in individual and collective training and an ability to shoot, and they must be physically fit."

Most of the individual and collective training takes place at Parks Range, commonly known as Doughboy City. Doughboy is a slice of a city complete with concrete-block buildings, crisscrossing streets and traffic signs. Barbed wire strung between the buildings, fortified fighting positions and wrecked or burning vehicles on the side of the road add to the realism.

At Doughboy, soldiers learn to seek cover without having to think about it, to check doors and windows for trip wires, or to search the walls for holes that could hide an armed enemy. They learn these and dozens of other tasks that may keep them alive someday. Their reactions to situations become automatic.

"Repetition is the key to teaching these soldiers how to conduct combat in the city," said Capt. George E. Smith Jr., a company commander. "First we concentrate on the individual skills, such as going through a window or searching a building. Then we will make a squad dry run with no aggressors, then a squad run with aggressors, building up to a company-level run."

The squad run consists of clearing a series of three buildings and setting up a defensive position in the third against a possible counterattack. The first building is a long, rectangular one-story structure. Two point men travel the length of building, cautiously probing every nook and cranny for possible booby traps or hidden enemy. As they reach the end of the building facing the second building, they signal the squad leader forward.

After examining the next building for movement, the squad leader and one point man go back to call up the rest of the squad, leaving the other point man to watch that building. As he watches, he spots a sniper trying to move into position to ambush the squad as it advances. The point man tells the squad leader about this, and the squad uses automatic fire and grenades to force the enemy to retreat.

Staying low, the point men advance to the second building, slamming their bodies against the concrete wall beneath a window. After carefully checking the window for trip wires, first one and then the other soldier dive through the window, rolling into a defensive position to cover the second floor of the building. The rest of the squad moves forward in the same manner.

As they complete clearing the building, the sniper bolts from his hideout in the back of the building and is instantly "killed" by rifle fire. The sniper falls next to the barbed wire stretched along the alley that separates the last two buildings.

The tension mounts as the squad spots a reinforced defensive position which may have a machine gun. They also notice movement by at least











Top, soldiers leap through a window and then dash for cover in Doughboy City. • Left, even armor units receive a taste of Doughboy City. • Above, as one soldier prepares to advance, the other one covers the flank and readies himself to move into the vacated position.





Top, an enemy armored vehicle is stopped at a brigade defensive position. • Above, troops prepare to advance to the firing line during a battalion marksmanship week.

two other enemy soldiers in the building. Fragmentation and smoke grenades are thrown at the two, and a soldier dashes forward to throw boards across the barbed wire. But the grenades fall short and the soldier is cut down by machine gun fire. The second volley of grenades is more accurate, driving the enemy from their positions.

The squad clears the two floors of the building and begins setting up their defensive position when suddenly the three remaining aggressors burst from the building across from them. But they are quickly killed, and the run is completed. The squad and the aggressors are rounded up and a critique is immediately done on the spot.

"There is a real enthusiasm by the troops when it comes to training in Doughboy City," said Sgt. Brian Degroot, a squad leader. "The realism puts stress on the soldiers to see how much they can take and how they will react under pressure. They know that this is what they will be doing if the balloon goes up. They know they have to have the teamwork if they are going to be able to assault a building the right way and keep their buddy from getting killed."

"This training really helps me know what the battles are going to be about," Sp4 Jeffery Davis said. "Combat in the city is really new to me. I've only been with the brigade for two months and this training really is great. I know the basic individual movements like using cover, but the squad runs show me the need to work as a squad, keeping in visual contact and letting others know what you are going to do.

"Going through the windows is the toughest part of this training. You have to throw your body through it because you have to get through fast, and let me tell you: That concrete is hard. They give us knee and elbow pads which help, but that floor is still really hard.

"Sight and sound are probably your two most important senses in urban combat. You have to have sharp eyes to detect movement in a building before you enter it and good hearing to detect movement when in the building searching it. These things will keep you alive."

Doughboy City provides the forum for the bulk of individual and collective training, but not all of it. The brigade emphasizes combat in the cities, but recognizes the need to still be all-around infantrymen. Soldiers master the infantry and soldier skills not connected to combat in the cities through classes and hands-on exercises for the SQT and common task testing. Officers and NCOs stay current in infantry techniques through their professional development classes.

Exercises in West Germany give Berlin Brigade units the chance to experience training otherwise not available.

"Because of the restrictions of being in the city, we can't live fire some of our weapons systems nor can we use live ammunition while maneuvering," Adams explained. "So, twice



a year we send units to West Germany to train. This way we can fire the systems and maneuver while using live ammunition.

"This gives us a real payoff, because when a soldier fires live ammo the first time, he is more concerned with what his buddies are doing than with the targets. By exposing them to this type of training, they can start concentrating on the targets and what they are supposed to be doing.

"We have also designed some special exercises during this training that put our soldiers in very tough, very stressful situations. One of these is an attack in a 50-kilometer range. They have to march out of an exercise area for 25 kilometers, attack their objective and then march back. They live off the land, since they have to find the caches of food and water stashed along the way. If they don't find them, then they do without. These exercises are designed to increase professionalism and build physical fitness."

Physical fitness, whether developed through exercises in West Germany or programs at home station, plays an important role in brigade soldiers being combat ready. Combat in the cities is very demanding on upper body strength, since troops must climb ropes up to roofs and lift each other into windows, among other things.

Special circuit courses located throughout the company areas emphasize the need for upper-body strength. The stations on these courses include scaling a 10-foot wall, climbing a 20-foot rope, lifting No. 10 cans filled with cement to chest level and negotiating a horizontal ladder with a 30-degree incline.

The importance of physical fitness receives greater visibility and command emphasis during each battalion's PT week. Several times a year each battalion goes to one of the training areas, and everyone from the commander down takes the Army Physical Readiness Test.

Shooting receives the same emphasis during battalion marksmanship weeks. For eight days, the unit camps at Keerans Range, training in marksmanship and qualifying with its weapons.

When the soldiers arrive, they are first inspected for proper equipment and weapon cleanliness. Six concurrent training stations reinforce their marksmanship background — from target detection and distance determination to basic marksmanship techniques.

Completion of the stations means on to the ranges. At the first range, the soldiers zero their weapons and take part in timed fire. During the timed fire, soldiers fire at 10 targets within 55 seconds. They must hit seven of the 10 targets before going to the next range.

At the second range, the soldiers fire for qualification. A computer records the number of hits and provides the soldiers with instant feedback in a printout that lists the number of hits and misses at the different target distances.

In addition to qualifying during the marksmanship week, soldiers try to win one of the Triad coins of gold, silver or bronze. The coins recognize excellence in marksmanship, the PT test and the SQT.

Soldiers earn the gold coin by scoring 100 percent on both their APRT and their SQT and shooting a 95 percent with their weapon. Silver coins are awarded to those who score at least 95 percent in each event, and bronze for scores of 90 percent or better in each. All three events must take place within the same fiscal year.

The Triad medallions give visibility and recognition to the people who achieve high standards in those three areas the brigade considers critical to being combat ready.

"You have to really discipline and push yourself to achieve the standards for the Triad and to maintain the high standards of the Berlin Brigade," Sgt. Brian Halstead said. "But it really gives you a sense of pride knowing you belong to a unit that's very different, and very special." □



The platoon sergeant tells one of his squads what they did right and wrong during a critique held after their training run through the buildings of Doughboy City in West Berlin.

THE BERLIN CONNECTION

Story and Photos by SFC Michael Brown

"WHAT do you mean I have to give up my ID card?" exclaimed the young soldier. No way! I mean, I feel naked without my ID card. Besides, I've been told since I came into the Army that I have to have my ID card with me at all times. Regulations, you know."

"If you don't give me the ID card, you don't get on the train," the sergeant sitting behind the counter calmly explained. "We must have it for the border check when we cross into East Germany. Regulations, you know. Besides, you'll get it back just before we arrive at Berlin. I'll personally bring it to you."

The soldier has just experienced an aspect of riding the Berlin duty train that makes it a traveling adventure.

Thousands of soldiers and their family members travel through a communist country to the western sector of Berlin each year via this train. Some are being stationed there for permanent duty; others are going there for temporary duty. Some are just tourists.

The duty train makes the round-trip between East and West each day, 365 days a year. It serves as a vital link between Berlin — surrounded by the communist state of East Germany — and the Zone, which is what soldiers in Berlin call West Germany.

The journey to Berlin begins at the Rail Transportation Office in the Frankfurt, West Germany, main train station.

Passengers must check in at the duty train window at 5 p.m. even though the train isn't scheduled to leave for almost three hours. Missing the check-in can mean missing the train.

"We start the check-in so early because of the many things which have to be done," said SSgt. Kenneth Eisenmenger, a duty train conductor. "We have to compare the people with the reservations, make up a stand-by list if the train is booked solid and make the car and compartment assignments. But one of the most important things we do, though, is check the passengers' flag orders to see that they're correct."

The flag orders, filled out at the soldier's unit, contain a small amount of information and are simple to complete. They have a small American flag printed on the top. Yet a minor typographical error can mean denial of entry into East Germany. The information on the orders — name, rank and Social Security number — must match the way they are found on the person's identification card.





"A simple mistake like having 'SSG' on the flag orders when it says 'SSgt.' on the ID card can make the order invalid," Eisenmenger said. "They have to match right down to the period or dashes. This makes correctly preparing the flag orders crucial to









Clockwise from above: SSgt. Kenneth Eisenmenger, duty train conductor, briefs the passengers about the do's and don'ts of riding the Berlin duty train. • Families with their luggage wait patiently to board the train. • Boredom can set in during the three-hour wait between check-in and boarding time. • Passengers head toward the duty train to load their baggage and then find their compartments for the ride to West Berlin.

riding the duty train — especially since as a rule we cannot prepare new flag orders.

"We take the ID card from the individual at the same time we check the flag orders. This way we have all the cards and orders together for the check at the border of East Germany," he continued. "The Russians make a side-by-side comparison of orders and cards for everyone on the train. Plus, taking the cards at the check-in is a service for the passengers. We cross the border at about 2:30 in the morning, and I don't know too many people who want to be awakened at that time to give me those documents. We return the items about a half an hour before we arrive at the Berlin station."

Once everyone is accounted for and is assigned a car and compartment, Eisenmenger briefs the passengers on the rules of conduct on the train. They are simple: no drinking; proper attire outside the compartment; no getting off; and no attempt to communicate with or take pictures of the guards at the stops in East Germany. Violation could cause an international incident, he warns.

"If you violate the rules, you get off the train," Eisenmenger stressed. "Unless, of course, we're in East Germany. Violate the rules on the West side and we put you off at one of the 13 stops we normally make. Do it while we are in East Germany, and it's reported to your commander.

"I'm responsible for all the passengers from the time they check in until they get to Berlin. I don't look for trouble. Trouble looks for me when I make my walking checks during the trip. Two MPs also make the trip and they do help enforce the rules. But they are there more to ease the fears some people have of traveling through a communist country."

After the briefing is finished, people gather their luggage and walk to the train. There are no frills on this journey. Everyone loads his own luggage into the baggage car and finds his compartment.

The compartments normally have six individual bunk beds, and little else. They're designed to give you a place to sleep and that's it. A narrow path between the bunks allows only one person at a time to enter or leave the compartment.



The Rutigliano boys relax in their upper bunks before getting ready for bed. Compartments on the duty train have four bunks and little else, just giving you room to sleep.

As the train begins its journey, riders not ready to sleep sit on their bunks and talk, or listen to tape players they have brought on board. Others stand in the aisle, peering out the window, watching the lights of the countryside pass by.

"This is a very relaxing way to travel," said SSgt. Ed Hanley, who is stationed in Frankfurt. "The gentle swaying of the car and the sound of the train as it moves makes it very easy for me to get a good night's sleep. When I arrive, I am refreshed and ready to go to work.

"As far as I'm concerned, this is the only way to travel to Berlin. This is my fourth trip, but they've all been on official business. Next trip my wife, three kids and I are taking this train to visit Berlin as tourists."

One family taking the train for the first time are the Rutiglianos from Wiesbaden. Raffael II, an Air Force technical sergeant, his wife, Carolyn, and their two sons, share the same compartment. They enjoy a picnic-style dinner of sandwiches, chips and soda they brought with them.

"I talked to some friends of mine who had made this trip before to get some tips," Rutigliano said. "They suggested we bring this picnic because a vendor selling snacks and drinks only comes by once and that's early in the trip."

"This trip is really exciting for me and the boys," said Mrs. Rutigliano. "Traveling through East Germany and visiting Berlin gives me an experience that not many other people have. Going on the duty train is the only way we could afford this vacation."

The Rutiglianos finish their meal and get ready for bed. The boys are tucked in, but you can sense that with their excitement, they won't get much sleep. Their parents then turn out the lights and retire for the night.

Most of the other compartments are already dark as the passengers settle in for the rest of the trip. Soon the entire train will be dark except for the train conductor's rolling office, where Eisenmenger and the MPs finish paperwork and play cards to while away the hours.

Early the next morning, the train is suddenly bathed in light from the floodlights which illuminate the Wall surrounding West Berlin. The lights wake some of the travelers, who stare out the window to see what is going on. They see the Wall and then they notice the guards lining the outside of the train. But the guards are facing away from the cars as if watching to make sure that no one gets on the train.

"When you see the Wall like that — and the guards," Hanley said, "it really drives home the fact that our way of life ends on the other side of the Wall. The darkness really intensifies the experience."

The scene fades as the train jerks into motion and slowly passes through the checkpoint. It's about 6 a.m., and passengers have arrived in Berlin. □



THE ARMY FAMILY: PEOPLE

Lt. Col. Charles G. Cavanaugh Jr.

THE idea of family and family life is the bedrock of our American society. Throughout our history, emphasis on family solidarity and mutual support has helped keep our nation strong and has given it a continuously renewing sense of purpose.

The Army has long been recognized as an institution that cares for its own. It designated 1984 as the Year of the Family and embarked on a plan to ensure the growth of family bonds. The plan will shape the Army's future and define an environment for Army family growth which will link the human element and mission responsibility for decades to come.

"A PARTNERSHIP exists between the Army and Army families . . . towards the goal of building a strong partnership, the Army remains committed to assuring adequate support to families to promote wellness; to develop a sense of community; and to strengthen the mutually reinforcing bonds between the Army and its families." — Army Chief of Staff "White Paper," 1983

Family Action Plan

MAJOR initiatives in each of the plan's four areas show its scope and the Army's commitment. Below are simplified versions of many of the original initiatives.

Relocation

- **Overseas Orientation Program** — standardized and timely information for relocating families.
- **Loss, Damage or Destruction Claims** — investigate why service members are paid actual value rather than replacement costs for property lost, damaged or destroyed for service-connected reasons.
- **Quarters Termination** — standardize procedures for clearing quarters which make contract cleaning an alternative.
- **Homes** — standardize family housing information procedures and provide an automated management tool to those installations where economic analysis indicates cost effectiveness.
- **Sponsorship** — expand to include all relocation and separation tours and add concepts such as rear detachment, out-sponsorship and family member sponsorship.
- **Weight Allowances** — increase to avoid out-of-pocket expenses by members.
- **Housing Availability** — provide long-term plan to overcome worldwide shortages.

Medical

- **Space Available Dental Care in CONUS** — investigate the possibility of providing dental care for CONUS family members.
- **Medical Staff Shortages** — develop a programmed initiative to alleviate long waits prior to treatment and difficulties receiving appointments.
- **Insufficient and Inadequate Medical Facilities** — continue long-range initiatives to upgrade and build needed facilities.
- **Prevention Orientation** — improve programs for family members in the areas of weight control, physical conditioning, smoking cessation, stress management and reduction of alcohol and drug abuse.
- **Family Practice** — investigate expanding the program in terms of the target audience it would best help and with regard for the current medical authorization structure.
- **CHAMPUS Reimbursement Schedule Update and Physician Participation** — review methods to ensure reimbursements are adequate, that schedules are updated in timely manner and that a current list of doctors accepting CHAMPUS patients is available.
- **CHAMPUS Dental Insurance** — develop a plan to provide additional services. This will include CHAMPUS, shared prepaid dental insurance or alternatives.

Family Support and Role Identity

- **Quarters Self-Help Program** — determine what the program should entail. Determine what may or may not be reimbursed and establish procedures to ensure family member awareness of the program.
- **Family Housing Standards** — examine standards to ensure an acceptable living environment.
- **Representatives at Installation Level** — determine the need for and structure of family representation.
- **Publish List of Benefits and Entitlements** — ensure that soldiers and families are provided information in a timely and understandable manner.
- **Remuneration for Volunteers** — explore and advertise those avenues through which volunteers may be effectively and legally paid for expenses incurred through volunteer service.
- **Job Sharing** — study the opportunity of providing more part-time jobs at Army installations.
- **Assignment/Employment Information** — develop a systematic, cost-effective approach to providing information and referral services to family members of reassigned service members.
- **FAP Training for Chain of Command** — ensure leader training in support of the Family Action Plan which will focus on the Army's responsibility to and relationship with the family.
- **Training for Army Life** — evaluate and prepare programs to ensure that family members receive training concerning the Army lifestyle and community.
- **Privacy Act for Bulk Mail** — ensure proper maintenance and use of home address mailing lists.
- **Quarters Maintenance** — develop plans to reduce workload backlogs, insufficient funding and lack of supplies.
- **Safe and Suitable Child Care Facilities** — develop program to provide necessary facilities.
- **Child Development Services (Quality of Staff)** — develop long-range programs addressing problems of recruitment, retention and training for child development services personnel.
- **Family Advocacy Program** — provide fiscal and personnel resources to meet identified needs.
- **Alcohol and Drug Abuse** — provide adequate fiscal and personnel resources to meet identified Armywide alcohol and drug abuse program needs.
- **Transportation to Post Facilities** — study impact and develop solutions to the problem of family members who do not possess vehicles and are not provided mass transit to military facilities.
- **Power of Attorney** — review policy and legalities which restrict non-military adult family members in performing routine service-related family tasks.
- **Integration of Civilian Employee Family Members into FAP** — identify problems and solutions.
- **Family Support During Mobilization** — Active, Guard and Reserve will provide comprehensive plans addressing family support.
- **Continuing Education for Spouses** — determine scope of problem and make recommendations.
- **English as a Second Language** — determine needs of family members whose language is other than English. Investigate all programs in the civilian sector.
- **Youth Activities Program** — determine effectiveness in counseling youth with regard to stress from relocation, family separation, and peer group and cultural adjustments.
- **Child Development Extended Services** — study need for extended services both at installations and in family child-care homes.

Education and Youth

- **Educational and Financial Aid Counseling** — ensure that widest dissemination is made of available information. Examine counseling available through the Department of Defense Dependent Schools.
- **Special Education/Gifted and Talented** — review programs to ensure program effectiveness.
- **Youth Employment, Summer and Part time** — provide timely information to family members.
- **High Quality, Standard DODDS Curriculum** — ensure dissemination of information demonstrating higher test scores for DODDS students as compared with equivalent public schools.

THE Army is large and complex. It embraces the "family of components," comprised of the Active force, National Guard, Army Reserve, and the civilian work force. Another element is the "family of units," which fosters pride of unit and esprit. But at the center is the "family of people" — soldiers and their loved ones. These are the family members who are essential to the partnership Gen. John A. Wickham Jr., Army chief of staff, referred to. These are the ones who will be asked to give service and dedication. These are the ones the Army has promised to support in return for those sacrifices.

The blueprint for this mutual agreement is the Army Family Action Plan. It is comprehensive, and involves soldiers and family members in the decision process. The plan is built on the best of past Army programs and has taken bold initiatives as well. It has short- and long-range goals, and it involves a lot of money. The plan is not band-aid surgery. Some irritants will take longer to cure than others, but the plan offers a well-reasoned direction to helping solve important problems.

The evolution of FAP reflects the Army's awareness of a need for major changes to enhance the soldier's sense of community and family unity. The Army tradition of caring for its own has long been established and has a deservedly high reputation. Army planners know that it will continue to be enhanced only by modern approaches.

Prior to the late 1950s family life for soldiers was recognized as an inevitable fact, and token programs existed to help with the rigors of military life. By and large, however, little was done to directly affect the soldier's community life. The old saw, "If the Army wanted you to have a wife, it would have issued you one," prevailed. In fact, Army regulations discouraged marriage as a detriment to soldierly efficiency.

"Catch-up" actions were tried following the Wickenden Study of 1952, but most were expensive, short-lived and not particularly successful. The need for programs was not addressed again until 1960, when the Army realized that family members now outnumbered soldiers.

Prior to this time, the burden for most family problems faced by soldiers had been referred to the American Red Cross and the Army Emergency Relief. Both continue to provide invaluable services to soldiers.

The very size of the Army's family community, however, was growing at a rate that dictated action within the Army. In 1962 the Army Family Service Program was begun, and the Army took a careful look at the role of the family. The Army Community Service Program was started in 1965. With its tremendous volunteer effort, ACS became the mainstay of family actions throughout the Vietnam War and into the late 1970s.

In 1979 the Quality of Life Program was established and the stabilizing Army began the scrutiny of Army life that would eventually lead to the 1983 "White Paper" and the Family Action Plan Program. Hastening that process and providing the initial issues for consideration were the three Army Family Symposiums conducted from 1980 to 1982.

Attended by Army spouses, and actively supported by then-chief of staff Gen. E. C. Meyer, the symposiums surfaced deeply held grievances and pointed to a need for remedies.

Throughout the Army, a new sense of caring was felt. Family members realized the Army intended to pay more than lip service. The stage was set for the Family Action Plan.

". . . THE Army is an institution, not an occupation. Members take an oath of service to the nation and the Army, rather than simply accept a job. As an institution, the Army has moral and ethical obligations to those who serve and their families." — "White Paper," 1983

THE plan implements the sharing of those mutual obligations. At present, 65 separate actions are either under study or being implemented. Governing the plan, however, is a philosophical umbrella that seeks to achieve three goals: partnership, wellness and a sense of community.

Partnership hopes to achieve a sense of cohesion between the Army and its members. The goal is to develop an understanding that each needs the other, but each respects that both the institution and the individual have needs, aspirations and goals. Partnership is a "two-way street" of mutually respectful elements.

Wellness strives to "accentuate the positive" while eliminating the negative. The Army is strong and is populated with good, caring families and programs. The wellness concept is designed to build on those strengths and to use them to achieve more positive results. Rather than focusing on only correcting what is wrong, wellness implies use of the good to promote future successes.

Sense of community is the center of the philosophy. It strives to promote participation of all family members toward the goal of a better life. Tied to partnership and wellness, community involvement promotes sharing — sharing of community, sharing of professional goals and sharing of commitment to make wholeness of the Army successful, rewarding and enjoyable.

"OUR goal is to increase the bonding between the family unit and the Army community — create a sense of interdependence." — "White Paper," 1983

Progress Report

THE Army's Family Action Plan is far reaching and dynamic. But most of all, it is working. Army leaders state that the plan is here to stay. It will be modified. It will be updated. It will rely on feedback and an appreciation of the changing times.

The plan is a Total Army effort. It cuts across all lines and depends on the same mutual commitment from all members. The plan has a long way to go before all the problems are solved, but since its inception the following has been accomplished:

- Spouses now can sign for quarters without a power of attorney.
- Family members must be invited to participate in design panels when they involve construction of family quarters.
- The civilian personnel office will give credit for volunteer experience when it is included on the Standard Form 171.
- Intern positions outside the continental United States now are open to non-civil service status family members.
- The Army is testing a priority placement program for placing family members in equivalent jobs after returning from a competitive position overseas. So far, the Army has placed more than 816 people. The test ends in December.
- All lesson plans from the Primary Leadership Development Course through the Command and General Staff College will include instruction on the importance of providing for the Army family.
- Two videotapes were made to orient recruits and their families to the Army lifestyle.
- The Army now uses mailing lists to bulk-mail official information to families.
- Since November 1983, the student travel program has provided one-way or round-trip transportation to students visiting their military parents overseas. The program was modified on Sept. 1 and generally only provides for airfare between the stateside port of embarkation and debarkation and the overseas duty station.
- The Army is following a guideline for upgrading its child care facilities.
- A standardized job description has been completed for the staff of child care facilities. Training packets for the staff have been sent to the field.
- An exceptional family member program has been developed to consider a family's special needs when the soldier is eligible for reassignment.
- The Army has rewritten its regulation on sponsorship to provide better training for sponsors and thus an easier transition for the reassigned soldier. Civilians will be provided with sponsors in some instances.
- Families no longer need a power of attorney to pick up mail from the soldier's duty station. No determination has been made on whether a power of attorney is needed to sign for household goods.
- Capital Gains Protection — a new federal law permits soldiers who sell their primary residence up to eight years to buy a new home without incurring the capital gains tax (see What's New, page 55).
- FYs 86 through 90 include money for family child-care coordinators for "in home" child care service. Standard operating procedures for babysitting co-ops are being written. They are scheduled for completion this quarter.
- A regulation is being written so soldiers and their families can receive information and training on consumer and financial affairs.
- A family action plan general officer steering committee has been established and met for the second time in September.
- A handbook on family fitness is being distributed.

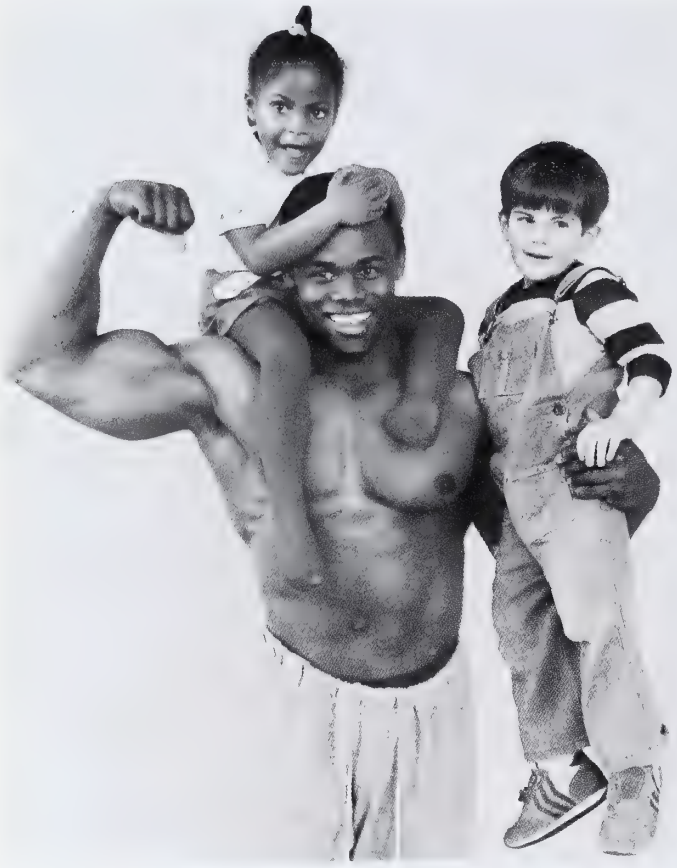
THE Family Action Plan, released in January, presented a wide range of initiatives to improve family life. Initiatives were divided into four areas: relocation, medical, family support and role identity, and education and youth. Each was further classified as to cost, short- and long-term yield, and those requiring major manpower and dollar commitments.

The FY 85 budget request, aimed specifically at family requirements, is almost $1.5 billion. Most of that request, $1.4 billion, is targeted to family housing construction and operations. The remainder is slated to fund other family programs. The high-priority initiatives involve the health and safety of soldiers and family members, and include child care, housing, medical facilities and the family advocacy program. □

FOCUS ON PEOPLE

Compiled by Gerri Taylor

Sp4 Robert Moffitt



Reed: Mr. Germany

Sgt. Larry Reed may not be the Incredible Hulk, but he's no wimp either.

Reed, an MP assigned to the 501st MP Company, 1st Armored Division, West Germany, is also a bodybuilder. He recently won the title of "Mr. Germany."

It may be hard to imagine the 6-foot tall, 215-pound soldier as being in the "light" heavyweight category, but according to Reed, he is considered small in the class of Arnold Schwarzenegger and Lou Ferrigno.

Reed started lifting weights during his first tour in Germany in 1980. But it was not until a meeting with the former "Mr. Arizona" while stationed at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., that his metamorphosis from a 170-pound runner to an award-winning bodybuilder took place.

Feeling insecure about competing as a heavyweight in his first meet, Reed went on a crash diet to qualify for the lightweight division.

"All the guys in the lightweight division were about 5-foot-4," he recalled. "And there I was, the tallest guy on the stage, sticking out like a sore thumb."

"Today, I realize what a mistake it was, going on that low-carbohydrate diet to lose weight quickly," Reed admitted. "During the Mr. Tucson contest, I struck a couple of poses and nothing happened. My muscles just couldn't respond because my body had been drained of the glucose that helps muscle tissue work."

In addition to being Mr. Germany, Reed holds the "Mr. Stuttgart," "Mr. Munich," and "Mr. Heidelberg" titles. Reed is now preparing for the "Mr. Universe" competition in England. — *Sp4 Robert Moffitt*

When the soldiers at Fort Jackson, S.C., walk into the post library, books won't be the only thing they'll be checking out.

Lydia Sharon Garrett, a librarian at the Thomas Lee Library, was crowned Miss Black America for 1984 in June.

At age 24, and older than most other contestants, she entered as a contestant-at-large.

"Entering was a challenge and a dream. When I set out to do something, I do the best I can," Garrett said. She was Miss Black Columbia, S.C., from 1981 to 1982.

During the 10-day competition, the contestants competed in three categories. But Garrett felt her answer in the projection category clinched the title for her.

"My question was, 'How can a person's past influence their future?' I answered by saying, "It is good to achieve and climb the ladder to success. But, while doing so, a person should be courteous to others along the way. The same people may be met in the future.' "

After her reign, Garrett plans to continue her studies in broadcast journalism and public relations. She also wants to pursue an acting career. — *Leslie Dunson*

The old cliche "like father, like son" is really the case for **Fredrick and Ricky Dickmyer.**

Pvt.1 Ricky Dickmyer, of Company B, 307th Engineers, 82nd Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, N.C.,

Garrett: Miss Black America

SSgt. David Hoffer



recently made the title "Airborne Engineer" a family affair. His father, 1st Sgt. Fredrick Dickmyer, a former member of the same unit, is now assigned to Co. B, 3d Bn., 3rd Basic Training Brigade, Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.

"If there is one leadership principle, it's lead by example," the elder Dickmyer said. After Ricky completed combat engineer training at Leonard Wood, he took leave and made four of the required five jumps at airborne school with his son.

Pvt. Dickmyer explained that his most important reason for following in his father's footsteps came after attending college for a short time. "I wasn't motivated at school and felt some adventure and challenge would make me feel better about how I spend my life," he said. "Now I know what my father has been doing all these years. I really enjoy my work."

"It didn't surprise me when he told us he was joining the Army," added his mother. "Ricky has always been a big fan of his father." — *SSgt. Mike Peterson*

When the 2,000 college students graduated this summer from the six-week ROTC Advanced Camp at Fort Lewis, Wash., they had many reasons for wanting to earn gold bars.

Patriotism, travel and excitement were among the reasons, but only one cadet had really experienced what it meant to fight for one's freedom — **Paul D. Nguyen**, a Vietnamese refugee.

The 20-year-old student at California State University at Long Beach struggled and suffered to get what many people take for granted — freedom.



Sp4 Bob McMullen

Dickmyer: Airborne Team

Nguyen and his father escaped from Vietnam in a boat and traveled seven days to Indonesia. An aunt in America sponsored their way to the states. When he left his country, it was in a state of serious turmoil.

"It was just like the story of Dr. Zhivago," Nguyen said. "One day I was living in a nice three-story home with my family and then the next, we occupied the dining room and parlor."

His father was an officer in the South Vietnamese army. When the North took over, they imprisoned him, which forced young Nguyen to work to support his family.

The senior Nguyen fled with his son after being released from prison.

Nguyen's dream has always been to become an Army officer. "ROTC has taught me a lot and I look forward to getting my citizenship in 1985 so that I can be commissioned after graduation.

"I want to repay the United States for the opportunities it has provided me." — *Diana Schruefer*



PFC Brian Shank

Nguyen: Realizing a Dream



Thornton: Space Traveler

Maj. James C. Adamson and physicist **Kathryn C. Thornton** are the newest Army additions to the nation's space program. They have both been selected by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration as astronaut candidates.

Adamson is a 38-year-old flight controller with the Systems Division at the Space Center in Houston. He is a native of Warsaw, N.Y., and holds a master of science degree in aeronautics and mechanical engineering from Princeton University.

Thornton is a 32-year-old civilian employee at the Army Foreign Science and Technology Center in Charlottesville, Va. She is a native of Montgomery, Ala., and holds a doctorate in physics from the University of Virginia.

The two were chosen from almost 5,000 applications for 17 astronaut nominee positions.

THE ARMY FAMILY: UNITS

SFC Michael Brown

THE day you enter the Army you probably feel more alone than you ever have in your life. The Army has just sent you hundreds of miles away from the family that you had lived with all of your life. You are a stranger in a group of people from different places and backgrounds with seemingly nothing in common.

The drill sergeant who greets you at basic training may say something like, "The Army is your family now. I am your mother and your father, and your fellow soldiers are your brothers and sisters." You wonder how this group could ever become a family.

But as you live and work with them, striving toward a common goal of learning to be a professional soldier, you begin to feel kinship and loyalty. You begin to sense that you belong to a different kind of family — a family of units.

You know the pride of belonging to a unit. You are no longer John Smith but Pvt. Smith, the soldier. Then you are not just Pvt. Smith, soldier, but Pvt. Smith of the 4th Platoon, Charlie, 1-3, the best damn platoon in the best damn company in the Army.

After graduation, you transfer to another post, another unit. But you soon realize that the feeling of belonging to a family is just the same as in your old unit. With more transfers, you'll discover that no matter where the Army sends you, waiting for you will be another family — your new unit.

The Army promotes the idea of a family of units from the squad level through division level. It recognizes the beneficial effects these feelings have on the units.

"ALL that can be done with the soldier is to give him esprit de corps — i.e., a higher opinion of his own unit than all the other troops in the country." — Frederick the Great, 1768

THE unity or esprit de corps felt by soldiers results in pride in their unit. The reasons or activities that generate this pride are as varied as the individuals and their units.

The pride felt by some units comes from the everyday appearance they present. While talking about his unit in the Joint Security Area, South Korea, Pvt. 2 Mike Dougherty said, "We keep spit-shined every day because we're a high-visibility unit. You find yourself making repairs on yourself during the course of the day. I think it's good. We don't look like ragtags; we stay sharp up here. We want to give a strong impression to the North Koreans."

Other units feel more pride in their appearance on those special occasions. SSgt. Daniel Taylor of the 1st Infantry Division, Fort Riley, Kan., feels that "units demonstrate a lot of pride when they are in formation, especially things like parades. They really like to strut their stuff and show just what they are made of. It makes you swell with pride to know that you are a part of it, especially if you are an NCOIC or any other type of leader."

Earning special awards and recognition is one way soldiers demonstrate their pride. The commander of the 283rd Medical Detachment in Alaska, Maj. Christopher Siedor, said, "The 283rd has a great deal of esprit and professionalism. It produced the Alaskan brigade's 1981 Aviation Mechanic of the Year, seven of the last 11 battalion soldiers of the month and three consecutive post soldiers of the month. The unit has also received four air medals for rescues conducted in Alaska."

A unit's day-to-day activities, such as early morning PT, also can express pride. "We show a lot of this pride when we're running in a PT formation," said PFC Greg Hershel of the 4th Inf. Div., Fort Carson, Colo. "When we pass another unit running, we tend to sound off more, yelling we're AG, showing them that we are the best."

Home station is not the only place units display their pride and professionalism. Training exercises done halfway across the world, like REFORGER, generate these feelings. "We're Company A, the mighty asskickers," said PFC Nathaniel Grant, a 1st Inf. Div. soldier on a recent REFORGER. "We kicked ass on that field problem. They let everybody get wiped out, and then when there were 15 battalions on their side, they sent us in. This company took on a battalion-sized element and we wiped them out."

Sometimes the pride felt by a unit is not expressed in words. It may be something as simple as a sign, like the unit's motto that hangs above a battalion commander's door in Alaska. It reads, "The only thing that still works at 40 below is a Manchu!"

" . . . MY first wish would be that my military family, and the whole



Army, should consider themselves as a band of brothers, willing and ready, to die for each other." — George Washington, 1798

SOLDIERS develop very strong feelings of loyalty and camaraderie toward the people with whom they live and work.

Often, the stronger these feelings are, the more pride they profess to have in their unit. These emotions cement the family ties of the units.

Pvt. 2 Daniel Harris of Co. A, 12th Cavalry, Fort Hood, Texas, said, "You live with all these guys, day after day. You get to know everybody just like they were your brothers. You have to know each other. If something comes down, like combat, we would live and die together."

Pvt. 2 Gleason Thompson, also of Co. A, noted, "We argue and we cuss each other, but in our own squad, we don't fight. If somebody jumps one of us, he has to jump all of us. We're like a family."

Situations, such as combat and being part of an elite unit, can bring loyalty and camaraderie. In talking about his tour of duty in Vietnam with the Special Forces, Maj. Robert L. Howard said, "We believed in what we were doing, and we were loyal to each other and Special Forces. You might not know a guy's name, but if he







Gary Kieffer

Clockwise from far left: Basic training marks the start of soldiers' learning why the Army is a family of units through their striving for a common goal. • Soldiers use formations such as parades to strut their stuff and show their pride in their units. • Members of elite units such as the Special Forces and the Rangers form close ties like a family because of their missions.



Phil Prater



was in our operational detachment, he was special."

Yet, everyday situations in a unit such as a headquarters company can generate these same strong emotions. Sp4 Marcia Thomas, 1st Inf. Div. soldier, said, "There is a lot of togetherness and camaraderie in this unit. You can count on others to help you. Lots of times I've gotten behind and I've had people come up and offer to give me a hand. I'd do the same for them. I have seen people in other units get so wrapped up in themselves that they don't have time for comrades. We pull together when we have to.

"The camaraderie helps me do the best job possible. I've learned a lot because there are people here who are willing to teach me and help me to build my strengths. That makes me feel as if I belong."

"A WISE organization ensures that the personnel of combat groups changes as little as possible, so that comrades in peacetime maneuvers shall be comrades in war." — Ardant du Picq, French army officer, circa 1900

AN Army innovation that promotes the spirit of togetherness and loyalty is COHORT — cohesion, operational readiness and training. As of Sept. 30 there were 76 of these units in the Army. The goal of this program is to improve cohesion by keeping units together from initial entry training through duty assignments in the United States and overseas.

The soldiers attend one station training at the same place and time, fostering the unit's esprit de corps. Following training, the unit's cadre of



Sgt. Cecil Stack

Clockwise from top left: Training, such as log drills, builds teamwork, promotes the family feeling. • Off-duty activities add to the camaraderie among the members of a unit. • Sometimes something as simple as a sign reflects the pride felt by a unit.

NCOs and officers joins the outfit and will remain with it through its three-year cycle.

According to Lt. Col. Mike Becraft, a former unit training officer at the Pentagon, "Instead of having a continually changing group of faces, these people will be able to work together for an extended period of time. This will build esprit, increase morale and give everyone involved a greater sense of job satisfaction.

"Keeping these soldiers together creates a binding effect which increases their pride in the unit. Also, by keeping them together, you've improved their training, and, ultimately, their combat readiness and how well they'll work together on the battlefield."

The program seems to be working. Leaders express nothing but praise for the effect of this system on their confidence in the unit and the readiness of the unit. SFC Roger Steele was a platoon sergeant in a COHORT unit, Co. A, 2nd Battalion, 66th Armor, 2nd Armored Div. (Forward), when it first rotated overseas. "Maybe it's the interpersonal relationships you develop in this type of unit," he said. "As they grow, you grow with them. I know these guys and their families.

"Never in my military career have I had the confidence I have now. I'd go anywhere with them or for them. They're my heroes. I love 'em.

"Little things that are a part of the Army — ARTEPs, SQTs, gunnery — are just indicators of what we can do. There's nothing the Army can throw at us that we can't do."

Just as COHORT builds esprit, so too does the regimental system. A regiment has battalions both in the United States and overseas with the same designation.

Soldiers receive a series of recurring assignments within this community of battalions during their careers. Regimental affiliation extends identification, cohesion and interaction beyond the limited three-year life cycle of a COHORT unit.

At present, only soldiers in combat arms MOSs are being affiliated with the regiments. Soldiers in combat support and combat service support will receive regimental affiliation as this new manning system evolves to encompass the entire Army.

The regimental system and the COHORT program are building a new base of family feelings in the Army. Meanwhile, individual soldiers in other units go on building upon the sense of belonging within their ranks. This pride, camaraderie and loyalty makes the Army a true family of units. □

SPORTS STOP

Compiled by MSgt. Norman J. Oliver

Army Women Sink Navy

MEMPHIS NAVAL AIR STATION, Tenn. — With the help of some close-in Air Force support, the Army got a third crack at sinking the Navy and clinched its first crown here in the Interservice Women's Softball Championship.

Army, 4-2 after the conclusion of regular play and having lost once to Air Force and Navy, needed an Air Force victory over Navy to force a tie-breaker. The women in blue gave Army a big help with a 5-4 win over Navy.

Army sluggers then dealt Navy a crushing 12-2 blow to claim the gold medal. Coaching the women was retired SFC Willie Bourda, long-time Army men's softball coach. Assisting Bourda was SSgt. Eric Seals, South Korea.

Soldiers selected to the armed forces team were: Sp4 Staria Burdell, Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.; Sp5 Kenya Finch, Fort Polk, La.; Sp5 Claudette E. Murphy-Greene, South Korea; Sp4 Cynthia Lark, Fort Bliss, Texas; Sp4 Sheila Grainger, Fort Knox, Ky.; Sp4 Alyce Melissa Stotts, Europe; and Sp4 Kathleen Van Kuren, Fort Hood, Texas. — *Claudia Berwager*

Gloria D. Wilson



Lifter Sets Command Record

PIRMASENS, West Germany — Sp4 Jim Pegues performs a squat lift of 600.75 pounds at the U.S. Army Europe Powerlifting Championship. Pegues set two command records in the 220-pound weight class with a dead lift of 710.75 pounds and a total of 1696.75 pounds lifted in the three competitive categories. — *Gloria D. Wilson*

Soldiers on First-Finish Team

LEWISTON, Maine — The armed forces powerlifting team, which included four soldiers, finished first in the 1984 Junior National Powerlifting Championship.

Capt. Bruce E. Takala, West Point, N.Y., took a first in the 181-pound division. Third-place finishes went to Sgt. William J. Jackson (114 pounds), Europe, and to Capt. Joseph Walden (198 pounds), Fort Gordon, Ga. The fourth soldier on the team was SSgt. Joseph J. Dawson, Fort Lewis, Wash. — *Billy Dove*

Pvt. 2 Patrick Burke



Stewart Rugby Sweeps Tourney

FORT STEWART, Ga. — Fort Stewart's rugby team (dark jerseys) battles Fort Sill, Okla., in the championship match of the largest all-military rugby tournament. Stewart went on to wallop Sill 25-0.

In the opening round, the Stewart powerhouse downed a Marine team from Camp Lejeune, N.C., 13-9 and then went on to pound Fort Bragg, N.C., 17-0 and Fort Benning 15-3 before their lopsided victory in the title game.

The Stewart team, rated No. 1 in the Army last year, was one of two favorites in the 22-team single-elimination tournament. The other favorite, the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, Bethesda, Md., finished third behind Sill.

In the consolation division, Bragg took first, followed by Lejeune and Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio.

The Coast Guard won the title in a four-team division made up of All-Stars from each of the four military services. — *Dean Wohlgemuth*

Kung Fu Fighter: In Touch

FORT SAM HOUSTON, Texas — Keeping fit in the Army and making it to the top levels in amateur athletics are often personal struggles of balancing commitment to the unit and to the sport.

Sp5 Jimmy L. Willis has been practicing kung fu since high school, but didn't excel until joining the Army in 1979. A first tour in Germany brought him in touch with one of the world's best kung fu artists, Al Dacasco. "I guess that's why I've done so well in such a short time," Willis said. "I've had good instructors and being in the Army lets me travel and study different people's styles."

Since earning his black belt a year ago, Willis has gone on to place second overall in a south Texas tourney, has lost to the national champion by just one point and defeated the No. 5 ranked contender.

Maintaining his amateur status is tough, he admitted. "In order to be really competitive, I need to compete every weekend. A lot of times we go to the field or I pull duty and have to withdraw from meets." —*Sp4 Mike Ailey*



Barbara Cournoyer

Richard E. Urick of Sierra Vista, Ariz.: "You betcha I'm proud to be a veteran. I'd be ready to go again tomorrow."

REMEMBERING

"VETERANS Day to me is a day to think about war, to remember your buddies who didn't make it back — and to thank God that you did," Robert W. Lewis said.

"It's a time to remember," Al Doig said. "My youngest son's name is on the Vietnam Veterans Memorial. He was a Marine corporal."

"When we left after a campaign, the naval ship would blow 'Taps' for those left behind. It was sad. It brought tears to my eyes," Edward Lagress recalled. "I'm proud to be a veteran. I served my country. I wasn't a draft dodger."

The three men hail from the Fort Devens, Mass., area. They are typical of the millions of Americans who have served in the nation's armed forces and who are honored each year on Veterans Day, Nov. 11.

Lewis was drafted in August 1943 and saw combat with the 10th Mountain Division in Northern Italy during World War II. "I was scared to death that first time in combat," he said. The young mountaineer had been curious about what war would be like, and he found out. In 150 days of fighting, 992 men in the division were killed and thousands more wounded. He received a commission after the war, saw combat again in Korea, and retired in 1974.

Doig and Lagress were members of the Americal Division during World War II. Doig was an artillery officer and one of the division's original National Guard cadre, and Lagress was a draftee. Both saw action at Guadalcanal and Bougainville.

"I had a great concern for the men," Doig said. "It was a hell of a responsibility, because they looked to me for everything. I was father, mother and Santa Claus all in one. In wartime, each unit is a home. I'm proud to be a veteran, proud to see veterans get together regularly. We all have a respect for one another."

Lagress, on the other hand, almost missed the war. Drafted at age 32 in April 1941, he was scheduled to be discharged in December when the Army decided it didn't need men over age 28. All that changed after the Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7 that year. He spent the next four years island-hopping in the Pacific.

In another part of the country, an honored veteran is a popular and often-sought speaker on topics he knows well: patriotism, leadership and international affairs. Retired Maj. Gen. George L. Mabry doesn't have a "paying job" these days, he noted coyly, but he's as busy as ever when not working with little league baseball, the Scouts and veterans groups in Columbia, S.C.

His record precedes him at his appearances before civilian and military schools, clubs and groups. In his 35-year military career, which started in 1940, Mabry commanded the 1st Armored and 8th Infantry divisions, Army Southern Command and Army Readiness Region V. He served with the 4th Infantry Div. in World War II, landing at Utah Beach in Normandy, France, on June 6, 1944, and also served two tours in Vietnam.

What the record also shows, but one might miss, is Mabry holds every individual decoration the United States awards soldiers for combat valor. He earned the Medal of Honor

This article is compiled from stories and materials provided by HELEN MULLIGAN, Public Affairs Office, Fort Devens, Mass.; BARBARA COURNOYER, Public Affairs Office, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; and K. DOUGLAS COOK, Public Affairs Office, Fort Jackson, S.C.



Courtesy Clarence Peterson



Eric Lundahl

Left, Clarence E. Peterson in 1919. • Right, Peterson, 89, receives the Purple Heart from Col. Stanley E. Thomas at Fort Sheridan, Ill.



SSgt. John Lane

Army Secretary John Marsh (left) congratulates Adam T. Raczkowski, who received the Purple Heart in March.

66 YEARS LATER

PVTS. Adam T. Raczkowski of Shaft, Pa., and Clarence E. Peterson of Princeton, Ill., remember Armistice Day, Nov. 11, 1918. The two doughboys were wounded in separate gas attacks in August 1918 and were recovering when World War I ended. The Army gave them honorable discharges in early 1919. And that, one might have thought, was the end of the story. Not so.

Raczkowski and Peterson received the Purple Heart this year — 66 years after they received combat injuries, and 52 after they became eligible for the medal. There was no Purple Heart during the war; it wasn't authorized retroactively until 1932. By that time, both men had other concerns, so applying for a medal slipped through the cracks. Raczkowski said he didn't realize gas wounds counted.

The two men's families recently pressed their claims. Wearing his old uniform, Raczkowski received his medal in March from Army Secretary John O. Marsh Jr., in ceremonies at the Pentagon. Amid reporters and photographers at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Peterson received his medal in August from post commander Col. Stanley E. Thomas.

The fuss and attention, Peterson confessed, was almost as exciting as the day he got married.

and the British Distinguished Service Order for an action in November 1944, when he singlehandedly cleared a path through a German minefield and then led elements of his battalion through booby-trapped concertina wire to knock out enemy bunkers and gun positions.

"I served my country honorably during three wars as well as during time of peace," he said simply. "I am as proud to be a veteran as I am to be a citizen of the greatest nation on earth — the United States of America."

Richard E. Urick of Sierra Vista, Ariz., will ditto Mabry's words anytime. Now an Army civilian at Fort Huachuca, Urick is also a retired career soldier. He fought in Korea, where he received the Purple Heart, and served three tours in Vietnam.

Some of the things he remembers today seem almost comic, although they weren't funny at the time: "In Korea, if you were fortunate enough to get a hot meal in the field, everything in your mess kit would be frozen by the time you got to the end of the chow line.

"Veterans Day brings to mind sadness," he continued. "Sadness for the number of comrades we lost, and because too many soldiers weren't recognized for their acts of bravery. I stop and reflect. If it weren't for all those who have given their lives, or parts of their bodies or minds — we wouldn't have this country.

"You betcha I'm proud to be a veteran. I'd be ready to go again tomorrow. I've traveled the world over, I've been in many countries, I've seen a lot of cultures, and I've talked to many people. No country in the world equals the United States," Urick said. "Anyone who wants to get a full appreciation for the military man or woman should walk slowly through Arlington National Cemetery. If that doesn't get to you, nothing will." □

LINKS TO LIGHTING UP

Story and Photos by SSgt. Victoria Mouze

LIGHT up a cigarette and take a deep drag. Inhale, allowing the smoke to fill your lungs. Maybe you smoke because you enjoy the steps you go through when you light up. Or maybe smoking gives you a lift or helps you relax. Whatever the reason, you're getting something out of it.

Now, as you're enjoying your cigarette, think about this: Each time you inhale, compounds such as carbon monoxide, tars and nicotine fill your lungs. As they circulate throughout your system, your blood pressure rises, the temperature in your toes and fingers drops, and your heart speeds up. From 70 percent to 90 percent of these compounds remain in your system when you inhale.

Keep on puffing. In 1982, 340,000 people living in the United States did — and died as a result of it. Yet, 55 million Americans continue to light up 600 billion cigarettes each year.

Smoking and health hazards were linked as early as 1859. In that year, a report was published dealing with 68 cancer patients in a French hospital. All but two were smokers. It wasn't until January 1964 that the U.S. Surgeon General officially linked cigarette smoking with lung cancer, emphysema, chronic bronchitis and heart disease. Cigarette, pipe and cigar smoking have since been linked to other cancers, including those of the lip, mouth and tongue.

Generally, a person has to smoke over a period of years before the habit could result in disease. However, as soon as a person begins smoking, changes take place. The carbon monoxide in smoke robs red blood cells of oxygen for as long as six hours after the day's last cigarette. Tars form a brown sticky substance on lung walls, damaging tissue. Nicotine slows down blood flow, causing the heart to pump harder. Generally, the more cigarettes smoked, the more damage.

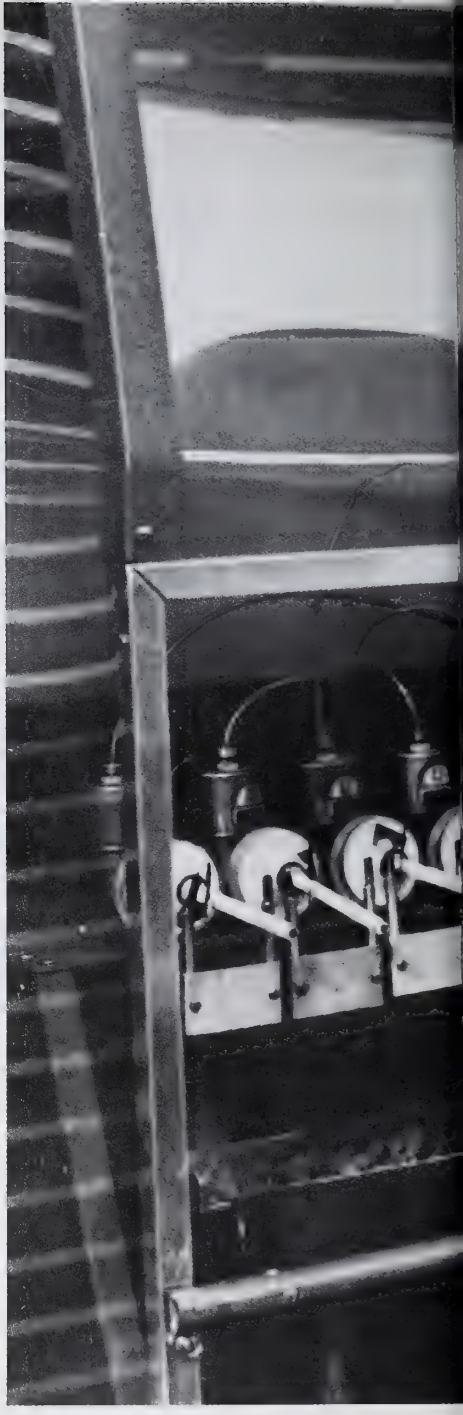
"You don't have to be a smoker to die from cancer," said Dr. (Maj.) Sarkis Derderian, pulmonary disease clinic, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C. "If you do smoke, your chance of dying from cancer is about twice that of a nonsmoker. People who smoke two or more packs a day increase their chances up to four times."

Derderian's clinic treats patients who have lung cancer, emphysema and chronic bronchitis. "Generally, by the time these diseases have manifested themselves, our patients have been smoking for many years," Derderian said. "We're seeing more women now as more have started smoking in the last 30 years. Lung cancer is approaching breast cancer as the No. 1 cancer in women."

The American Lung Association estimates that one in 10 heavy cigarette smokers will develop lung cancer. Those with lung cancer are usually in their 50s and have been smoking for a number of years. In some cases, the disease can be treated with surgery, radiation therapy or chemotherapy.

Emphysema, as with lung cancer, can develop after years of smoking. Men aged between 50 and 70 who have been heavy smokers are prime candidates; however, women can develop emphysema also. "Emphysema is the destruction of certain supporting tissues of the lung," Derderian said. "Patients generally come to us with symptoms such as shortness of breath or coughing. By the time we see them, some irreversible damage has occurred. We encourage them to stop smoking to prevent further damage.

"People with emphysema tend to be sick more frequently," Derderian



Kathy Schladt lights cigarettes on the smoking machine at the Federal Trade Commission in Washington, D.C. After the cigarettes have been "smoked," filters are checked for tar, nicotine and carbon monoxide.

continued. He explained that cilia, tiny hairs inside the bronchial tubes, sweep out dirt, mucus and germs. In smokers, the cilia become paralyzed and can't clean out the lungs. The lungs are then more susceptible to infection.

Emphysema patients often also have chronic bronchitis, an inflammation of the airways which causes coughing.

"Most people don't have just emphysema or just chronic bron-



chitis," Derderian said. "They usually have a combination of both. If they stay away from cigarettes, they may do all right. If they go on smoking, they'll probably get worse.

"Many patients we see in the clinic are retirees above the age of 45. We're now just starting to see the effects on people who started smoking in the 1960s," Derderian said. "The important thing to remember is that smoking-related diseases can be prevented. Many of our patients wouldn't have to be here now if they hadn't smoked."

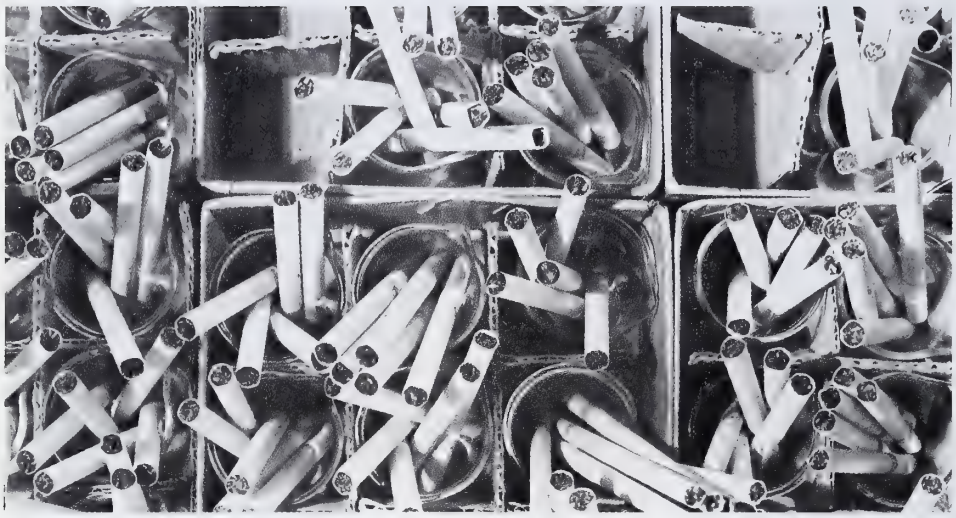
Besides contributing to lung disease, cigarette smoking can cause heart and blood vessel diseases. The American Heart Association states that most people who die from cigarette smoking have heart-related diseases.

Smokers could develop conditions such as angina pectoris, peripheral vascular disease, hardening of the arteries or heart attack.

In angina pectoris, the heart doesn't get enough oxygen, making it beat faster. Peripheral vascular disease is caused when blood vessels begin to close up. Blood is slowly shut off from the vessels traveling to arm and leg muscles. Blood vessels are also affected in hardening of the arteries. Fatty deposits build up on the inner walls, causing them to close up. Hardening of the arteries can lead to heart attacks. Smokers who go through a pack of cigarettes a day increase their chances of heart attack to more than twice that of non-smokers.

Not only do smokers increase their chances of various diseases, they're polluting the air around them. Two-thirds of the smoke from a burning cigarette goes into the air, releasing compounds such as carbon monoxide, ammonia and formaldehyde. Pipe and cigar smoke release even a higher percentage of compounds.

Researchers have found that a smoke-filled room causes nonsmoker's heart beat and blood pressure to increase within 30 minutes.



Cigarettes available in the United States are tested at the Federal Trade Commission.

The non-smoker also gets a dose of carbon monoxide. Studies show that non-smoking wives married to smoking husbands have an increased risk of lung cancer.

As more non-smokers become aware of the dangers of second-hand smoke, they're demanding smoke-free environments. "Non-smokers have every right to request that they not be exposed to smoke," said Dr. C. Everett Koop, U.S. Surgeon General. "They're becoming more militant. In many places, like offices and public places, smoking is now socially unacceptable."

Koop, along with the World Health Organization, has called for a smoke-free environment throughout the world by the year 2000. "Our goal isn't a prohibitory action on smoking. We're just asking people not to smoke where other people are."

Smokers themselves are giving up their habit, whether at the request of family, or a doctor or in the interest of good health. A pregnant mother who smokes might be concerned with the possible effects of smoking on her unborn child. If she continued smoking, her child could possibly be born prematurely or weigh less. Parents might be concerned with research showing that second-hand smoke can cause a higher incidence of respiratory conditions in their young children. Whatever the reasons for quitting, 30 million people in the United States who once smoked have quit.

Some quit on their own, while others attended smoking cessation clinics offered by groups such as the American Cancer Society and American Lung Association. Some Army posts offer clinics.

Staff members at the Army Surgeon General's Task Force on Physical Fitness say that if soldiers or their family members want to attend a clinic, they should contact their fitness facilitator at their medical facility. "If the interest is there," said Janet MacKinnon, health promotion planner, "the fitness facilitator can start a class." She said that smaller posts might tap into programs at the nearest major post, where facilities are located.

Smokers wanting to quit on their own can contact their local chapter of the American Lung Society or the Public Health Service for pamphlets containing hints on how to stop. PHS pamphlets can be requested by writing to: Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, 5600 Fishers Lane, Room 1-10, Park Building, Rockville, Md. 20857.

Hints offered by both organizations include seeking support from friends and family, switching to a distasteful brand, smoking only half of each cigarette and asking yourself if you really need a cigarette.

After you quit, call or visit a supportive friend when you crave a cigarette, and take the whole process one day at a time. Don't worry about yesterday or tomorrow.

"Before a person can quit, he must decide that he is going to deprive himself of the pleasure he gets from smoking," said Dr. (Col.) Francis Fishburne, a psychologist at Walter Reed. "No one or anything is going to do it for him." Fishburne runs a smoking cessation clinic. As a former two-pack-a-day smoker, he can relate to what his smokers experience.

"When I stopped smoking, I got cranky," Fishburne said. "Trying to change a habit raises our level of anxiety and tension. That really has nothing to do with the actual smoking. We get cranky whether we smoke or don't smoke. He said that people will tell themselves they'll get irritable if they stop. In order to avoid being cranky, they'll continue.

"Smokers use all sorts of excuses," Fishburne continued. "They rationalize the reasons why they can't quit."

Koop feels that a smoker armed with facts will have more success in quitting than one who is not aware of what can happen. "It's important to realize that nicotine is an addictive drug. Quitting isn't easy. If you quit and eventually start again, don't let that bother you. Quit again and again and you'll succeed."

For some smokers, the decision to stop is based on experience. During World War II, Harold Pillsbury served as a first lieutenant with an MP unit in Europe. "I started smoking when I was 15 or 16," Pillsbury said. "I continued smoking while serving in the Army. I think I did it because what else are you going to do during smoke breaks?"

After the war, he got out. He still smoked. In the early 1960s, he helped set up the Tobacco Research Lab at the Federal Trade Commission in Washington. He conducted tests on the tar and nicotine content of cigarettes and has continued testing for the past 20 years. One method of measuring the compounds involves mixing them with alcohol.

One day this past August, he held up a small bottle containing a brown liquid. "This brown stuff is what we inhale," Pillsbury said, referring to tar and nicotine.

He hasn't smoked in 20 years. □

NOT UP TO SNUFF

Lt. Col. George F. Palladino

THE ads say, "You just let it sit there," and "It's a clean enjoyment." *The New York Times* has reported that one company plans to spend $10 million to lure new business — its campaign includes hiring pitchmen such as rodeo star and former Dallas Cowboy Walt Garrison. This new product is actually an old stand-by: snuff.

As advertised and sold in the United States, snuff is classified as an "oral tobacco." Other names for the product in the United States, Scandinavia and North Africa are "snus" and "souffi." Oral snuff is finely cut or ground fermented cured tobacco leaf and stem. It is often flavored with wintergreen. The products are used only in the mouth, where a dose is sucked over time like chewing tobacco.

American snuff differs from chewing tobacco and European snuff. Chewing tobacco is generally sugary and leafy and sold in a pouch or in bricks or plugs. It is placed in the cheek and chewed slowly.

European-type snuffs are inhaled through the nose and differ from U.S. varieties in composition. Nasal snuff was a prosperous industry in 19th century Europe, and there is even a snuff museum in Grafenau, West Germany. Nasal snuff is neither widely marketed in the United States nor is it targeted at U.S. soldiers overseas.

Snuff dipping is a long-established habit in the rural Southeast, the tobacco growing region of the United States. The use of snuff, for instance, is fairly common among women in central North Carolina. An estimated 20 to 30 percent use it.

But chewing and dipping are predominantly male habits, and sales pitches are directed at men. Some athletes say they use these products to keep their mouths from becoming dry. Some college students believe snuff helps keep them awake while they study. Tobacco companies have made a major effort to gain new snuff customers and have even offered free samples to solicit them. The companies market snuff as an alternative to smoking.

Snuff's advantages over smoking are that it has no health effect on nearby non-users and represents no fire hazard. One has to consider the aesthetics of carrying a spittoon to dispose of tobacco juice and saliva. Dippers often carry a plastic cup, soda can or bottle for spitting purposes. A non-tobacco user may be more tolerant of people who spit in private containers than people who fill the air with smoke.

The overall effects of snuff on the dippers is not so easy to pinpoint. Scientists and the health community have not studied snuff to the same extent as smoking. Available reports, however, are alarming.

Some chemical evidence on snuff has not been widely publicized. Scientists at the American Health Foundation have shown that tobacco-specific nitrosamines are present in both snuff and in users' saliva. These are the same cancer-causing chemicals found in other tobacco products and their smoke. AHF scientists have also shown that the packaging of some snuff in its cardboard containers introduces another known animal carcinogen, N-nitrosomorpholine.

Studies of selected populations that have used snuff indicate it may be a risk factor for oral cancer. The *New England Journal of Medicine* printed a study in 1981 entitled "Snuff Dipping and Oral Cancer Among Women in the Southern United States." The authors implicated snuff in the high rate of oral and throat cancer in the Southeast.

Another consideration is snuff's effect on teeth. Dr. Arden G. Christen, a former Air Force dentist, has written about smokeless tobacco in the *Journal of the American Dental Association.* He asserted that bad breath and discolored teeth can develop, that tobacco decreases the user's ability to taste, and that gum recession and tooth loss can occur in the region of the mouth near where the tobacco is placed. Christen has recommended that dentists teach self-examination techniques to habitual dippers who refuse to quit. He said this will help detect potentially dangerous symptoms early.

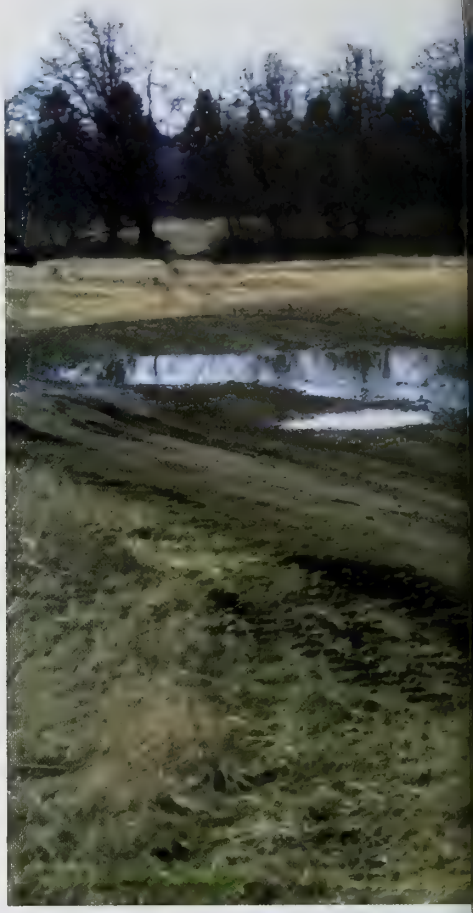
Finally, there is the ever-present nicotine. Since snuff is as much a tobacco product as cigarettes, it contains nicotine. Thus, dippers could receive the same kind of nicotine "high" from snuff that they receive from smoking. Nicotine has been described as a psychoactive chemical with tranquilizing, stimulant, depressant and mood-stabilizing properties. Its effects are complex. In addition, nicotine is a toxic poison and much evidence shows it is addictive.

Snuff carries no health warning to consumers similar to that for cigarettes. France and Belgium require that snuff must carry a printed warning about health hazards. Health professionals are evaluating evidence on snuff use, and a decision on its health hazards will be made. Until that time, each person who considers using snuff should make an informed decision. Snuff may be an alternative to smoking, but current research indicates it certainly isn't a healthy one. □

LIEUTENANT COLONEL GEORGE F. PALLADINO is a chemistry professor at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y. He recently finished a year's sabbatical in tobacco research at an institute of the American Health Foundation.

FAST FIGHTER

Story and Photos by SSgt. Cecil Stack





A dune buggy with a roll cage and machine gun? How about one with a TOW? The 9th Infantry Division at Fort Lewis, Wash., is testing these vehicles in several combat roles.

IT'S ingenuity from two worlds. To a civilian it's a dune buggy with weapons, but to the soldier it's the Fast Attack Vehicle. Regardless of who's looking at it, the FAV combines the speed of a modified dune buggy chassis, a high-performance Volkswagen engine and the firepower of a machine gun-like Mark 19 40mm grenade launcher or a TOW with an M-60 machine gun.

"It's an ideal vehicle," said Maj. Terry C. Corneil, Army Development and Employment Agency at Fort Lewis, Wash. "The FAV has speed and a low silhouette, making it difficult to see. It also has the ability to go places some vehicles can't."

The ADEA is a combination of staff elements from the Training and Doctrine, Forces, and Army Materiel commands and headed by the commander of the 9th Infantry Division (Motorized). Their goal is to build a division that is tactically mobile, has the firepower and survivability of a heavy division while retaining the strategic deployability and sustainability of a much lighter force.

As a result, the 9th, which is the Army's high technology motorized division, and ADEA are continually developing and evaluating innovative weapon systems for battle. The forerunner of ADEA was the temporary High Technology Test Bed program. The ADEA is now a permanent organization located at Fort Lewis.

Although this vehicle could go to war, it is only a substitute until ADEA and the 9th Infantry Division know how they want the production line FAV to perform.

"Most people think we are testing the current FAV. That's not true," Corneil said. "We are testing the concept of infusing a light weight and highly mobile combat vehicle in support of mounted combat operations.

"We've found a vehicle that meets our minimum requirements. Now we are developing and refining battlefield tactics around it," Corneil said. "Through testing we want to learn what technical and performance specifications we need in a production model. Once testing is completed, we will give AMC our specific needs."

Current FAV testing began in 1982. ADEA leased two dune buggies and informally tested them against other vehicles in the Army's inventory. The dune buggies turned in the quickest times.

"We were looking for a dependable engine that could pull a load and still maintain acceptable speed," Corneil said. The next step was modifying the chassis to carry two people, water and ammunition. Weapons mounts and an intercom system were also installed.

The job of field testing and developing tactics for the FAVs fell on the 2nd Battalion (Light Attack), 1st Infantry Regiment.

"Originally, we were a light infantry battalion," said Maj. Donald L. Patterson, battalion executive officer. "When we converted to a light attack battalion and were given the FAVs, we needed motivated troops to learn and carry out the new role. To achieve that goal we recruited infantry soldiers from the division. The men in our battalion who could not meet our new requirements were transferred to other units."

Once the battalion had the caliber of soldiers it needed, the task of designing FAV tactics began.

"FAVs have offensive-oriented missions," Patterson explained. "Rear area security is one mission. They can react quickly to defend bases and airfields against attacks by taking the fight to the enemy. We defend by attacking.

"The deep attack is another mission. FAVs can be easily inserted and extracted behind enemy lines, where they can harass supply and communication lines. A CH-47D Chinook can transport an entire platoon — six FAVs are carried underneath and one FAV plus the crews are trans-





ported inside. A Black Hawk can transport two FAVs plus their crews. The FAV weighs 2,400 pounds and carries a two-man crew.

The current model has a range of 175 miles and can reach enemy targets in less time than regular foot soldiers and still maintain the element of surprise. To accomplish their missions, FAVs rely on their mobility, speed and firepower. "We do not normally dig in. When we do, we give up our greatest advantage — mobility," Patterson said. "Our speed allows us to use hit-and-run tactics. We try not to engage the enemy head-on. We rely on flank and rear attacks to harass and destroy the enemy."

SSgt. Brian W. Brotzman, a squad leader in Company A, said the tactics work. "We shoot and scoot. We are able to run circles around armor, because they can't fire effectively on us," he said.

Despite their advantages, FAVs have some limitations. Water, large boulders and heavy vegetation are obstacles to FAVs. "The FAV is particularly well suited for the terrain of the Middle East," Patterson said. "FAVs can also work in Europe's terrain but have limited use in jungles."

Brotzman and Sp4 James J. Peltier, also of Co. A, enjoy working with the FAV and think it's a good vehicle. But mud is also a problem. "On rainy days it's miserable. Everything gets caked," Brotzman said.

Troops entering the battalion can't just jump in a FAV and drive away. The battalion has set up a two-week training course. The soldiers learn driving skills, vehicle maintenance, camouflage techniques and land navigation. Patterson emphasized that there is a difference in land navigation while walking at 2.5 mph and riding at 60 mph.

Brotzman agreed. "The biggest change for me was land navigation," he said. "It's difficult to judge distances while moving. You can cover 20 to 30 meters in 20 seconds, so you must learn to forecast a lot further ahead."

After training and practice, Brotzman said everyone is excited about driving a FAV. He compared the excitement to the thrill a 16-year-old feels during his first car drive. That must be true, because Patterson said the worst thing he can do to a soldier is to take away his FAV driver's license. □



SURVIVING OBSTACLES

Story and Photos by Gene Harper

"MORE sweat during training — less blood on the battlefield." These words greet soldiers at the entrance to the Green Hell obstacle course at the Jungle Operations Training Center in Panama. If the sweat they're about to produce is the measuring stick for battlefield success, then they could expect very few casualties when they face their next enemy. Anyway, thoughts about tomorrow's battles will have to wait while they're at JOTC. These soldiers have all they can handle in conquering Green Hell.

JOTC is located on Fort Sherman in the double- and triple-canopy jungle on Panama's Atlantic side. The center began in 1951 when it was given a mission of keeping the art of jungle warfare alive in the Army. Through the years, the school taught survival skills to the individual soldier and fell under a series of agencies. At first, only soldiers assigned in Panama could attend. Then JOTC became an Army level school like Airborne School, before being turned over to the 193rd Infantry Brigade (Panama) in 1975 to train U.S.-based soldiers.

Battalion-sized units with between 550 and 650 soldiers deploy to JOTC's Jungle Warfare Course and undergo a "tailored" program of instruction. There is core instruction common to every unit, which includes constructing and using poncho shelters and identifying jungle plants and animals. Also, there are training modules which offer the battalion commander a shopping list of special areas to meet his training goals and objectives. Two examples are vertical extraction, using the jungle operations extraction system, and helocasting, inserting men and equipment into a river from the back of a moving helicopter.

JOTC's Jungle Warfare Course is the setting for Green Hell. The mission is to train soldiers to survive in the jungle. One of the first of the survival lessons is the obstacle course, which shows the superhuman effort it takes to operate in the jungle.

"This course is largely set up for upper body strength," said Sgt. Stuart Johnston, NCOIC of the obstacle course. "In the jungle terrain you'll be finding a lot of use for your arms, because you're going to be



The 5-foot wall is an easy start to soldiers on their run through the obstacle course at the Jungle Operations Training Center. But, along the way, 40-foot cargo nets await them — straight up, straight down. • Even the low crawl near the end seems hard after other obstacles have sapped upper body strength.

climbing over a lot of objects." One of Johnston's jobs is to brief units on how to prepare for and what to expect during their run.

The units he was readying one Saturday morning — one infantry, one medic — were raring to go. They were also unusual. Company B, 3rd Battalion, 327th Infantry, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), Fort Campbell, Ky., was a COHORT unit. This meant that its soldiers had gone through initial entry training together, had been assigned to the 3rd Bn., and would rotate to Alaska this winter for an 18-month tour.

Based on what he had seen and heard so far, Johnston had praise for the 101st's performance. "The 101st has a good name throughout the Army, and it tries to live up to it, going back to its traditions from World War II. They're still a very elite unit with a lot of pride. And this COHORT unit — Bravo Company — is exceptionally well-motivated."

Then there were the soldiers from the other unit — a group from the 601st Medical Company, 193rd Inf. Bde. U.S.-based light infantry units usually take the Jungle Warfare Course. But the 601st commander, Capt. Roberto Gonzalez, found some slots and received the OK to come.

"My soldiers convinced me we needed to come," he said. "I had 30 volunteers, but was only able to bring 15." Besides Gonzalez, a dentist, two mechanics and 12 medics attended the course. "Medics and all specialized MOSs need to see what the Army's all about, and that's the 11B, the infantryman. When we see what our front-line soldiers are doing and who we support, we have a better understanding for their needs and see what they go through."

What soldiers in JOTC go through — and up, down, under, over and around — is a series of 12 obstacles. As with other training in the Jungle Warfare Course, the emphasis is on the small unit.

"Everything," Johnston emphasized, "has to be done as a squad to get soldiers to work together in a jungle environment."

In the obstacle course, the squad starts and ends as a group. Each member must negotiate each obstacle before the squad moves on.

Some names given to the Green Hell obstacles are the same found on other similar courses — the low wall, the two-rope bridge and the high ladder. But there were surprises, such as two 40-foot cargo nets — up one and down the other. Each obstacle, however, has a purpose for the conquering soldier.

The 5-foot low wall, the first obstacle, tests body strength and agility, according to Johnston. It also introduces the teamwork that the squad will need to finish the course. The first one or two over the wall help the others across as quickly as possible. Then, it's through a row of tires in a football-like drill to test coordination, a crawl under some concertina wire and a balancing act along a narrow log five feet off the ground.

Next is a 40-foot rope down a cliff face, with the rocky shore line of the Caribbean Sea below. The drop is almost straight down, but the squad doesn't have time to rethink its adventure. The soldiers are running the course against a 25-minute time limit and are out for their best possible finish. "This rope down is to test their stamina and upper body strength," Johnston said, "and courage."

A long, slippery run along the wet, moss-covered rocks of the shore line takes the squad around a bend — right into the first cargo net. "The reason for the cargo nets is to show what it's like in an amphibious operation," he continued. "This also tests their upper body strength."

Then there's the two-rope bridge, which, according to Johnston, is useful in jungle terrain for crossing rivers.

Once down off the rope bridge, it's right back up again for the commando crawl. Here the squad members are supposed to pull themselves across a suspended rope with their hands while they slide their legs along the rope. Many soldiers, so exhausted by this time that they might as well be pulling a mountain behind them, cross very slowly, taking frequent rests. Some, unable to continue, can only dangle with hands or feet until they drop to the ground and start over.

After they master the commando crawl, it's on to the high ladder. This ladder, in the form of a partial "A," is 34 feet up, 34 feet down.

From this point, it's a straight path to the finish line. Only three obstacles stand in the way. "The barbed wire entanglement is a usual thing for an obstacle course," Johnston said. During the rainy periods, this low-crawl pit is filled with mud.

"The hip-over tests the lower body through a series of logs from waist high to groin high," he said. "They can't touch them with their hands. They have to step over each log. This really tests their leg and stomach muscles." Most soldiers tackled this obstacle with their M-16s held high overhead or with their weapons slung over their shoulders and hands clasped on their helmets.

"Right at the end is a 6-foot wall," Johnston said. "It's a bit higher than the first obstacle and tests how well the squad is working together to help each other over the last obstacle."

Amid cheers of encouragement from onlookers, a squad makes a last dash to the finish line. Medics and buddies stand by ready to offer help.

In a spirit of competition, the first words are usually, "How did we do on time?" Most squads strived to beat the best time. The fastest JOTC time ever, according to Johnston, was 14 minutes, 10 seconds. The 3rd Bn. record so far had been 15:15, and 1st Sgt. Kenneth Sanford of Co. B aimed to beat it.

"I told my squads that if they stayed with me, they'd beat the time limit," he said. Sanford had already been through the obstacle course twice that day and was readying to take a third squad through.

"I want to go through with each platoon just to let them know that I'm not putting them through anything I wouldn't go through," he said. "Stamina. Endurance. I've got it."

Sanford completed the course with his third squad, but failed to break the record. He claimed there was a squad in front of him which he couldn't get around. "I don't feel bad. Three times today, no more," he said.

While Sanford set the endurance record for the day, Sgt. Isaac Gully and his squad broke the time record. He led his squad across the finish in 11:34. His secret: motivation and teamwork.

"Motivation is the word," agreed Pvt. 2 Dana Lee, a mortarman attached to Co. B for the course. "After the second obstacle I was dead tired. I just kept going, driving on. The cargo nets were real tough, too. I burned my hand coming down the nets, but I had to keep driving on."

"This is the best course I've been to so far," said PFC Arthur Womack, a member of the COHORT company. "There are obstacles I've never even seen before, such as going down to the base on the rope ladder. It will help me to mentally get ready for Alaska, too."

"This particular training is not getting us ready for Alaska per se," said SFC Johnnie Brown, a platoon sergeant in Co. B. "But the type of obstacles we encountered here could help as far as mountain-climbing and using the two-strand rope.

"The length, distance and type of obstacles we had to encounter made this course one of the roughest I've ever been through. The obstacles had a realistic background to them. In the jungle, these are the types you would encounter."



The 6-foot wall is only slightly higher than the 5-foot wall at the course start. But for the now-weary soldiers, this last obstacle may as well be as tall as a rappelling tower.

"This is the prettiest obstacle course I've seen," said MSgt. Michael B. Dileo, acting battalion command sergeant major, who had gone through the course on another day. "When you come down the first net to the Caribbean Sea, it's a beautiful sight.

"The biggest challenge for me at my age has been the physical one. But there have been no surprises. Fortunately, I had the chance to walk through before I had to run it. It doesn't look that bad until you have to run it. Then you get humble pretty quick."

Dileo and others compared the Green Hell course to others they had completed. The air assault obstacle course was shorter, they said, but the two-mile run at the end of it made the going equally tough. The Ranger School course covered a longer distance, they noted.

"The major difference is the heat and humidity in Panama," Johnston said. "That is what really beats units when they come through. They're not yet acclimatized when they do the obstacle course."

The volunteers from the 601st Med. Co. were accustomed to the climate and set out to compete with the air assault soldiers. "They had eight-man squads, so we put together a squad to see if we could really come close to the 16-minute average time the 101st established the day before," Gonzalez said. "We surpassed it at 15:30. I'm sorry we didn't have more people to show the 101st that we medics in Panama train as hard as the line soldiers."

Before the obstacle course run, the 601st was attached to squads in Co. B. "We were divided up into four different groups, which I thought was great," Gonzalez said. "That way, the medics got a better understanding of the soldier they might have to treat in a combat or training environment such as this."

But for now, both units were still in their first week of the Jungle Warfare Course. There would be a lot more sweat — and maybe even some blood. Green Hell was just beginning to burn. □

ZOOKEEPERS

Story and Photo by Gene Harper

SOMEWHERE in the jungles of Panama are a bird that spews forth foul language, a cigarette-eating deer and a bevy of animals that has had its share of C rations and MREs. And *Wild Kingdom's* Marlin Perkins and his assistant, Jim, and a bevy of other people watch over the animals.

Marlin is really SFC Gordon Schoonover, and Jim is SSgt. Ronald Holland. SFC Ruben Carrillo rounds out the staff at the Environmental Training Area, Jungle Operations Training Center, Fort Sherman, Republic of Panama. The training area, known as "The Gardens" or "The Zoo," is home to about 25 species of animals and many kinds of jungle plants. Every class that goes through JOTC's Jungle Warfare Course receives a tour of the area.

"ETA shows students from the states the different wildlife that's here," Schoonover said. "We also familiarize them with different types of plant life that are edible or hazardous."

The jungle has beauty and danger. There are banana trees, which are a good food source for the hungry soldier. There's also the black palm, a plant whose thorns bring pain and infection to the careless hand.

The animals are confined to cages and display areas. Among the animals are birds, raccoons, snakes and wild cats.

Schoonover handles the jungle plants and foods portion of the course, while Carrillo teaches jungle-living classes.

Schoonover estimates that he puts in up to 12 hours a day caring for the animals. Besides orienting soldiers to wildlife native to Panama, ETA is also used for goodwill. "School groups come out here every year, along with Boy and Girl Scouts and wives' clubs. We open to the public whenever we don't have classes."

As the senior instructor, Schoonover wasn't always so attuned to wildlife and animals. "When I first got here, they needed somebody to replace two instructors who were leaving," he said. "I got the job because I showed an interest in plants."



SFC Gordon Schoonover and his wife, Mary, help care for animals such as Sweet Pea, a spider monkey, at the Environmental Training Area, Jungle Operations Training Center, Fort Sherman, Panama.

Schoonover had to build up his knowledge about animals in order to care for them. He turned to books, to Dr. Nathan Gale, chief Army veterinarian in Panama, and to others for information. And he couldn't do without the help his wife gives in caring for the animals, he said.

"When I have sick animals, I take them to my quarters for my wife's help. I don't have the time to spend with them at home because I have to be here at ETA. When I do have one sick, I have to be up three or four times during the night to take care of it. We also take care of the baby animals we're raising at the house. She gets stuck taking care of them most of the time."

"A lot of times the babies have to be hand-fed, and they don't always have the time to feed them at ETA," Mary Schoonover said. "So I hand-feed them." She also ferries sick animals 50 miles across Panama from Fort Sherman to the Fort Clayton area, where Gale and his veterinary staff can offer treatments.

"I've always liked animals, and he and I usually like the same things," she said. "We work together whenever we can on them. I've always been interested in animals. I wish we could keep exotic ones as pets. Here it seems like a dream come true for me."

According to her husband, some ETA inhabitants were gifts. Some animals were captured, while Gale donated others.

The couple's favorite animals at the facility are the big cats.

"They seem so independent and beautiful," Schoonover said. "When I first met Mary, I hated house cats. She told me we would have house cats, so I learned to accept them. But I've always liked wild cats. It's beautiful to look at their muscles."

"I've always been a cat fiend," Mary said. "I've always wanted an ocelot, a margay or even a big cat like a jaguar."

The jaguar still makes her wish list even though she had a close brush with danger around one.

"A jaguar had been bitten by another," she recalled. "Gordon had a group of kids coming for a tour, so he called me down to help with the situation."

When she arrived, she noticed that the agitated jaguar had apparently lost a fight — one of its legs and its tail were gone. Mary's job was to help Gordon get the jaguar out of that cage and into another area.

"Finally, we threw a blanket over the cat, but she got loose," Mary said, adding that she was in the cage with the animal. "It was touch-and-go for a while, but we finally got her into the other area."

Jaguars are probably the most dangerous animals in the training area facility, according to Schoonover. "They're even more dangerous than the fer-de-lance (a dreaded, poisonous snake). The jag is one of the most unpredictable cats in the world." He went on to describe the tremendous pressure in the cat's jaws and its extremely powerful paws. "He can kill a cow or a horse with one strike of the paw," he noted.

Tamer cats also live in ETA, however. Gordon and Mary's favorite is an ocelot named Marcy, which growls affectionately.

And if the two tire of the cat family, they can always pay a visit to Sweet Pea, the baby spider monkey, or any of the other 35 to 40 animals that await their attention. □

ADOPTION: A LOVE MATCH

MSgt. Norman J. Oliver

"THERE is no such thing as an unadoptable child, just boys and girls who need our love," President Ronald Reagan told the ninth conference of the North American Council on Adoptable Children. He has also signed a joint congressional resolution proclaiming the week of Thanksgiving as National Adoption Week.

There are opportunities for adoption unthought of five or 10 years ago, and it can be a great way to build or enlarge a family. But it takes time — the commodity in shortest supply in an Army family. And going along with today's opportunities are new problems.

"There are some 50,000 children in America with special needs who are legally free for adoption," Reagan said. "Nearly all those children are over 5 years old and many are in their teens. Some are brothers and sisters who should be adopted together. Many have physical or emotional disabilities. Yet, all have one thing in common — the need for loving parents and a secure family home."

Adoption workers have found military families to be "excellent resources," according to Lillian Lansberry, coordinator of Maryland's Adoption Resource Exchange, a part of the state government. "Military families tend to be full-time families," she said. "Many of them are two-parent families where the mother stays home. The only problem they face is staying in one place long enough for all the processing to take place."

While a traditional family may help in some adoptions, non-traditional adoptions into non-traditional families are more common and easier than a decade ago. There is an increased emphasis on adopting "special needs" children. Some are considered "special needs" because they are older or are sibling groups. Others may have been abused physically or emotionally. And some may have physical or mental handicaps.

"The weight of state laws, court decisions and social-work practice has swung away from the adult's right to 'ownership' to the child's right to continuous, stable and permanent care," said Judy Heffner, formerly with the National Conference of State Legislatures.

Also, adoption agencies are willing to place children with single parents and, in a few states, with couples living out of wedlock. Racial, religious and economic barriers to adoptions have fallen as well. For example, home ownership and minimum incomes are no longer considered as criteria for adoption. What really counts is the ability to be a good parent.

Regardless of the child's prior status, the adoption cuts the ties between the child and his or her biological parents. It creates a new legal bond between the adoptive parents and the child. A new birth certificate is issued with the child's actual date and place of birth but with the names of the adoptive parents in place of the birth parents.

There are two types of adoption: agency adoption and independent adoption. Adoption is regulated by state law. Pre-adoption requirements, adoption procedures and how and when the legal bond becomes final vary among states and the cities and counties within them.

Public agencies may charge a small fee or no fee at all. Usually the only costs for an adoption arranged through a county or city agency are $100 to $300 for court fees and a lawyer's charges. Waiting times depend on the type of child asked for and the number of children legally free for adoption in the agency's area.

Most states also license private child-placing agencies, which may offer shorter waiting times. However, private agencies usually charge a fee ranging from $500 to $3,000. Some agencies specialize in placing children with certain ethnic or religious backgrounds or in arranging international adoptions.

Independent adoptions vary the greatest from state to state. Some states make independent adoption so difficult that most adoptions take place through agencies. In these states the only independent adoptions allowed are those arranged directly between the birth parents and the adoptive parents. Other states are more liberal and allow go-betweens such as clergy, lawyers and doctors to arrange adoptions.

The pressure for independent adoption of infants stems from the shortage of adoptable babies and the personal desires of their mothers. Some mothers want to know where their children will be placed, while others want to be reimbursed for the medical expenses of their pregnancy.



Gene Harper

For couples, on the other hand, who want to adopt, the considerations and conditions are different, especially for the military.

Civilian couples who stay in one place may have an advantage, because time works against the military family even before the adoption process starts. The hands on the clock are moving toward the next PCS even as the Army couple discovers they can't have birth children.

Many variables affect how long it will take to adopt a child. They include location and the type of child sought. Officials say the waiting period varies not only from state to state but also from county to county within a state.

Planning ahead paid off for one military couple. Maj. Fred W. Herres and his wife, Pam, waited five years before adopting. "We went through an adoption agency," Herres said. "So





Gene Harper

Many adoption agencies consider military families to be excellent candidates for youngsters in need of a home. The adoption process, however, can take a lot of time. Planning and patience help.

there was a lot of initial paperwork to be completed, as well as the fact that the agency had to do a background check, or home study, on both of us. We were on the agency's list, but we were toward the bottom. By the time we had worked our way to the top, we were able to adopt Danny, who is now 2 years old.

"We had learned from our experiences with the other agencies before going to Fort Bragg (N.C.) that adoption was a long process. Therefore, before going to our next assignment, we called ahead to an adoption agency and began laying groundwork for our arrival. By doing this we were able to get a lot of the preliminaries out of the way before we arrived."

The military has long recognized the need to help soldiers adopting a child. For example, the military will provide health care for a child placed in a soldier's home by the courts even before the adoption is final. In 1971, the military streamlined the procedures needed to get that care.

"The soldier and his or her spouse are at some risk if they have a child in their home who has some medical defect that doesn't show up in the interim before the final adoption decree," said Col. Lloyd A. Schlaeppi, patient administration consultant for the Army surgeon general.

"Provisions in the regulations allow a soldier, when he goes into this type of arrangement with the courts, to petition the secretary of the Army to ask that the child be made a special designee of the secretary of the Army."

As a special designee, the child is eligible for care at a military medical treatment facility. However, the soldier can't use the cost-sharing provisions of CHAMPUS for this care. Schlaeppi said this is important to consider if the soldier isn't stationed near a military medical treatment facility.

The final adoption decree usually takes six to nine months, but the length of time varies from state to state. A few states issue the final decree in a month or less, while several can take up to a year.

The procedures for granting special designee status have been decentralized to the post, camp or station level. "Dual responsibility for the program rests with the medical treatment facility commander and the post staff judge advocate officer," Schlaeppi said. "It's incumbent upon the family that is having the child placed in the home to produce sufficient documentation to establish that the court is putting this child into the home and that there is intent on their part to adopt."

Army Regulation 40-3 implements the policy which is set by the Defense Department. The same policy applies to the other services also. Soldiers considering adoption should contact the patient administrator at an Army hospital.

Allowing the adoption process to take its course can be hard, though. "People get adoption fever," said Roy Maurer, national director of the North American Council on Adoptable Children. "And once they get it, it's just like new-car fever. The problem is that they are very vulnerable to the

shady people out there who hold out promises of infants and who advertise in newspapers. Some of them are very legitimate organizations and agencies. Some of them are individuals out there to make a fast buck. A few of them are out-and-out crooks. There have been people who have lost $30,000 to $50,000 by turning to the so-called 'independent' route."

Maurer's non-profit group serves as an umbrella organization for adoption agencies and parent support groups around the country.

"The first step," Maurer said, "is for people to realize that if they hold out their hopes for an infant — any infant — it's going to be a long, long time. It ranges from two to eight years depending on the state.

"While they have that interest, they ought to plug into a parent group. These are parents, most of whom have already adopted children."

Support groups — adoptive families — can be a big help in making the decision and in making the adoption successful. They are active across the country with more than 600 individual groups.

Pat Logan, president of an adoptive parents support group in a Washington, D.C., suburb, said her group meets once a month. Membership fluctuates between 75 and 95.

"We introduce each other," she said of a typical meeting, "so people get an idea whether we adopted our children as infants. Some people have adopted their children from Latin American countries, and others have adopted as many as four siblings at one time. If they're new, they can approach people after the meeting to get more information.

"Within our membership we've got somebody who can speak specifically about adoption in terms of single-parenting, special-needs children and cases where people were first foster parents and then adopted."

Support groups provide help at the first step, deciding whether adoption is right for a family. The emotional trauma of infertility and the exploration of alternative methods of family building is a frustrating experience for many childless couples. And, once they have decided to adopt, they are further frustrated when they discover the long waits and difficult procedures involved in adoption. Perhaps the biggest frustration is discovering that there are very few babies available for adoption.

SSgt. Cecil Stack



The child's right to continuous, stable and permanent care is taking precedence over the adult's right of "ownership" in states, courts and social-work practices.

The numbers just don't work out in favor of the adopting parents. Infertility affects 15 percent of married couples. Changing attitudes toward birth control and single parenting have caused a sharp decline in the number of children born out of wedlock available for adoption.

"Infertility is a loaded issue that means so much to couples," Maurer said. "When they finally come to grips with it, they start to consider adoption. We get calls, from women in particular, who just have to adopt now because it seems like last night they finally got their husband to agree to adopt and they want to strike while the iron is hot."

"When people get into adoption," Logan said, "their thinking evolves little by little. First they have to say, 'We've got this problem and it doesn't look to us as if we're going to have birth children. Therefore, how do we feel about adoption?'

"Usually you find the wife comes first. The husband will come into it later. The parent support group can help their thinking about it. From there it's a matter of the couple thinking and deciding, 'Do we want to zero in on an infant, which is going to take us years, or do we want to look to an older child? Are we willing to take a special-needs child?' "

In recent years, many couples have delayed having children while they became established. It takes time before they discover they are infertile. By the time they have coped with that and adjusted to the idea of adoption, they find that older children make a better match for their lifestyle. "It's a very natural thing to step into," Maurer said.

Adopting such a special needs child is a big step. Officials say it has to be done with both eyes open. The preadoptive procedure, called a home study, are more educational than investigative, say adoption officials. The trend in home studies is for the social worker to meet with several prospective adoptive parents in a group setting. Through meetings over several months, the parents can explore their feelings about adoption and learn the needed parenting skills.

"When you give birth to a baby, you help to shape that baby's life from its very beginning," said Rita Dushman Rich, who adopted a 9-year-old girl. "When you adopt an older child, you become the parent of a person whose life has already been molded by different hands — parents, guardians, caretakers — before you. Their influence is as much a part of that child's life as anything you will provide.

"I always had good foster parents," said 13-year-old Michael Mesol. "They were nice and everything, but they weren't my family. Whenever we went out anywhere, I was always introduced with a different last name. I always had to get the clothes that were on sale and not the ones that were in style. You always know it when you're a foster kid, and everyone else knows it, too. I'm the same person I was a year ago, but now I belong."

Michael is lucky. There are still 50,000 American children waiting for a home and parents of their own. □

RAINBOW CONNECTION

Story by Holly Frisch
Photo by SSgt. Cecil Stack

HOW much does it take to raise a family? Enough to go around the rainbow at least eight times for Fort Belvoir Chaplain (Maj.) Ronald J. Keller and his wife, Susan. Each time a rainbow appeared, it was a different size.

"Even before our marriage we discussed having a large family and adopting children with special needs," Keller said. "In 1970, 15 months after we had our son Mark, we adopted Nathan. He came under the (Milwaukee County welfare department's) special needs category because of his mixed parentage."

Two years later, they adopted one-year-old Lieu, a black Amerasian girl from a Vietnamese orphanage. "She was so malnourished we thought she would die," Susan Keller remembered. "She couldn't walk, sit or hold up her head. Our pediatrician assured us nothing was wrong that good food and a lot of love wouldn't cure. Now, she's 12 and a beautiful little girl."

In 1975 Keller helped resettle orphans airlifted out of Vietnam and asked about adopting one. "One of the sponsoring agencies had a girl about 10 or 11 years old," Susan said. "Her name is Loan, and we said we'd take her. When she came, she was small and very frightened. She didn't speak English, but four months later when school began, she had learned enough to start third grade. Now she is 19 and a high school senior."

Keller joined the Army in 1976. Two and a half years later, his first overseas assignment was a one-year tour in Korea.

"When I got there, Susie wrote several letters suggesting I find some more children," he recalled. "I asked for black Amerasian children because it is so hard to find homes for them. The first available child was three-year-old Jerry. He wasn't black, but he had been seriously burned over most of his body. Nobody wanted him because he was so badly scarred.

"Then, I found John. He wasn't black either, but he needed a home before he became too old for permission to emigrate to the United States. Toward the end of my tour I finally found a black Amerasian, eight-year-old James."

In 1982 Keller returned to Korea with his wife and seven children for a two-year tour. At the end of their first year, they adopted Tony, a 5-year-old black Amerasian. "He had been living with his grandmother, who realized she was too old to care for him," Susan explained. "He is doing fine and will enter first grade this fall."

In December, the Kellers look forward to a ninth visit from the rainbow. Fifteen years after her first child was born, she is pregnant again. Will they say no if they receive a phone call asking them to adopt another child?

"We probably should," Susan said.

"But I'm not sure we can," her husband added. □



The Kellers of Fort Belvoir, Va: front from left, Tony, mom Susan, and Jerry; rear from left, Lieu, James, dad Chaplain (Maj.) Ronald, Nathan, Loan and Mark. Not shown is son John, who lives in South Korea.

HOLLY FRISCH works in the Public Affairs Office, Fort Belvoir, Va.

THE ARMY FAMILY: COMPONENTS

Story and Photos by Steve Hara

TO all but the newest soldiers, calling the active and reserve forces an "Army family" might call to mind images of scolding parents and rebellious children, and of clans fighting bloody turf wars.

It's no secret that Active, Guard and Reserve members have had a strong, long-standing "we-they" attitude. What many may not appreciate is that this attitude is passe and dying.

This new family, based on mature relations, was nowhere more obvious than at Guard and Reserve annual training camps in Florida and Wisconsin this summer.

Lt. Gen. John Galvin, commander of VII Corps in Stuttgart, West Germany, was at Camp Blanding, Fla., early in July with some of his staff. They participated in the 167th Corps Support Command's 3rd annual Vulcan Knight exercise.

VII Corps is the tripwire in southern West Germany. If someone comes along and snaps it, Galvin's 83,000 soldiers will be in big need of help. He and his staff know that and aren't shy about it. They believe in the Total Army, the "family of components," and strive to make it work as if it's a matter of life and death. Because that's what it could be.

"About 70 percent of all my combat support and combat service support are in the National Guard and Army Reserve in the states," Galvin said. "I can't ignore that. A commander would be an idiot if he told you it didn't matter."

VII Corps has a vested interest in the Alabama Guard COSCOM. If mobilized, the 167th would reinforce VII Corps' 2nd Support Command. It ensures nearly 200 Active Guard and Reserve units from 37 states are trained and ready to deploy on call. These support assets include medical, transportation, supply, maintenance, finance, personnel and MP units.

The command's readiness is critical to VII Corps, Galvin remarked, because of the services it provides. Additionally, AirLand Battle doctrine has changed the nature of the battlefield.

"If a guy joins thinking he'll be taking on a soft job in a backwater supply depot, he's in for a surprise," said Brig. Gen. Forrest Brice, special assistant to the 167th's commander. "Our people are fired up. Our CAPSTONE assignment with the 2nd SUPCOM gives them a real mission. They know where they'll serve, when, and what they're expected to do. Before, we were just told 'be ready' and nobody would tell us for what." CAPSTONE is a program that matches Guard and Reserve units with their wartime Active partners.

"The image I like to impress," Galvin said, "is the logistician with a saber in one hand and a wrench in the other. People in logistics have to be reminded to think tactics, that they may well have to fight their way to the troops."

In Vulcan Knight, the 1,700 diverse Active, Guard and Reserve players were given a mission in a purposely confusing, ever-changing scenario. Unlike other paper exercises, however, players couldn't use "magic" — a pencil-pusher's version of "bang, bang, you're dead" — that is, solutions that didn't consider enemy resistance, shortages, breakdowns, conflicting requests or other realities.

Problems ranged from minor to extreme. VII Corps provided actual, current data about itself to lend immediacy and realism to the exercise.

Brice and other 167th officers said that this last fact showed the Active force was taking the Guard and Reserve seriously. It wasn't long ago that a realistic exercise would have been impossible, they said, because until there was CAPSTONE, a specific Active unit had no reason to be directly involved in seeing that a particular Guard or Reserve unit knew its stuff.

So those Guard and Reserve units used magic. That was all they had. Now, the challenge is to get these logistics experts to forget the bad old days and to concentrate on Total Army, tactics and AirLand Battle. On the other hand, the Active force has had to rethink, too.

"The way Active and Reserve forces interface, the way they mesh, is critical to success in AirLand Battle," Galvin said, re-emphasizing the 70-percent support figure. You can't take the fight deep into the enemy's ranks and stay there unless you've got logistics with you, he said.

"You drive deep into his rear and break up his forces. You screw up his timing so he can't mass properly," he continued. "You seize the initiative and chew him up. You can eat an elephant if you take it a bite at a time. The trick is, the enemy isn't going to cooperate, and he's trying to do the same thing to you.

"When you're a success, you may not know why," he remarked. "When you fail, you always know why. I try to load up the enemy in these exercises so my guys can't win. That makes them mad, but they learn. They don't like being uncomfortable and mad, so they're always thinking about how to win." Vulcan Knight players received the Galvin treatment, and that made the exercise tough. But some said it was refreshing to be accepted and treated as partners.



"There's a new state of mind here," said retired Col. Jim Sutton, former active duty senior Army advisor to the 167th COSCOM. Sutton had worked with the unit for several years. Before he moved to Birmingham, Ala., he was with the 1st COSCOM at Fort Bragg, N.C., which assists the 167th.

"When CAPSTONE first started, there were all kinds of concerns about turf, and authority, and command," Sutton said. "Everybody was asking how a COSCOM in Alabama could tell a Reserve or a Guard unit from another state what to do. It has influence, but no actual command authority unless we're mobilized. But, I honestly believe you won't hear that kind of talk anymore. We're more concerned with the mission.

"You'll also see units reaching







Left, soldiers of Company C, 2nd Battalion, 133rd Infantry, and Co. A, 1st Bn., 94th Armor, capture a defending "enemy" TOW missile crew during a 47th Infantry Division field exercise at Fort McCoy, Wis. The defending Guard units became attackers the following day. • Top, Illinois guardsmen of the 1st Bn., 123rd Infantry, practice an airmobile strike at Fort McCoy. • Above, a guardsman waits for the word to attack.

Clockwise from top: Sgt. Roger McDonald pays the price for defending an enemy position during a small-unit exercise at Fort McCoy, Wis. • Iowans in Co. C, 2nd Bn., 133rd Inf., lived out of their armored personnel carriers for nearly two weeks. • An APC assaults the enemy with a charge through Fort McCoy's forests.







out," he continued. "The component doesn't matter — they say: 'We aren't CAPSTONEd to you guys in Georgia, but you have troops like those we'd support. How about getting together for a training exercise?' Believe me, that's a new attitude."

Vulcan Knight guardsmen and reservists support Sutton's impressions. The soldiers had many reasons for joining, but the job was important, not the component that offered it.

To sheet-metal worker Sp4 Billy D. Owens, his Alabama Guard MP company offers good work, good pay and a chance to take charge. "If there's a job that has to be done, you're expected to do it. I'm proud of what I do, too. I'll do just as good as or better than an active duty guy," he said. Owens originally joined the Reserve and was trained as a mechanic, but wanted police work — he made the switch in 1974.

First Lt. Charlene Hayden is a Mississippi Guard personnel officer and a former electronic warfare officer in the 1st Infantry Division at Fort Riley, Kan. She liked active duty, but quit to continue master's degree studies. She's an Air Force brat, and her husband was a guardsman in Kansas and Louisiana.

"I didn't know how to relate to the Guard when I was on active duty," she said. "I don't remember what I thought my husband did when he left on weekends." Now she knows. One thing she knows she didn't do on active duty was cast stones at the Guard and its abilities.

"I was in a newly formed battalion at Riley. We didn't always seem trained ourselves, so we wouldn't have been ones to talk," Hayden asserted. "I assumed guardsmen were well-trained, but I was too busy training myself to worry.

"There's no confusion here. I have lots to learn, but this unit has been around and the people know their business. I like it better than the active units I was in. There's a big push on learning how we relate to the whole battlefield. I like that. I understand my mission here better than the one I had in the 1st Division." Her mobilization mission includes keeping track of VII Corps' personnel replacements.

Sp5 Ida Alston and 1st Lt. David A. Matarese decided their investments in active duty time were worth saving. They are members of the 171st Support Group, 120th Army Reserve Command, Garner, N.C. Matarese is a supply officer; Alston is an administrative supervisor.

The two shrugged their shoulders when told they'd be commanded by a National Guard unit if they went to war, as in "so what?" Guard, Reserve, it's all the same, they said. They'd have joined the Guard if that's where the jobs had been. They only considered saving their time at all because they had felt good about the Reserve Components.

"I went active to travel and meet people," Alston said. "When I

got that out of my system, I wanted to be a civilian again and go to college. I'd wanted the Guard because there's a unit close to home, but the Reserve had the opening. I worked with reservists when I was at Fort Jackson (S.C.) and I thought they did an outstanding job. I had good vibes, and wouldn't have considered the Reserve if I hadn't."

The same is true for Matarese, who served at Fort Lewis, Wash., for three years with the 9th Infantry Division. "The Reserve Components usually did a good job there. Their personality was different. That is, they weren't as strict and didn't seem to concern themselves with protocol. But they were close-knit, and that impressed me," he said.

"I only got out because I wanted to settle down," he continued. "I felt I'd been spending too much time away from my family. After a while, I just missed the responsibility I'd had when I was on active duty. I looked for a full-time manning slot — I didn't care who had it — but none was available then.

SSgt. Calvin L. Smith is a supply sergeant in the 167th Materiel Management Center on drill weekends and an elementary school principal in Alabama the rest of the time. He skippered M-48 tanks for the 82nd Airborne Division and Alabama's 152nd Armor Battalion until he "got too old."

"The Guard is more 'one Army' than it was in the past," Smith said. "When I was on active duty in 1956, '58, I worked with North Carolina Guard units when they came to Fort Bragg. We treated them as separate, and they liked it that way."

If mobilized, Smith would keep track of VII Corps' petroleum supplies. "CAPSTONE has improved things. I have a definite role, and I and the four guys I work with feel there's a real purpose in what we're doing," he added.

"We're receiving new computers, better equipment, vehicles. What I really like is our new relationship — the Guard and active duty. It's like brothers, not boss-employer or parent-child. They (active duty) are sending us subject experts instead of inspectors. We're working better together."

Vulcan Knight, according to its planners, is one of the better examples available to show the Total Army at work. But it is only one example. In late July, the tri-state 47th Infantry Division took to the field on the northern end of the country at Fort McCoy, Wis. Many of the division's soldiers weren't even born when the Vikings, based primarily in Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois, last had all their units in one place around the mid-1950s.

"I was at the Sergeants Major Academy at Fort Bliss (Texas) when I got this tour," said Sgt. Maj. John Allen, division senior enlisted advisor. "There were about 240 of us, and 40 to 50 of us were nailed. We *knew* the only people who got tours like this were those on the way out. They said, 'No, no! This is Total Army.' We didn't believe them. It didn't make sense to train us and then put us out to pasture, but that didn't mean they wouldn't.

"I didn't want this tour, but now I'm happy with what I've been seeing," he commented. "I've never worked with the Guard before. I thought it was going to be 'good ol' boys,' but I guarantee you it's not like that. They're good people."

Sgts. Ronnie Cribb and Franklin Quinones of Fort Ord, Calif., were among the 500 active duty members of the 7th Infantry Division who'd been picked to work with the guardsmen. The two accompanied different Iowa Guard mechanized infantry companies.

Civilians Are Family Too

NO matter how Active, Guard and Reserve soldiers see each other in the Army family portrait, they probably agree on one thing: Civilian employees are more like distant cousins. After all, pay scales are different. Then, there are different appraisal systems. Uniforms? Job descriptions? Unions? Overtime? What are those? If civilians indeed are supposed to be a part of the Army family, then from a military standpoint, they certainly don't share many of the items which are common to the uniformed members.

But, the fact is, civilians make combat readiness possible by providing a skilled, relatively stable workforce in peacetime and a nucleus on which to build in an emergency. And then, there are so many of them in so many key places. The Army is second only to the Postal Service in the size of its federal civilian workforce. About 40 percent of its full-time personnel are civilians.

To put other statistical perspectives on the family portrait, about 482,000 civilians work for the Army, counting foreign nationals. About 337,000 appropriated fund civilians work in the states, another 73,000 in West Germany, 16,000 in South Korea, and 4,000 each in Japan and Panama. About 5,500 more work in 49 other countries.

Appropriated fund employees are paid by money allocated by Congress. Non-appropriated fund employees work for and are paid from the profits of such agencies as clubs, which generate their own money.

Of the quarter million or so persons in the Active Army house who work in base operations — things like supply, maintenance and administration — about 75 percent are civilians. More than 90 percent of the Army's 97,000 logistics support personnel and half of the 33,000 Army medical support personnel are civilians.

It's true soldiers could do most of the same work, but for every one who does, that could mean one less soldier available in the ranks of combat units. And, except for those who are overseas, civilians don't require or use the extensive support system the Army has for its soldiers.

But the Army does support its civilians, however. Just as the National Guard and Army Reserve in recent years have seen the Army begin to solve their personnel, training and equipment problems, so has the Army's interest in civilians' concerns grown.

In statements to Congress and in other forums, Army officials have discussed such issues as federal pension changes, merit pay reform and fairness in performance ratings. Other issues include the need to maintain the civilian workforce in a war zone and the trend of displacing civilian workers by "going commercial" in the name of economy.

"Army civilians make an important contribution to national defense and to our nation. They are essential support for the Army's fighting forces," said Raymond J. Sumser, the Army's director of civilian personnel, before Congress last year. "Their dedication and loyalty has been demonstrated in every crisis that this nation has faced. We can do no less than strive for personnel systems which support their commitment to do the best possible job."

Retired, But Not Forgotten

THE Army has more than 500,000 retirees on the rolls these days, and they have a part in the family plan, too. Just ask any of the thousands who've been given "hip pocket orders" in the past few years. These orders tell the retirees where to report within seven days if they're mobilized.

Common wisdom has it that retirement is retirement, finito, end. However, a retiree can be recalled to active duty during full or partial mobilization. The old saying that retirement pay is really reduced pay for reduced services is accurate, no matter how unlikely an actual recall may be.

Most of the Army's half-million retirees live in the Northeast and the Sunbelt. Within those two regions, nearly 40 percent are concentrated in just five states: California, Florida, Georgia, Texas and Virginia. In terms of retirement pay only, retirees have an economic impact worth more than $14 billion to the states in which they live. Many, of course, have second careers and are prominent members of their business, industrial or governmental communities.

Many retirees belong to organizations like the Association of the United States Army, Noncommissioned Officers Association and Retired Officers Association, which keep them informed about day-to-day Army business. But the Army, too, has a lifeline to retirees.

The Army established a voluntary retirement services program for commands in 1955, but made it mandatory stateside in 1977 and overseas in 1979. The purpose of the program is to assist retirees in making the transition to civilian life and also to keep them advised of changes in benefits and policies, the Army's position on issues, and its ongoing actions and general news of possible interest.

Some of the recent topics Army officials, such as the chief of staff, have discussed in retiree forums include force modernization, new equipment, the regimental system, the Army's light forces designs, Survivor Benefit Plan, commissary and exchange policies, travel, medical privileges, changes in pay computation — and a reaffirmation that retirees are valued and valuable members of the Army family.

"I thought this was going to be shamming," Cribb said. "I said, 'The National Guard don't do nothin' but drink beer.' " After nearly a week in the bushes, he'd changed his mind. "They're well-trained, better than you'd expect. We train all year for ARTEPs. These guys get what? A weekend a month?" Cribb sucked breath and nodded, clearly impressed.

Quinones, resting quietly under a tree during a break, had felt the same way Cribb did at first. But now, "They're g-o-o-o-d, man. They're squared away," he said with a purr. After only a week he was already "Q" to his adopted platoon.

"What you're seeing," Allen said, "is a division that's training to function as one. Some of the soldiers here think they're being trained to be fillers in a repp'l (replacement) depot. You can't build esprit that way. And yet, if that's all they're good for, the Army'd have no choice. So if the division wants to stay together, it has to show it's an effective fighting body."

The 7th Division, III Corps, Fifth Army and Forces Command were just a few of the active units that had observers and evaluators in place. That's a lot of powerful interest, but for good reason. The stakes are high.

Today's Active Army, with about 780,000 soldiers, is the nation's smallest since 1950. This is possible, the reasoning goes, because reserve forces are well-trained and readily available.

As long as the reasoning is true — and that's why exercises such as Vulcan Knight and the 47th Division's field training are held — the nation gets a bargain. For roughly a fifth the cost of maintaining an active force, the Army can keep about 48 percent of its combat strength and 70 percent of its support and services on ice.

National Guard Bureau officials note that of the Army's 25 combat divisions, nine are pure Guard outfits and nine others have Guard round-outs. The Army has also announced the activation of two more Guard divisions in the next two years. About 37 percent of the Army's support and services are in the Guard as well. That's 400,000 troops.

Few of the Army Reserve's 256,000 soldiers are assigned to combat units, but the component accounts for a third of all support and services units. This includes all training divisions, which would train recruits for a wartime army, all rail transportation and repair units, nearly all legal and civil affairs units, and 40 percent of all medical units.

Reserve ranks double if one counts Individual Ready Reservists. These are soldiers who are filling out their military obligations or who've volunteered for standby duty. They generally aren't assigned to units and don't drill, but they aren't paid, either.

"The Active Component means manpower, and it keeps an eye on day-to-day dynamics," Galvin said in Florida. "The Reserve Components provide the stability and expertise. We're not here to train the RC. In many ways, they know the job better than we do. They've been doing it longer. You won't find an AC soldier who's been doing the same thing in the same unit since '76, much less since '56, like some people I've met here.

"They're up on the latest doctrine; they read. When they travel to Europe, they study and — I've seen them — they hop into jeeps and drive around for hours, checking out the lay of the land," he said. "I have the greatest admiration and professional respect for guardsmen and reservists. Look and you'll see this nation has relied on citizen-soldiers in every — any — of its big wars.

"These citizen-soldiers have never lacked in guts or leadership. And they won't." □

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Compiled by Steve Hara

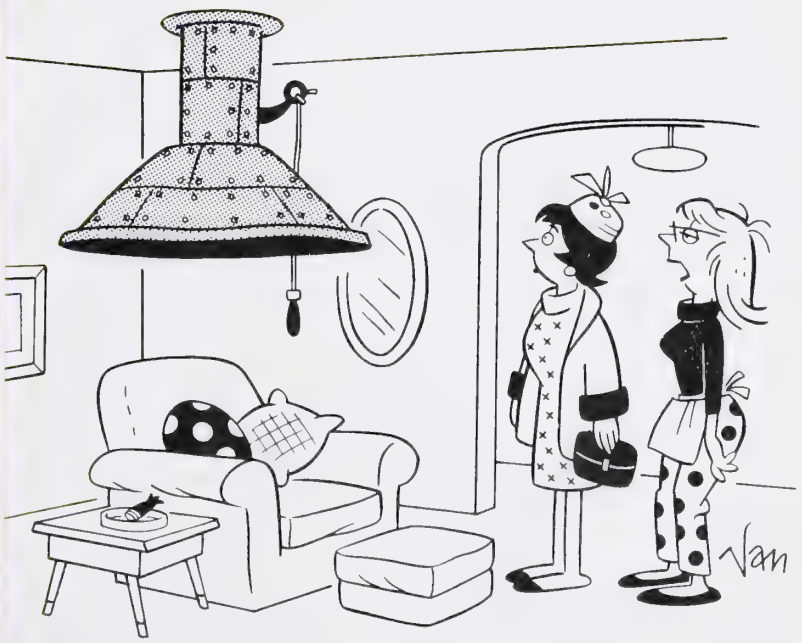


"Yoo-hoo, dear, still mad at me?"





"She'll be right down. . . she's shaving."



"My husband is a heavy smoker."

WHAT'S NEW

Compiled by SFC Michael Brown

Seatbelt Safety: Making It Click



IMAGINE a national epidemic that kills 50,000 Americans every year and hospitalizes millions more. Imagine that a free vaccine is available at their fingertips. Imagine further that 90 percent of Americans refuse to use it.

Unlikely? Not at all. It's happening right now.

The epidemic is automobile accidents. The vaccine that could drastically reduce their toll is the seatbelt. People who refuse to wear seatbelts allow the epidemic to continue.

Why don't more people wear seatbelts? That's a most puzzling question because no one has yet come up with a good reason not to wear them. That's not to say that people don't come up with excuses not to. Here are some of the more common ones:

"I don't need seatbelts because I'm a good driver." No matter how good a driver you are, you can't control the other car. Wearing your seatbelt is your best protection against someone else's poor judgment and bad driving.

"I just don't believe it will ever happen to me." About one of every two drivers will be in a traffic accident some time during his life. Of course, there's no way of knowing when that accident will happen, but when it does, wearing a seatbelt will double your chances of survival.

"It's better to be thrown clear." This one sounds good — getting clear of an accident seems like a good idea. But, unfortunately, the key word here isn't "clear," it's "thrown." Studies show that you're 25 times more likely to be killed or seriously injured when you're thrown clear than when you remain inside the vehicle.

"I always wear seatbelts when I go on long trips or drive fast." Eighty percent of automobile accident victims are killed or seriously injured in cars traveling under 40 mph, and 75 percent of the deaths and injuries occur less than 25 miles from home.

"In an accident, I can brace myself with my hands." The force of a mere 10-mph impact is equivalent to the force of catching a 200-pound bag of cement tossed from a first-story window.

"I shouldn't wear seatbelts when I'm pregnant." The greatest cause of fetal death in accidents is the death of the mother. The American Medical Association advises that pregnant women are better off belted than unbelted and further recommends that they also wear a shoulder harness to prevent jackknifing forward at the hips.

"I don't want to be trapped inside the car." This excuse is often used by people who fear that when the car goes off the road, it may catch fire or sink in water. But despite the popularity of such accidents on TV, they happen in less than one in 200 accidents. But even if you are in such an accident, you'll be much better off if belted. Your seatbelt will reduce your chances of being knocked unconscious. And it's a lot easier to get out of the car when you're conscious.

"Seatbelts can cause internal injuries." This is unlikely to happen if your seatbelt is properly fastened and adjusted. In a very bad crash, seatbelts may cause bruises over the hip bones, but most people would prefer a bruised hip to a fractured skull.

"Seatbelts are just too uncomfortable." This is one of the weaker excuses. Seatbelts are a lot less uncomfortable than a body cast or lying in traction for days or weeks. Besides, having a tooth filled is uncomfortable; getting a vaccination is uncomfortable. But you do these and other things that you really don't enjoy because you know that they'll pay off down the road. Using seatbelts is simply another of those things you should do even if you find them uncomfortable. And you may be surprised to find that once you get used to wearing your seatbelt, you won't even notice it anymore — until it saves your life.

"If people don't want to wear seatbelts, it's their own business." This excuse is often trotted out during discussions of mandatory seatbelt usage laws. Aside from its assumption that everybody knows the risks they run by not using seatbelts, there are other flaws in this reasoning. Each time a driver minds his own business by not wearing his seatbelt, he ups the risk he takes, something that's your business if you're a passenger in his car. If an accident occurs, his seatbelt will keep him from crashing into you.

Seatbelts are not perfect. They cannot save everyone in every conceivable crash. And they cannot guarantee that you won't suffer an injury. What they will do is greatly reduce the chances that you'll suffer a serious or fatal injury.

Do your part to stop the national epidemic that is needlessly taking lives — MAKE IT CLICK.

(More What's New on pages 1, 2)

Dog Stamps Unleashed

THE U.S. Postal Service has released the design of the block of four American dogs stamps.

The first day of issue ceremony was held in September in conjunction with the annual convention of the American Kennel Club, which is celebrating its centennial this year.

Two dogs are shown on each of the four stamps. With the beagle and Boston terrier in the upper left stamp of the block of four, the remaining designs depict the Chesapeake Bay retriever and cocker spaniel (upper right), Alaskan malamute and collie (lower left) and the black and tan coonhound and American foxhound (lower right).

The stamps are printed in semi-jumbo size identical to the 20-cent Louisiana World Exposition commemorative stamp issued earlier this year. Each pane includes 40 stamps.



Courtesy U.S. Postal Service

New Tax Break

SOLDIERS who sell their homes and head overseas on assignment now have up to eight years to buy a new home without incurring federal capital-gains taxes.

The provision is part of the Tax Reform Act of 1984, signed into law by the president in July. Taxpayers normally have a rollover period of only two years before they are subject to the tax.

Service members are entitled to an extended rollover if they are sent overseas or, when they return stateside, they are required to live in post quarters due to the lack of adequate off-post housing at a remote site. In such cases, soldiers must buy a new home within four years of the sale of their old home or within one year after the end of the post residency requirement, whichever comes later. The extension may not exceed a total of eight years.

The change affects only the length of the rollover. To qualify for a capital-gains tax deferral, soldiers must still meet all other IRS rules. One such rule is that the cost of the new home must be equal to or greater than the sales price of the old.

Overseas Holiday Mail Deadlines Set

TO make sure your Christmas mail reaches the desired overseas destination before the holiday, it should be posted on or before the following dates:

Destination	Priority	Letters	Parcel Airlift (PAL)	Space Available (SAM)	Surface
EUROPE	7 DEC	7 DEC	26 NOV	16 NOV	2 NOV
ALASKA	10 DEC	10 DEC	3 DEC	26 NOV	26 NOV
HAWAII	10 DEC	10 DEC	— —	— —	26 NOV
JAPAN, KOREA, TAIWAN	7 DEC	7 DEC	26 NOV	16 NOV	19 OCT
LATIN AMERICA	26 NOV	26 NOV	12 NOV	5 NOV	2 NOV
CARIBBEAN	10 DEC	10 DEC	26 NOV	19 NOV	2 NOV
AUSTRALIA	26 NOV	26 NOV	12 NOV	5 NOV	19 OCT
AFRICA	3 DEC	3 DEC	12 NOV	5 NOV	5 NOV
GREENLAND	3 DEC	3 DEC	26 NOV	19 NOV	2 NOV
ICELAND	10 DEC	10 DEC	26 NOV	19 NOV	2 NOV
MIDEAST	30 NOV	30 NOV	5 NOV	29 OCT	29 OCT
PHILIPPINES, SOUTHEAST ASIA	26 NOV	26 NOV	9 NOV	5 NOV	19 OCT

Xmas Early Outs

SOLDIERS whose current ETS falls between Dec. 3, 1984, and Jan. 3, 1985, will be separated by Dec. 13 under the Christmas Early Release Program, according to personnel officials. Eligible soldiers include all enlisted personnel and all obligated volunteer officers.

Officers eligible for release under this policy may be retained on active duty by their command until their normal release date when operational needs dictate.

Terminal leave may be taken in conjunction with the program, but the terminal leave cannot be used to place the soldier in the program. The soldier's original ETS must fall within the program's dates to be eligible.

Some soldiers are not eligible for the program, including those scheduled for retirement and officers with DA-approved resignation dates. Contact your military personnel office for details about the program.

Compiled by Steve Hara

Newspaper Honors Six South Carolina Soldiers

THE *State*, the morning daily paper in Columbia, S.C., recently presented its annual Military Achievement Awards to six Fort Jackson area soldiers including the post's NCO and Drill Sergeant of the Year. Active winners of the engraved medals were **SSgt. Robert Putt**, NCO of the year, and **SSgt. Debra Besst**, top drill. National Guard recipients were **Sgt. Mark Odell** of White Rock, and **SFC William Herbert** and **1st Sgt. Howard Turner**, both of Columbia. **SFC William Bostic** of Columbia was the winning reservist. The newspaper's program started in 1969.

Xenakises Were Winners, but Army Has Many Great American Families

LT. Col. and Mrs. William A. Xenakis and family, of Fort Huachuca, Ariz., were profiled in *SOLDIERS* in October as one of the finalists in the annual Great American Families search. The Xenakises were one of 15 entries nominated by major commands. Semifinalists in the search were the families of **Mr. and Mrs. Richard Fannin**, representing the Army Materiel Command in Alexandria, Va.; **Mr. and Mrs. George A. Whalen**, U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y.; and **SFC and Mrs. Stephen Dall**, U.S. Army, Europe, Heidelberg, West Germany.

Also nominated by their commands were the families of **Sgt. Maj. and Mrs. Michael Biskup** and **Mr. and Mrs. Fred Johnson**, both of West Point; **MSgt. and Mrs. Larry R. Thompson**, U.S. Army, Japan; **Lt. Col. and Mrs. John A. Riedman** of Waynesville, Mo., Training and Doctrine Command; and **CW0 and Mrs. James L. Douglas** of Honolulu, Hawaii, Western Command.

Forces Command submitted three families: **Maj. and Mrs. Charles D. McKenna** of Fort Bragg, N.C.; **WO 1 and Mrs. Vincent Pinault** of Fort Carson, Colo.; and **Sp4 and Mrs. Daniel Rasmussen** of Fort Wainwright, Alaska. **Lt. Col. and Mrs. James W. Dunkelberger** were the nominees of the Eighth U.S. Army, South Korea.

Chaplain (Capt.) and Mrs. Lee Johnson of Oakland Army Base, Calif., were nominated by the Military Traffic Management Command, while **SFC and Mrs. Isaac Kukahiko** of Wailuku, Maui, Hawaii, were the candidates of the Recruiting Command.

Five Soldiers Named White House Fellows

MAJs. Patrick A. Putignano and **John R. Wood** of West Point, N.Y.; **Maj. MacArthur De Shazer** of Fort Bliss, Texas; **Maj. Bruce K. Scott** of Cambridge, Mass.; and **Maj. James S. Wheeler** of Fort Hood, Texas, were among the 13 persons chosen to be White House Fellows for 1984-85. The one-year fellowship gives recipients a first-hand look at the workings of the federal executive branch.

Top Unit, Post, Command Soldiers Honored

SGT. Michael P. Lessard and **Sp4 Michael Santulli**, both of Seneca Army Depot, N.Y., are the NCO and Soldier of the Year, respectively, in the Depot System Command. . . . **Sp4 James A. Flading**, also at Seneca, is Cook of the Year in the Army Materiel Command. . . . **SSgt. Douglas Hurd** and **Sp4 Gregory Bergman** are the top troops at Fort Sill, Okla. . . . **Sgt. Paul K. Swets** is NCO of the Year in the 3rd Infantry Division, Wuerzburg, West Germany. . . . Top NCO at Fort Jackson, S.C., is **SSgt. Frank Washington**. . . . **Sp5 John K. Donohue** is Soldier of the Year at the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif. . . . **PFC Donald Crips** and **SSgt. Donald Johnson** were named the best in the 1st Armored Division, Ansbach, West Germany. . . . **SFC Ralph Beam** of the 12th Aviation Group (Combat) in Wiesbaden, West Germany, is NCO of the Year in U.S. Army, Europe.

Air Traffic Controllers Keep Tabs on Army's Crowded Sky

THE Air Traffic Control Activity, based at Fort Huachuca, recently chose the Army's best ATC people and facilities for 1983. Air Traffic Controller of the Year is **Sp5 William J. Hughes**. Top ATC maintenance technician is **SFC Leon J. Thornton**. ATC Manager of the Year is **CWO Richard J. Wallach**. All three are in units at Fort Rucker, Ala. The **1st Platoon, 192nd ATC Co. (Forward)**, of Fort Campbell, Ky., is the best combat support ATC platoon of the year. The Army's best ATC facility was operated by the **244th ATC Co. (Forward)** at Desiderio Army Airfield, South Korea.

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Soldiers in the ordnance detection and disposal section stood ready to make sure the XXIII Olympics went off without incident. For more on Army support at the Games, turn to page 13.

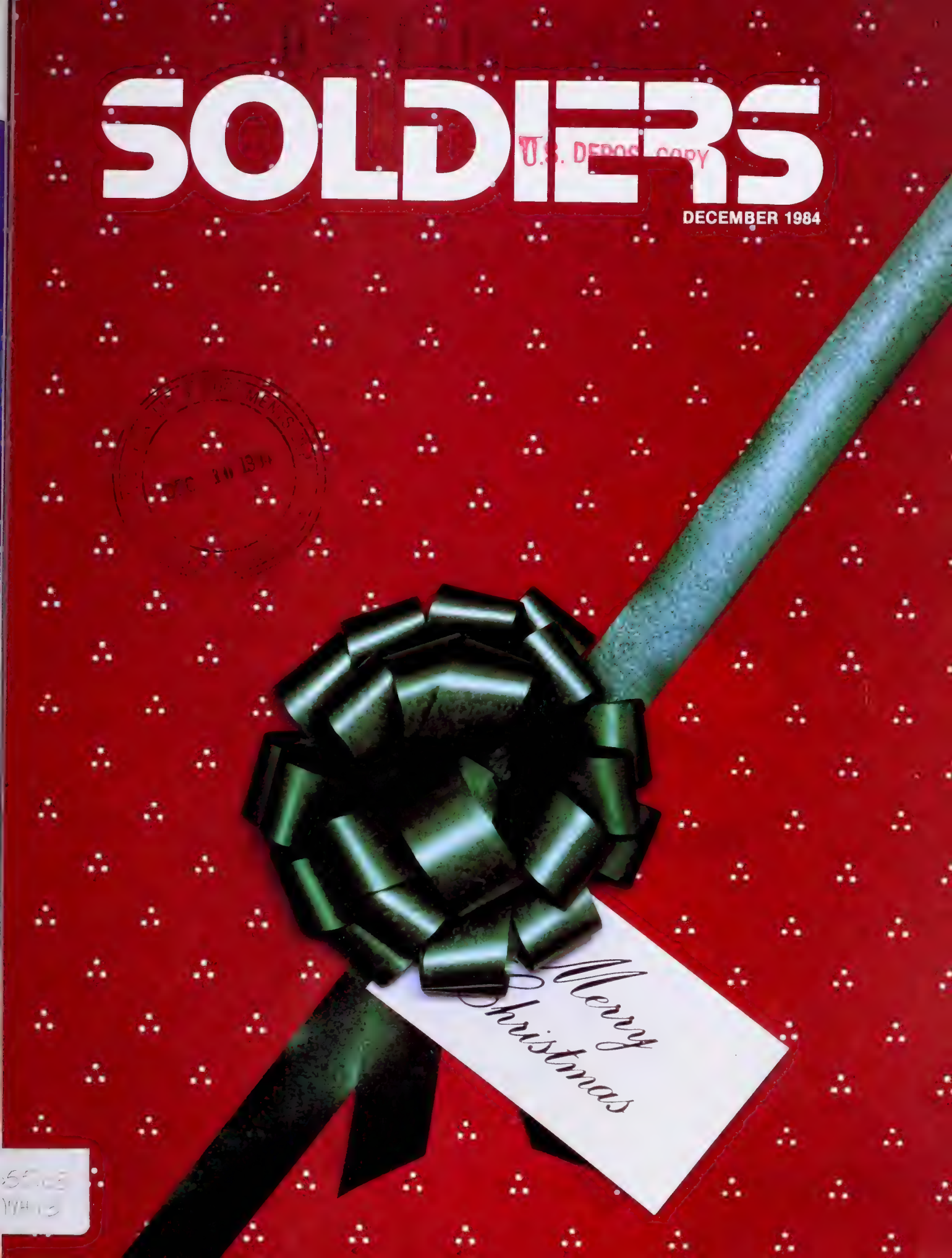
VETERANS DAY



SOLDIERS

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DECEMBER 1984





Knowing a common task such as land navigation is a part of NCO leadership development. See page 18.

WHAT'S NEW

Compiled by SFC Michael Brown

U OF F LIBRARIES

(More What's New on page 2)

New 81mm Mortar

AN improved 81mm mortar has been approved for production. Fielding of the new system is scheduled for 1987.

The new weapon, designated as the M-252, was developed by the United States and Britain. The mortar and new high-explosive rounds are British. It uses a NATO base plate. The remainder was designed by the United States. The mortar will use new smoke, illumination and practice rounds being developed by the Army.

TWA Offers Discount

TRANS WORLD Airlines now offers its 50-percent military leave fare discounts to the family members of active duty soldiers. Discounts apply on all domestic routes and are applicable for one-way or round-trip travel. Family members must be accompanied by their active duty sponsor. For more information, contact TWA or your Scheduled Airline Ticket Office.

Pay Garnishment OK'd

SUPREME Court justices unanimously upheld regulations that permit federal agencies to withhold an employee's salary without considering a court's jurisdiction.

Agencies are now able to process the garnishment orders more quickly so that creditors, who are often the children of divorced parents, can receive their entitled support payments.

In upholding the regulations, the Supreme Court noted that the garnishment law was passed "to remedy the plight of persons left destitute because they had no speedy and efficacious means of ensuring that their child support and alimony would be paid."

Staff Officer Exchange

ARMY and Air Force staff officers in the Pentagon have exchanged places as part of a joint force development agreement. The officers, seven from each service, are serving one-year terms in their new positions.

Army officers serving on the Air Force staff are working in the Air Force directorates of plans, operations, electronic combat and space. The Air Force officers are working in the Army's directorates of force development; strategy, plans and policy; operations; readiness and mobilization; and training. At the end of the first year, the program may expand.

The exchange will benefit the two services, according to the agreement, because reaching joint objectives requires a free exchange of ideas and concepts.



Hanukkah

HANUKKAH, a Jewish observance, will be celebrated this year from Dec. 19 through 26. This Feast of Lights, also known as the Feast of Dedication, is celebrated for eight days during which time children receive gifts.

The rite of lighting the multi-branched candelabrum during the observance has a spiritual meaning and represents the spread of the Jewish faith. The ceremony also recalls the Talmud story of how a small, one-day supply of nondesecrated oil miraculously burned in the temple for eight full days until new oil could be obtained.

New BDUs Delayed

ESTIMATED availability dates for the new hot weather battle dress uniforms have been changed. Officials predict that the uniforms should be issued to new recruits and in the clothing sales stores in the United States by the end of December 1985. Clothing sales stores overseas should have them by mid-January 1986.

AMC Lives Again

THE Materiel Development and Readiness Command, or DARCOM, has returned to its original name, the Army Materiel Command. The command was established in 1962 as AMC and redesignated as DARCOM in 1976.

Officials note that the command's missions will not change, there will be no employment reductions, and there will be no grade reductions.

WHAT'S NEW

Compiled by SFC Michael Brown

(More What's New on page 1)



Computer Aids Design

ENGINEERS in the Aero-Mechanical Engineering Laboratory, Natick (Mass.) Research and Development Center, are using computers to improve their design and analysis efforts.

The computer-aided design and engineering system allows AMEL workers to create and view two-dimensional designs and models, zoom in on details not visible to the naked eye and duplicate designs multiple times. The data can be shared by other divisions because the system is networked.

Once a model is created, it can be analyzed by the program that evaluates design strengths and weaknesses. Results of the analysis are displayed on the screen in color, showing materiel deformations and stress contours.

The computer cuts the number of prototypes needed. Flaws can be detected early in the design phase.

O'seas Training Ribbon

GUARDSMEN and reservists who pull overseas duty are now authorized a decoration recognizing such service, according to MILPERCEN's military awards officials. The Army Reserve Components Overseas Training Ribbon will be awarded to soldiers who successfully complete at least 10 consecutive days of annual training or active duty for training outside the United States and U.S. possessions and territories. Those who completed the training before last year's effective date are also eligible for the award.

To qualify, Army National Guard and Reserve members must have been serving on active duty, but not on extended active duty, with the Army, joint services or allied forces. Active Army personnel are eligible provided they are members of the Guard or Reserve at the time annual training or active duty for training took place.

The red, white and blue ribbon bars should be available through normal supply channels this month. Numerals will be used to denote second and subsequent awards of the ribbon.

VA Raises Funding Fee

THE Veterans Administration home loan funding fee is now one point — 1 percent of the loan amount. The previous fee was one-half point. The funding fee may be included in the loan and paid from loan proceeds without regard to provisions limiting the loan amount to the reasonable property value.

Army Adds 2 Divisions

THE Army will add two new light divisions to its inventory over the next two years, bringing the total number of active-duty divisions to 18. The 10th Infantry Division will be established early next year at Fort Drum, N.Y., while the 6th Inf. Div. will be located at Forts Richardson and Wainwright in Alaska sometime in 1986.

Both units will be organized without any increase in Army strength, according to officials. Manpower will be made available from other units.

Evaluation Appeals

APPEAL processes for both officer and enlisted evaluation reports will be standardized starting next month. Both the enlisted and officer review boards will report to one overall president to ensure uniformity of purpose and control.

Both boards will process appeals submitted by members of the total Army, and boards will include representatives from the Active and Reserve components. The boards will come under the direct supervision of the deputy chief of staff for personnel's director of military personnel management.

In addition, Army regulations 623-105 (officer) and 623-205 (enlisted) will be revised to standardize the appeal procedures.

Warrant MOS Opens

A NEW MOS is being developed for Army warrant officers — operations research/systems analysis, MOS 750A. Warrant officers selected for the MOS may receive up to 18 months of full-time graduate education paid for by the Army (24 months for exceptional cases).

To be selected for the new MOS, warrant officers must hold a bachelor's or master's degree, have exemplary records, and "be willing to dedicate themselves to ... excellence in a challenging program," officials said.

Operations research analysts gather data and design mathematical models and simulations of military operations. They use these materials to analyze costs and resources.

Warrant officers should submit applications as outlined in Army Regulation 621-1, paragraph 3-3. For more information, call MILPERCEN's Warrant Officer Branch at (202) 325-7843/7844 or AUTOVON 221-7843/7844.

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FEATURES

You're the Reason 'Y' 6

For young wives and single soldiers, the Armed Services YMCA can be a home away from home.

UPDATE 12

This Army program can make your day if you hate posting changes to regulations. UPDATE ends that tedious chore.

Lone Star Pride 14

Annual training was tougher this year for these Texans but "thass'awright," they say, they can handle it.

Up the NCO Ladder 18

The Primary Leadership Development Course is just one step in the NCO Education System. Here's how it works in the VII Corps academy in Augsburg, West Germany.

Improving Good Grades 21

Students in Department of Defense Dependent Schools receive high-quality educations, and they prove it consistently. One reason for this success is DODDS's highly motivated teachers.

Two-Burner Stove 28

This young, adventurous Army wife cooked an unforgettable Christmas feast in 1956. Join her as she roasts a turkey and bakes pumpkin pie with no oven, keeps the right stuff cold with no fridge and everything else hot with boiling water.

Operation Santa Claus 30

For nearly 30 years, soldiers at Fort Bliss, Texas, have made Christmas merrier for children in the El Paso area. Last year they helped to collect, fix and present 20,000 toys for youngsters whom Santa might otherwise have missed.

Smooth Talking 32

This unusual program at Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington, D.C., offers help and hope to stutterers.

Nurse Cadets 34

ROTC cadets who are pursuing nursing degrees can attend a special summer camp if they want. A test program just a few short years ago, nursing advanced camp is a full-fledged option now — and popular.



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Credits: Outside covers and inside back cover by SSgt. Cecil Stack; and inside front cover by Jutta Belanger.

Historic Petersburg 37

This southern Virginia city is steeped in its colorful past.

Grenadero I: Joint Forces Mission 40

U.S. soldiers trained this spring with troops from Honduras and El Salvador in a combined exercise.

6th Cavalry Brigade (Air Combat) 44

This former hard-charging tank group flies helicopters now at Fort Hood, Texas.

To Fly 45

Orville and Wilbur Wright sold the Army the nation's first military aircraft — for the then-astronomical price of $25,000. That was for a plane that could fly one hour at 40 mph . . .

A High-Flying Career 47

His flying career started in World War II in B-29 bombers and ended this year with his retirement. Along the way, CWO 4 Michael Novosel was a lieutenant colonel, an airline pilot and a 42-year-old Vietnam dustoff pilot, and is a Medal of Honor recipient.

Life of a Lady Bird 49

She lives in St. Louis today. The Army has grounded her, but in her day she saw 1,300 hours of combat in Vietnam and trained hundreds of Army pilots.

Constitutions 50

The Constitution of the United States is just one of many to be found in the world family of nations.

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FEEDBACK

EOD—STICKS OUT

After reading "Duty on the Spice Island" in the September issue, I was happy to see we still have soldiers who feel that part of their job is to do our job (it sure makes life easier for us).

"We, our and us" are 55Ds, explosive ordnance disposal specialists. Our main mission is to locate, identify, evaluate and render safe or dispose of hazardous explosive ordnance and related materials. We also educate others on the hazards of abandoned, damaged or dud-fired ammunition.

Every year numerous soldiers and civilians are injured or killed by these items. Most of the time it's because, even though they probably know better, they become arrogant know-it-alls and show-offs. It may seem as though I am being excessively frank and harsh. It's damn hard to put a human body back together once it's been blown all over the countryside: There always seem to be so many parts missing.

The typical accident happens when someone finds a suspicious item and proceeds to "use a stick to carefully move and turn it over to get a better look." This action is foolhardy and against all procedures. It is bad enough on a firing range, but in a known combat area? It's one thing to give your life for your country, but suicide is stupid.

I'm sure some readers are huffing up and saying, "Just who the heil does this so-and-so think he's talking to?" and are ready to charge right out, play with some ordnance and say, "I told you so." Good. I find it much safer for the EOD soldier to go to the scene of a detonation and determine what happened than having him respond to an unexploded piece of ordnance which may kill him.

SFC Richard L. Sherrow
Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

RECRUITER COMMENTS

I was disturbed by the article titled "Helping Find College Cash" in the September issue.

While this article was indeed very informative and helpful to parents of prospective college students, it did fail to mention one very important program that is near and dear to the hearts of all of us involved in Army recruiting.

This is a program known as the Army College Fund. It enables a young man or woman to accumulate up to $20,100 for their higher education by enlisting in the Army for a three- or four-year period, or up to $15,200 for just a two-year enlistment. This, in my humble opinion, is the best educational package offered anywhere.

The Army can and does do wonderful things for its members, so let's toot our own horn when we have the opportunity. Parents and students, I urge you not to overlook this excellent chance to serve yourselves and your country. Look into the Army College Fund by seeing an Army recruiter. He or she will be glad to give you all the details.

SFC Ronald L. Dearth
Effingtham, Ill.

SOLDIERS *is planning an article dealing exclusively with Army service-connected college options.*

WEIGHTLIFTER

The September "Sports Stop" mentions the Army weightlifting team. I have been a competitor, coach and official in Olympic-style weightlifting for several years, as well as being in the Army Reserve. I would like information regarding the team, specifically, eligibility and contest information.

Maj. Thomas J. Hughes
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Latest liftoff was scheduled to have begun Nov. 28 and to end Dec. 8 at Fort Bragg, N.C. Reservists need 181 days of continuous active duty to be eligible.

HISPANIC PRIDE

I would like to commend you for your September article on the heroics of Hispanics in the military. Being Hispanic, I have found that there is a definite vacuum in providing the military population with positive images of Hispanics in the military and their contributions during the course of several wars and conflicts.

I would like to see articles on those Hispanics who have reached the upper echelons of accomplishment in

the military and, if retired or former military, in government work. For example, while I was an enlisted man at Fort Lewis, Wash., the post commander was then Maj. Gen. Richard E. Cavazos. I held great respect for him, not only for his accomplishments in the military, but also for the tremendous positive image he promoted regarding what Hispanics are capable of accomplishing in the military.

1st Lt. Felipe S. Ibarra
Fort Sill, Okla.

RADAR ALERT

Your article "The Quiet Companies" in the September issue refers to the Forward Area Alerting Radar as a warning system that detects incoming fire.

The FAAR is a highly mobile radar set used in air defense that provides general target location and tentative identification, and transmits that information to the Vulcan, Chaparral, Redeye and Stinger firing units in air defense artillery, not field artillery.

SSgt. Mark S. Engelhart
Fort Bliss, Texas

LET 'EM KNOW ABOUT IT

SOLDIERS is a highly accurate and useful publication. Yet Feedback indicates that the magazine gets carloads of criticism concerning relatively minor errors. And that's probably the way it should be.

I, with others, write and edit an Army publication. We receive criticism for relatively minor errors. I dislike it, but it's probably the way it should be.

As a public affairs specialist at the Army Tank-Automotive Command, Warren, Mich., I speak with writers and editors of scores of outside publications that regularly carry scads of highly inaccurate stories about the Army, its systems and its equipment.

No editor has ever indicated to me that his publication received feedback from any of the thousands of soldiers who know the stories frequently are loaded with garbage. I *don't* think that's the way it should be.

Instead, I think that everyone who knows better should direct a personal letter to the editor every time he or she sees a major inaccuracy or obvious "ax grind" in an outside publication. It's OK, according to Army Regulation 360-5. If it's good enough for *SOLDIERS*, it's good enough for *The New York Times.*

Art Volpe
St. Clair Shores, Mich.



COMMANDO FIRST

I am writing in response to an error in the September "Focus on People." You listed 2nd Lt. Brenda K. Greenland as the first female to attend the French commando school at Breisach, West Germany.

The first woman to attend that school was Sgt. Maura McCormick of U.S. Army Field Station, Berlin. She was originally sent as a translator for infantry members from the Berlin Brigade. But upon her arrival, she was permitted to go through the course. She is now a successful and proud graduate.

Name Withheld by Request
Fort Devens, Mass.

CONFUSED

Not being an experienced Army type, I am confused. In a September article, "194th Armored Brigade: Ready and Able," reference is made that the 194th consists of one tank battalion, one infantry company and one artillery battery. Reference is made to Company B, 5th Battalion, 73rd Armor. Yet, you also reference 5th Bn., 33rd Armor. I presume the "printer's devil" has been at work. Additionally, the article references the 5th Bn., 41st Field Artillery, and later mentions the 4th Bn., 54th Infantry.

The rank of the officer mentioned would indicate, in addition to the unit designation, that these units are of battalion size. *SOLDIERS* is in my opinion a very informative publication.

CWO 2 Edward J. Herterich
San Marcos, Calif.

The quote from Lt. Col. Roger Fiske which you cite refers not to the composition of the brigade but rather — as he states — to the amount of support the brigade provides to the Armor School on a daily basis.

The 194th consists of the following battalions: the 5th Bn., 73rd Armor; the 5th Bn., 33rd Armor; the 4th Bn., 54th Inf.; 5th Bn., 41st FA; 75th Support Bn.; and numerous support companies and detachments. During peacetime, attached are the 19th Engineer Bn., 544th Maintenance Bn., and the 42nd Field Hospital, which have their own, different mobilization missions.

EASY READING

Congratulations! I can read *SOLDIERS.* Nothing unusual about that except that I am legally blind and I cannot see ordinary print or writing. Typing this letter is only possible with a 20-power lens and a high intensity lamp. Please send my compliments to the staff. They have approached the optimum of clarity.

There are several dozen visually impaired persons, who are members of the U.S. Soldiers and Airmens Home. We call our group "VIPs." I'll pass the word to more of them to find out how many of them with dimming vision can read *SOLDIERS.* Thank you for making more printed pages more nearly visible to more of us.

Warren H. Thurston
Washington, D. C.

SOLDIERS is for soldiers and DA civilians. We invite readers' views. Stay under 150 words — a postcard will do — and include your name, rank and address. We'll withhold your name if you desire and may condense views because of space. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative views. Send your letter to: Feedback, *SOLDIERS*, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Va. 22304-5050.

YOU'RE THE REASON 'Y'

Story and Photos by SSgt. Victoria Mouze



Junior soldiers and young wives have a very special place of their own. Soldiers can go there and shoot a game of pool or watch a movie. Wives can exercise, take a tour or just talk. It's all happening at their Y — the Armed Services YMCA.

DENVER Ehler leaned forward in his chair and ran a hand over his neatly trimmed beard. "I get so angry when people say that our trainees are hell-raising, beer-drinking womanizers. That's just not so. Sure, they're going to try 'macho' things. That's part of growing up. But now, they're in the Army and they have a certain image of what it means to be a soldier. Part of that image is having beer. That's why we started selling it here.

"And as for the womanizing — well, some time ago, the guys kept saying, 'Hey, Denver, when are you going to get us some women?' So, I asked some young ladies from the town's electronics company to visit us. The guys spent all evening trying to hide from them. So much for the womanizing."

Ehler runs the Armed Services YMCA program center at Fort Bliss, Texas. It is one of 50 centers at 25 locations in the continental United States, Hawaii, Alaska, Republic of Panama and the United Kingdom which exist solely for the military (see box, page 9). Its programs are geared towards junior enlisted members. Depending on the needs of the military community, centers focus on young married couples or young single service members. Some centers serve both groups. At Fort Bliss, one center serves young Army families; the other, run by Ehler, caters to single trainees.

Ehler's operation is located in a renovated former NCO club, a mile away from the trainee area, the 1st Air Defense Artillery Training Brigade. Step out the back door and the Franklin Mountains loom on the horizon. Go out front, "look over yonder a bit," as Texans say, at the flashing neon signs advertising strip joints, massage parlors and bars. That is Dyer Street — "the strip."

Before the center opened last year, many trainees on pass would visit Dyer Street. Some drank too much and ended up in fights or other incidents. Although trainees still go to the strip, many now take advantage of the center's offerings, including pingpong and pool tables and free Sunday buffets.

Among the center's more popular activities are tours of El Paso and the surrounding area. The center tailors trips to the units' training schedules. Soldiers with a limited amount of time can board a baby-blue "Y's Traveler" bus and see El Paso's Sun Bowl Stadium, city zoo, the Rio Grande between Texas and Mexico, and other local points of interest.

Soldiers with more free time can explore Carlsbad Caverns in southeastern New Mexico or sand surf on White Sands National Monument's 230 square miles of gypsum dunes.

Soldiers in Battery C, 2nd Battalion, 1st ADA Training Bde., took the El Paso tour as their graduation trip. After the tour they visited the ASYMCA center. They still had two hours before they had to return to their barracks. That was enough time to get in a couple of pool games or to watch a movie.



"This place has really helped me make it through one station unit training," said Pvt. 1 Rusty Marez. "We've been going through hell with all the training and all the tasks we've got to learn. You know that you're not going to graduate unless you pass each task. That's a lot of pressure. We can relax at the Y. The staff here is nice and courteous to us."



Exercise classes for wives and off-post tours for trainees are two activities of the Armed Services YMCA serving Fort Bliss, Texas. The ASYMCA boasts 50 centers at 25 locations.



Marez's buddies finished their pool game, so Marez started his game. Other trainees lined up at the office, asking to see movies like *The Boys of Company C* and *Apocalypse Now*. Staff members logged in requests on a clipboard and said the movies would be shown after the belly dancing.

"We recently just started the belly dancing," Ehler said. "So far, the guys have been well-mannered." He said that although the decisions are his, "his" privates have a say in how the center is run. "If their requests aren't too far out, we try to accommodate them. After all, this center exists for them."

As an example, Ehler explained how his office ended up in its present location. When he took over as director last year, his office was located on the second floor. Some of the soldiers suggested that the office be moved to the first floor. They thought that the second floor would be a good location for a TV room.

"I said, 'OK, guys, as long as you do the moving.' They did. Anyway, it makes more sense for me to be on the first floor; that's where most of the action is." Although the office is Ehler's, it serves as the building's nerve center. In addition to movie requests being taken there, staff members and volunteers answer phone calls requesting transportation. If a large group wants to come over, one of the Y's buses is dispatched. If just one or two want to visit the Y, volunteers use privately owned vehicles to pick them up.

"That helps out the soldier and volunteers," Ehler said. "Trainees don't have to use taxis to get here. Although they aren't required to pay the volunteer, most chip in a dollar or two for gas."

Besides being cheaper than taxis, volunteer rides are safer. "We've had some problems with taxi drivers trying to overcharge soldiers or attempting to sell them drugs," said Lt. Col. Stephen MacWillie, commander, 2nd Bn., in echoing drill sergeants' and privates' comments. He added that whether trainees travel to the center in a bus or POV, convenient transportation is one reason for the center's success.

"We have an Army recreation center in the area, but we have to get the soldier there," MacWillie said. "That's the main difference between the recreation center and the Y. The Y comes to us and takes us some place, whether it's to the center or on a tour. I've never been stationed at a place that puts out a helping hand like this."

Trainees are not the only members of the Army family that benefit from the ASYMCA at Fort Bliss. Young wives of junior enlisted soldiers also have a program. Each

weekday, they are driven to the Junior Enlisted Family Center. The ASYMCA and post chaplains co-sponsor that center. The Y provides the director's salary, transportation and financial support. Money from the chaplains' fund is used for utilities, supplies and nursery attendents' salaries.

Between 2,700 and 3,000 wives and children visit the center each month. Wives choose from a variety of classes, including cooking, arts and crafts, and aerobics. There are no dues to pay, but some classes have a small charge for supplies. Free baby-sitting and child care is available for participating mothers.

"Many of the wives hate the Army when they first start visiting the center," said Bill Sholander, executive director of the El Paso centers. "They think that the Army just takes their husbands away and gives them the worst duty around. We try to help change those attitudes."

Phyllis MacWillie and Sally Taylor, commanders' wives, feel that the center helps wives in other ways. MacWillie and Taylor sit on the center's advisory council. They also teach classes and just listen. Although both have done volunteer work at previous posts, neither has come across a program offering the scope of activities and services that the Junior Enlisted Family Center does.

"I've been places where we've tried to get activities for the wives started," Taylor said, "but we always had problems getting transportation. Here, we can count on getting the wives to the center and getting them involved. Without the Y's transportation, the center would just not work.

"The girls are exposed to a social and learning environment here. They meet other wives and talk among themselves. Many are far away from home and family for the first time. They're also learning new skills. We've always got some type of class going on.

"It doesn't matter whether they continue coming. Some visit a couple of times, while others get completely involved. The main thing is getting them to realize that they can cope with Army life and can stand on their own."





Whether providing child care and cooking classes for young wives or a place for soldiers to relax, the Armed Services YMCA helps meet the needs of the Army's family of people.





Then and Now

WOUNDED soldiers lay on the ground waiting for medical attention as dusk fell on Five Forks, Va. Earlier that day, they had fought against forces led by Confederate Maj. Gen. George Pickett. In eight more days, on April 9, 1865, they would be part of a victorious Union Army when terms of surrender would be signed at Appomattox Court House, Va. That event would signal the end of the Civil War, which had divided the country for four years. But for the moment, minute-to-minute survival was foremost in their minds.

Helping to make them more comfortable was a group of civilian volunteers serving them coffee, tea and hot chocolate. The volunteers belonged to the 5,000-member United States Christian Commission. Since the outbreak of the war, they had followed Union soldiers to the front, hospitals, camps and POW compounds, distributing food and clothing. Also, these delegates wrote and read letters for illiterate soldiers and served as chaplains and surgeons. The South had a similar group to help Confederate soldiers.

Since the Civil War, the group, now known as the Armed Services YMCA of the USA, has served the needs and interests of service members. Teddy Roosevelt's Rough Riders wrote dispatches on YMCA stationary during the Spanish-American War in 1898, doughboys attended YMCA-sponsored shows during World War I, and "G.I. Joe" danced at YMCA-operated USO clubs during World War II and the Korean War. Peacetime forces have been provided sports, recreation and counseling programs, services that continue today at 25 ASYMCA branches in the United States, the Republic of Panama and the United Kingdom.

The organization has undergone changes throughout the years. At one time, it was a USO agency. However, due to a USO reorganization and lack of financial support from the public, it withdrew from the USO. The name changed from the Armed Services Department of the YMCA to the Armed Services YMCA of the USA, reflecting its service to military families. Its monies come from the United Way, the Combined Federal Campaign and individual and group contributions. Although the ASYMCA is no longer a part of the YMCA's national headquarters, both Ys work together in offering programs to the military at community YMCAs at Colorado Springs, Colo.; Monterey, Calif.; Charleston, S.C.; Groton, Conn.; and Philadelphia.

Along with organizational changes came program changes. At one time, the ASYMCA geared its programs toward young, single enlisted service members. While still offering programs for single service members, the ASYMCA has started offering family-oriented programs for the young married enlisted force. Programs include parenting skills training, day camps for young children and child care. Programs vary at branches, depending on resources and needs, and supplement or complement those offered by the military services.

Addresses and phone numbers of ASYMCA branches serving soldiers are:

609 F St.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
(907) 277-8522

Depot Square
Ayer, Mass. 01432
(617) 772-2681

P.O. Box 3675
Amador Road
Balboa, Republic of Panama
(011) 507-52-2839

1300 Madison St.
Clarksville, Tenn. 37040
(615) 647-2376

315 E. Franklin Ave.
El Paso, Texas 79901
(915) 532-4957

Fort Wood I-44 SPUR
P.O. Box 350
Fort Leonard Wood, Mo. 65473
(314) 336-4718

P.O. Box 216
Fort Monroe, Va. 23651
(804) 723-1852

250 South Hotel St.
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
(808) 524-5600

P.O. Box 288
Junction City, Kan. 66441
(913) 238-2972

P.O. Box 115
Killeen, Texas 76541
(817) 634-5445

201 South 4th St.
Lawton, Okla. 73501
(405) 355-5520

HC-79
Box 135
Leesville, La. 71446
(318) 238-5769

A community YMCA offering programs for soldiers and their families is:

YMCA — Monterey Peninsula
600 Camino El Estero
Monterey, Calif. 93940
(408) 373-4166

In addition to operating local ASYMCA branches, the organization established a national Military Family Resource Center in Springfield, Va., acting as a clearinghouse for professionals working with military families.

The Defense Department took over the resource center on Oct. 1. The DOD focus will be on family advocacy. The ASYMCA, however, will fill the void with new programs under a new Center for Military Family Program Support. The new center will continue newsletters presently published by the Military Family Resource Center. *The Military Family* can be obtained by writing: Center for Military Family Program Support, 6501 Loisdale Court, Suite 1107, Springfield, Va. 22150.

Another newsletter, *Military Family Life*, is distributed free to recruiters and their families through each of the service's recruiting commands. Other commands use the newsletter in their family programs.

For more information on bulk rates and individual subscriptions, write: Editor, *Military Family Life*, P.O. Box 552, Springfield, Va. 22150.



The Armed Services YMCA-sponsored shopping tours to places such as the city market in nearby Juarez, Mexico, offer young wives from Fort Bliss, Texas, a change of pace.

Janine Motes is a young wife away from home for the first time. While she enjoys the Y's classes, she feels the most important skill she has learned is social. Until visiting the Y, the small-town Kentucky native was shy and introverted.

"I've opened up a lot. I can say 'hello' first and know that nothing drastic is going to happen," she said. "I like myself a lot more now that I can handle myself in groups.

"My husband thinks that it's great that I've become more independent," Motes continued. "Bobby is a little bit older than me — he's 27 and I'm 22 — and before, I felt more comfortable when he went places with me. Now, I know that I can go by myself. At first, I had the idea that he might get jealous.

"I'd get back from the center and he would ask me if I had enjoyed myself. I thought he was being sarcastic. We talked about it. He said that he was really glad that I could do things by myself. I realized that he was genuinely concerned and that he was supportive of what I was doing." She mentioned that she hoped there would be a Y at their next assignment. "I'm really going to miss everything if there isn't. The one here has been a great experience."

Young wives of soldiers stationed at Fort Riley, Kan., also have an ASYMCA center. Besides teaching wives arts and crafts and cooking skills, the Junction City branch acts as a bridge to various Army agencies, such as the chaplains. ASYMCA staff members and volunteers team up with chaplains and visit young families living in off-post trailer parks. Chaplain (Col.) Wesley Geary views the visits as an extension of his outreach programs. "We use the Y, and the Y uses us in finding young families that need help," he said.

"Teaming up with military agencies is one thing that we do quite well," said Sally Webb, executive director. "We're all dealing with young couples new to the Army and to married life. The couples lack experience and many of the skills needed to survive. All of a sudden, the Army sets those young couples out in the middle of Kansas, away from families and friends. That can be quite a shock. All of us try to help ease that shock."

"Sometimes, it's tough being away from our parents and friends," said Tammy Goodman. She and her husband frequently visit the Junction City center. Neither had been out of New York state until David joined the Army in July 1983. "The nice thing about coming here," Tammy said, "is that I have someone I can talk to.

"If I have some problems, I can talk with Sally or another staff member. We talk about baby clothes, husbands, Army life and everything in between. They're always here to make you smile or to feel better about things. No matter how bad you think something is, they've been there before."

"I try to let these kids know that they can make it," said Judi Moore, program director and an Army wife. "They'll come in here and complain that they can't make it on E-2 pay and that I can't understand just how tough it is for them. I let them know that, yes, I do remember what it was like on E-2 pay and that I do understand."

Moore tries to encourage friendships. If she knows of several couples from the same area, she'll introduce them. Then she'll introduce couples from one area to those from another. "They'll start talking and become friends," she said. "They find out that they're all basically going through the same things. They found out that no matter where they're from, they have that common military bond."

Moore mentioned that there are times when "kids just wander in and don't really know what they're looking for."

"That's when I try to show them our schedule of activities and get them interested in doing something," she said. "I'll also ask them what they would be interested in doing and try to schedule that." During one month, someone wandering into the center could choose from activities like volleyball games, macrame classes, free buffets, bingo and baking clinics.

"The Armed Services YMCA has been around many years, extending that welcoming hand," said Lynnie Samms. Since retiring in 1971 after 30 years as an Army long-haul driver, Samms has "served as a friend to the Y, on the advisory board or in some other capacity."

"I've done this to repay the love and care shown to me by the Y when I was a young soldier far away from home," Samms said.

"When I'd get into town, I'd head for the Y. As soon as I'd step in the door, someone would meet me, ask me if I wanted tickets or dinner or to play a game of pool. I wouldn't know anyone in town, but the people at the Y made me feel as if I had lived there all my life. Knowing that someone cared about me made my life so much better. That's what the Y is all about."

A generation lies between Samms and young couples like the Goodmans, but the reasons for going to the Y remain the same. "This is my home away from home," Tammy said. □

POSTMARKS

Compiled by SSgt. Victoria Mouze

News Stories from Army Posts Around the World



SFC Joseph Peake

Gunners Test Target

FORT CAMPBELL, Ky. — A gunner fires a burst from a 20mm Vulcan at an incoming MiG-27 Flogger. It's a kill.

The aircraft wasn't the real thing. Instead, the MiG was a model tested by soldiers assigned to Battery A, 1st Battalion, 3rd Air Defense Artillery. They fired at the MiG and a model American F-16 Falcon during a test of a new radio-controlled miniature aerial target system.

The new models are more realistic than the delta-winged models gunners currently use, remarked Maj. David Hartman, battalion operations officer. He said that gunners can identify them as friendly or foe instead of just a delta wing to shoot at.

Sp4 Steven Trudel, a radio-control pilot, flew one of the models. He said that it handles better than the delta wing, the controls are more sensitive and it takes little control-stick movement to make the aircraft respond. — *SFC Joseph Peake*

Farmers for a Week

SCHWEINFURT, West Germany — Sp4s William Riel and Dave Doucette, 3rd Infantry Division, slopped hogs, milked cows and drove farm equipment for a week.

They participated in a program that helps soldiers better understand West Germany's farmers. Those who can be released from the units are given administrative leave to work on local farms.

Neither Riel nor Doucette had worked on a farm before. Riel volunteered because he wanted to do something for the community. Doucette wanted to see how Germans live. He helped take care of cows and hogs belonging to Rudi Moench. "I don't think my family will believe it," Doucette said. "This will be an experience I won't forget."

Soldiers have been working on the Moench farm for four years. Moench said that American soldiers are hard workers. They take care of his farm as if it were their own.

The program was started 10 years ago by Annelore Volk, who works in the military community's Public Affairs Office. She thought soldiers would understand the local community better if they worked with its members.

"A lot of these soldiers have little or no experience working with Germans," she said. "Add the fact that they usually know very little about farming and you have a very good learning experience." — *Sp4 T. L. Barton*

Maine Mountain Men

RUMFORD, Maine — A National Guard light infantry company has been activated here with a mission to fight and win in snow-covered mountains.

"This is a prototype unit," said Capt. Charles Robertson, commander, Company B, 3rd Battalion, 172nd Infantry (Mountain). "We're training to operate on terrain above 7,500 feet. There aren't any Active Army units like this. There haven't been since the 10th Mountain Division served during World War II." Robertson anticipates that 75 percent of the unit will be filled by October 1985.

Besides learning tactics such as raids and ambushes behind enemy lines, soldiers learn to climb and rappel in the summer. During the winter, they ski down steep slopes, claw up icy cliffs, move cross country on snowshoes and learn cold-weather survival.

Their training will continue year-round at the 10,000-acre Riley Training Area located on the Maine-New Hampshire border. Additionally, soldiers maintain and train on their own time with their special gear, including skis, snowshoes and white camouflage suits.

"Many of this unit's tasks will be unpleasant," Robertson said. "It can be downright miserable fording an icy stream at 4:30 in the morning. But that training will be a lot more beneficial to our people. We can't wait around until noon for the water to warm up."

The 3rd Battalion, based in Vermont, was activated in September 1982. — *SFC Bob Haskell*

Engineers Clean Hawaiian Cave

SOUTH POINT, Hawaii — Engineers assigned to the 25th Infantry Division helped preserve history here recently.

Using heavy equipment, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 65th Combat Engineer Battalion, removed 30 dump trucks worth of debris from a cave that Hawaiians lived in thousands of years ago. Barbed wire, fuel drums and other debris were discarded into the cave during World War II when a nearby Army Air Corps airfield was deactivated.

"Because of terrain features and the amount of debris there, it took the 65th Engineers' equipment and expertise to get the job done," said Joe Chu, Hawaiian Home Lands Department. "We couldn't have done it without them."

"We're getting very good training here," said Sgt. Terrence Whitfield. "Also, it feels good to restore the cave."

Chu feels that the cave will reveal significant information about the ancient Hawaiians. "There are some hieroglyphics on exposed areas and more in areas covered by sand and gravel," he said. Also, artifacts have been found. The cave is listed as a national historic landmark by the National Park Service. — *Sgt. Jay Field and Sp4 Bob Lindsay*

UPDATE

Story and Photos by Gerri Taylor

IT'S 9 a.m., just 30 minutes before the big inspection. People scurry around the office, checking out last-minute details before zero hour.

In a small corner of the office, two soldiers are near panic. "What do you mean we won't pass the inspection?" Sgt. Smith asks.

"Our regs," PFC Jones says. "I don't think they're current."

"Didn't you change them when they came in?" Smith asks.

"I meant to, but they kept piling up too fast and I had other things to do," Jones says.

Sound familiar?

Keeping regulations, manuals and other publications up to date often produces overwhelming administrative burdens. Many times, soldiers face the time-consuming task of posting changes almost daily. Sometimes, the volume of changes prevents a timely job from being done.

But under the UPDATE program, the Army's newest way of publishing, soldiers and civilians don't post changes. UPDATE is doing away with thumbing through reams of material to remove old pages and insert new ones. No longer will there be hours of crossing out old words and writing in new ones, and no more filing all this information. Users will regularly get all the regs they need in a volume that looks like a telephone book.

"UPDATE is converting the old standard format of publications into a completely new one," said Col. Frank Milwee, director of publications in The Adjutant General's Office. He created the UPDATE program and is chief of its transition team.

The layout and design of an UPDATE provide the consumer with a more efficient tool. Loose-leaf pages that were published for use in three-ring binders are being replaced by glue-bound volumes, produced the same way as a phone book. The size of print has been reduced by 10 percent, which permits a three-column format with more information on a page. This reduces the bulk of the publication.

According to Milwee, in addition to appearance, there are other similarities to a phone book. The publication is issued periodically, and all the changes are in each new UPDATE. Once the new version arrives, the old one can be thrown away.

Soldiers don't need to make a side-by-side comparison to find the changes before throwing the old regulations away. Special information pages in the front of the book alert readers to the changes within a regulation and what impact they have.

Changes in the text since the last UPDATE are shown by striking through old and underscoring or tinting new information. The same procedure will be used in every UPDATE



Col. Frank Milwee inspects one of the Army's latest UPDATE books, part of a system which he helped create. • Above, Designed similar to a phone book, an UPDATE (right) eliminates the need to post changes to regulations and is much more compact than old loose-leaf publications.

whether it's revised monthly, quarterly or annually.

The frequency of the revision of the UPDATEs depends on the category of the publication. There are two categories, according to Milwee: the handbook, and the stand-alone publication.

"The handbook contains several regulations that are used in a certain job area such as personnel or supply and maintenance," he said. "All the regulations soldiers need for their day-to-day jobs will be in this manual, called a 'desktop reference handbook.' Because the handbook is a slim bound volume, no longer will there be a need for three-hole punching or massive three-ring binders.

"The other category is the stand-alone publication such as AR 340-18, the Functional File System UPDATE. We haven't scheduled them for reissue on definite cycles because the changes are not as frequent." Over the next several years, the transition team plans to have all Army regulations and many pamphlets converted into the UPDATE format. The format is being considered for other publications such as technical and field manuals.

UPDATE is affecting others as well. With the assistance of computers, people who write regs are finding them easier to revise. "I think the new format for submitting changes is great," said Roy George, who works on the Unit Supply UPDATE at the Pentagon. "It's easier to work with as far as changes within the regulations themselves.

"Although we're still sending our changes in by mail, we will have a direct computer link-up with the transition team," George added. "This way, we will be able to call up a copy of the manuscript on the screen, make our changes, then submit them electronically."

Response cards from Reserve soldiers using the first UPDATEs share the same positive reaction to the UPDATE format.

According to Maj. James Hemenway of the Reserve Components Personnel and Administration Center, St. Louis, UPDATE is the best thing in publications in the last 10 years. "The manhours spent in posting, and confusion as to what change was current and partial vs. total change, made keeping track of current information almost impossible, especially in the personnel area," Hemenway said. "UPDATE will make regulations available and usable not only by the administrators, but most importantly, by the soldier affected by the regulation."



Madeline Bischoff reviews regulations before they are printed. Agencies can now submit regulation changes by computer.

SFC Gary Suzukawa, a senior supply sergeant assigned to the 322nd Civil Affairs Group, Hawaii, prefers UPDATE to the loose-leaf system for other reasons. "I don't have to worry about someone misfiling or losing a page," Suzukawa said. "And I don't have to use a highlighter to point out the changes."

"UPDATE makes it easier for commanders and technicians to use for ready reference without having to go to three different binders," said Maj. Joseph Smith, the adjutant for the 80th Division (Training), Salem, Va. "Having 16 regulations in one book makes everyone's job much easier."

Saving time and making the publication easier to use are just two of the advantages of UPDATE. It also saves the Army money.

"When we started this program, we used the Reserve Component personnel regulation as an example," said Madeline Bischoff, transition team member. "We had 664 pages of the old, loose-leaf publications. With the new format, it comes out to about 330 pages."

Reducing the size of the publication has also cut the cost of mailing. "We're mailing second-class, and that's a significant cost savings," Bischoff added. "And, second class also reaches users much faster than the old fourth-class postage rate used for publications." Additionally, by using a lighter grade of paper and smaller print, the weight of the handbook has been reduced about 80 percent, which means almost 75 percent less postage than publishing the information under the loose-leaf format.

The Army also saves when an Update arrives in a unit. "About $62 million worth of posting labor will be avoided annually when all regulations are converted," Milwee said.

Every UPDATE comes with a preaddressed subscription card. The commercial printer uses the last card received from a unit to determine how many copies of a particular UPDATE to send. Publications clerks should combine all requests within the unit before mailing the card.

Mailing of the cards must be controlled, officials warn, or units may end up with too few of a certain publication. For instance, suppose a unit receives 20 copies of an UPDATE and the clerk gives 10 each to Sgt. Brown's and Sgt. Smith's sections. If Smith wants 15 copies and mails in a card himself, his whole unit will get only 15 copies in the future.

Smith would have had the right idea, officials noted, because UPDATE belongs in the hands of soldiers. However, he should place his order with his unit publications clerk, who would increase the unit's total request from 20 to 25 copies.

UPDATE means more than just saving wear and tear on the fingertips of a unit's soldiers. It lets these soldiers get on with their jobs and puts the information they need where it's needed — at their fingertips. □

LONE STAR PRIDE



Story and Photos by SSgt. Cecil Stack



"WE'RE the best," the division commander said. "Our professional development schools build leaders, and we take pride in that. Besides, we come from Texas, a big state with a lot of pride."

Maj. Gen. Elmer L. Stephens and his Texans aren't the only folks who believe in the 49th Armored Division. The Army does, too. The division recently became one of the first in the National Guard to be given the mission of reinforcing active duty combat units in Europe. The decision came after a review of how Guard units could better support Active Army missions.

The 49th Division is used to being a top priority unit. It was one of two armored divisions organized following World War II, and in 1950 was made part of the Ready Reserve Strategic Army Force. During the Berlin Crisis of the 1960s, the division was mobilized and served 10 months of active duty at Fort Polk, La. The ranks of Texans in the "Lone Star" Division are rounded out by units from Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma.

Its newest first-priority mission means it must be better equipped and combat ready to meet an earlier deployment date. To meet those requirements, the division is receiving more intensive training and upgraded equipment including M-60A3 tanks to replace aging M-60A1s and Cobra helicopters to replace Huey gunships.

Part of the division's plan to increase its readiness is to improve existing schools and to start new leadership programs, such as the Key Personnel Upgrade Program. KPUP gives the Guard officers and senior NCOs the chance to train with their active counterparts in the 2nd Armored Division at Fort Hood, Texas, and other training sites, such as the National Training Center, Fort Irwin, Calif.

The division's new mission also changed this year's annual training at Fort Hood. "It's harder. There's no time for messing around," said Sp4 Floy Ray, a tank gunner. "This year we fired on a more difficult tank range. Rather than firing at fixed targets, such as old vehicles, we had to find and engage pop-up targets.

The 2nd AD graders did not make the job any easier for Ray or the other tank gunners. They graded the crews on the time needed to find and engage targets. Stephens noted that last year's range was easier.

"Ninety-five percent of our tank crews passed last year," he said. "This year we hope at least 80 percent qualify. We're using the same evaluation standards as our 2nd AD brothers. We asked for the harder standards because of the new mission. But it's tough with limited training time." Time is one of the biggest problems facing many Guard units, and the 49th is no different. This year the division conducted multilevel training to make the most of their time.

"With this training we can train at three or four levels at the same time," Stephens said. "For instance, although this year's primary emphasis was on the company, we conducted battalion-level exercises which evaluated all the levels from the bat-







Clockwise from top left: An infantryman gives the 49th the thumbs up. • 1st. Lt. L.C. Fowler and SFC Hermann were part of the 2nd Armored Division's evaluating team. • Whether conducting a dismounted patrol • or waiting in an assembly area for word to move out, the "Lone Star" Division is emphasizing more difficult training.

talion down to the squad."

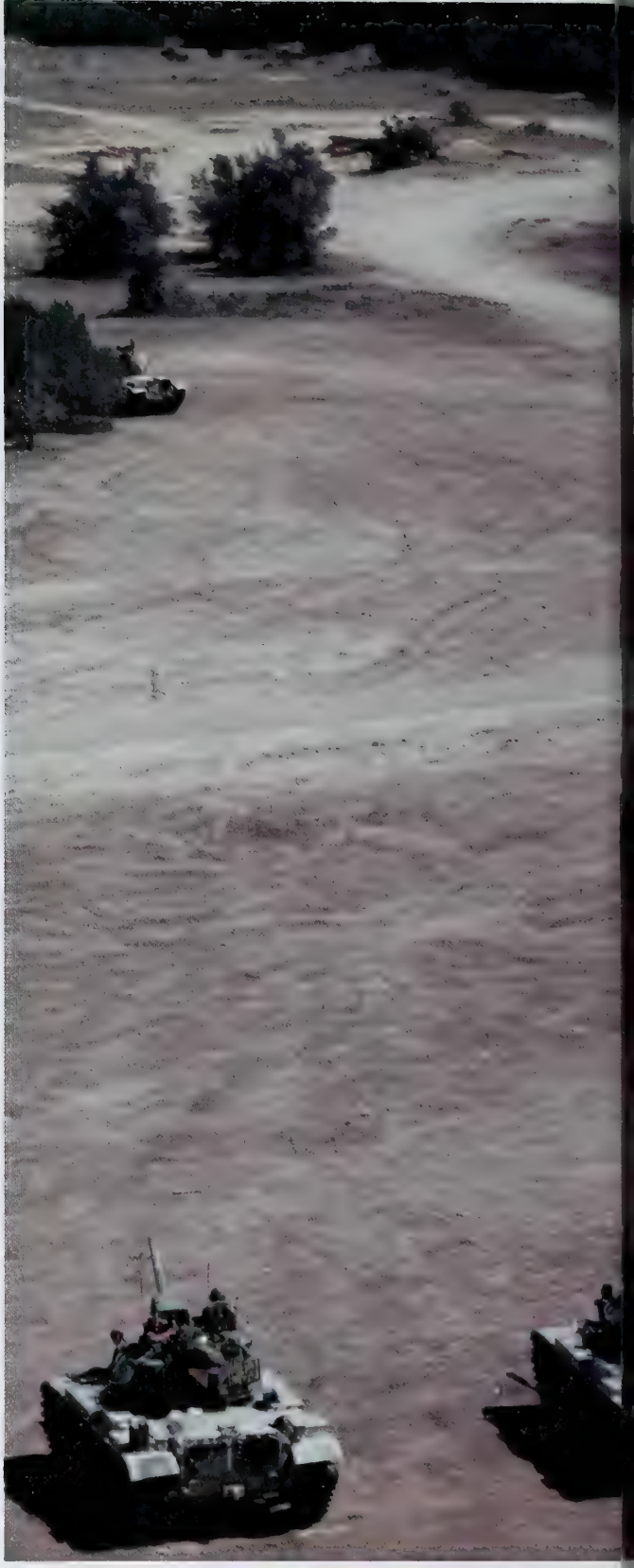
Maj. Ronnie D. Clayton, a battalion operations officer, felt good about the increased training. "The training puts us in a better position," he said. "We are now training harder to survive."

The hard push on training paid off. Active Army advisors thought his battalion's ARTEP was "as good as they had seen," he said. "We have made great strides in the past two years. We look at what must be done











and then do it. Our advisors are a great help. They evaluate us and then point out our problems and then tell us how to correct them."

"The morale of the unit I evaluated was high, and they showed a willingness to learn," said 1st Lt. L.C. Fowler, a company-level evaluator. "They do need to work on some specialized skills, but their common task skills, such as land navigation, are excellent. Learning to operate in the field is demanding, and these units need to conduct more field exercises. However, they don't have that kind of time. But their ability to learn quickly works to their advantage."

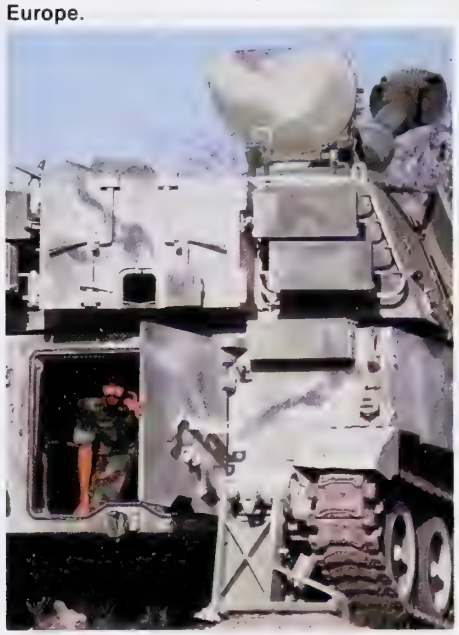
The division's soldiers learn quickly because they are excited about the 49th and the Guard. For Sp4 Mark Thompson, a TOW gunner, the Guard gave him the chance to be a part of the military.

"I've always wanted to join the Army, but I would lose money," said Thompson, who is a mechanical contractor. "Annual training gives me the chance to ride around in tracks for two weeks. It gets me away from the monotony of my job."

CWO 2 Bob Bishop, an aviator, said the Guard is the best of both worlds. "I enjoy my job as a stock broker," he said, "but I also get a lot of personal enjoyment from being in the Guard. I'm flying approximately 140 hours a year now compared to about 100 hours active duty pilots are flying. Besides the enjoyment, I feel like I'm getting back in touch with the real world when I'm at drills."

"The Guard is getting back to the real world," Thompson agreed. "The military is what protects America and keeps us free." And with a new mission and increased training, the 49th will be at the forefront of the Army National Guard. □

For several weeks every summer North Fort Hood becomes the training ground for the 49th Armored Division, Texas Army National Guard. The unit recently became one of the Guard's divisions given the mission to reinforce active duty combat units in Europe.



UP THE NCO LADDER

SFC Michael Brown

PROFESSIONAL development starts the day soldiers hit the ground running at their reception station. From then on, soldiers climb a ladder of learning called the Noncommissioned Officers Education System, or NCOES. Each step enriches their technical and supervisory skills.

One step on this ladder is the 29 NCO academies located Armywide. These schools enhance the leadership abilities of NCOs in grades E-5 and E-6 by using instruction, practical exercise and the example of the cadre.

Previously these schools used a system of teaching known as the Primary Leadership Course. During PLC, large numbers of students sat in a class with the instructor lecturing them from a platform. Tactical or Tac NCOs terrorized the students at night, while instructors tried to teach during the day. Plus, each academy geared the subjects of its classes toward the talents needed for a certain MOS or group of MOSs.

The Primary Leadership *Development* Course has changed all that. PLDC streamlines training by combining several of the old NCO leadership courses into one.

PLDC has also changed the style of instruction. It now involves teaching small groups of students, has eliminated the platforms and the Tac NCOs, and each class can have soldiers from any MOS and the material will still apply. But the purpose remains the same as always.

"This course covers what the junior NCO needs to know to be an effective leader," said 1st Sgt. Lee Garber. Garber serves as deputy commander of the VII Corps NCO Academy in Augsburg, West Germany. This academy is one of the Army's newest and has used PLDC since it opened its doors last year.

"The course really works," Garber explained, "because everybody needs to be on the same sheet of music when it comes to leadership skills. It gives everyone the same skills." The subjects covered include such supervisory skills as office management, counseling and maintenance scheduling. A variety of common tasks are also taught, including crossing a contaminated area, leading a patrol and land navigation.

According to Garber, the school environment is just as important as the subjects. "PLDC provides the student a much better learning situation than the old way," Garber said. "This system maintains the special military strictness of an NCO academy, while students learn on a more personal level in smaller classes.

"The platform instruction with large numbers of students in the classes was not the best system. People who needed more individual attention would fall through the crack academically. With platform teaching you had 50 minutes to cover your lesson plan. A student may have had a question, but you had to go on to try to meet your cutoff. Maybe the student forgot what he wanted and then he didn't really get what he needed. Now the students get the personal attention they need."

The personal attention comes from the way the classes are organized. Students are divided into groups of 12 to 15 soldiers. This does not count the two cadre members assigned to each group, which makes up one squad.

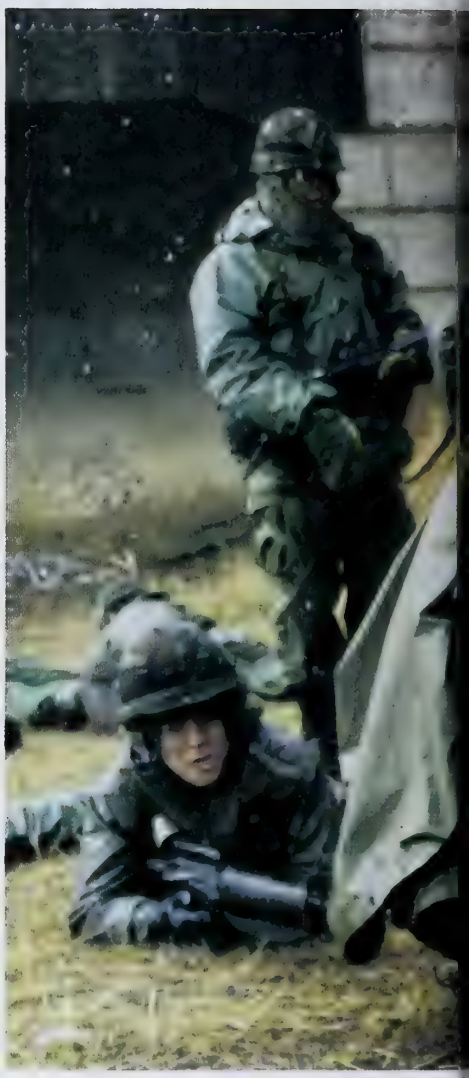
"The administration here is the same as you would find in the unit," said SFC Michael Dobbs of Co. A.

"We try to set up the environment the same as their units so we don't alienate them. When they come here they're afraid and unsure because it's a new experience. This eases the problem."

The two cadre members are more than just squad leaders. They are that squad's instructors and will conduct every class during its four weeks at the academy. This places an extra burden on the instructors.

"We spend 12 to 14 hours a day here," said instructor SSgt. William Litrell. "We are continuously reading and studying to keep up with the program of instruction. You have to be qualified in every field of leadership. If we can't do the job and cope with the stress, then how can we expect the students to learn and cope with the stress?"

"Sometimes I see skepticism at first," said another instructor. "Some students have chips on their shoulders like they know it all, or others just don't want to be leaders. But your conduct as an instructor, your manner and your bearing will dispel those attitudes — if you're 'right'. And making sure you're right takes a lot of hours, but it's worth it."



Soldiers use their skills as trainers during the field exercise to teach their peers common tasks such as land navigation.

Making an instructor 'right' at VII Corps NCO Academy starts with the selection process. Applicants must be an E-6 or E-7 and have served at least 18 months in Europe. They must prepare a packet complete with forms 2 and 2-1, and any other documents that describe their instructor qualities. NCOs whose packets clear a careful review are interviewed by the



Jutta Belanger

commandant or deputy commandant before acceptance.

"I'm a great believer in folks selling themselves," Garber explained, "mainly because they will have to sell themselves to the students in order to get their teaching points across.

"Basically I'm looking for three things during an interview. First, I'm looking for a very mature person who can handle responsibility. Second, the person must be a professional NCO with strict military appearance and bearing. Finally, the person needs to be articulate and able to relate to people."

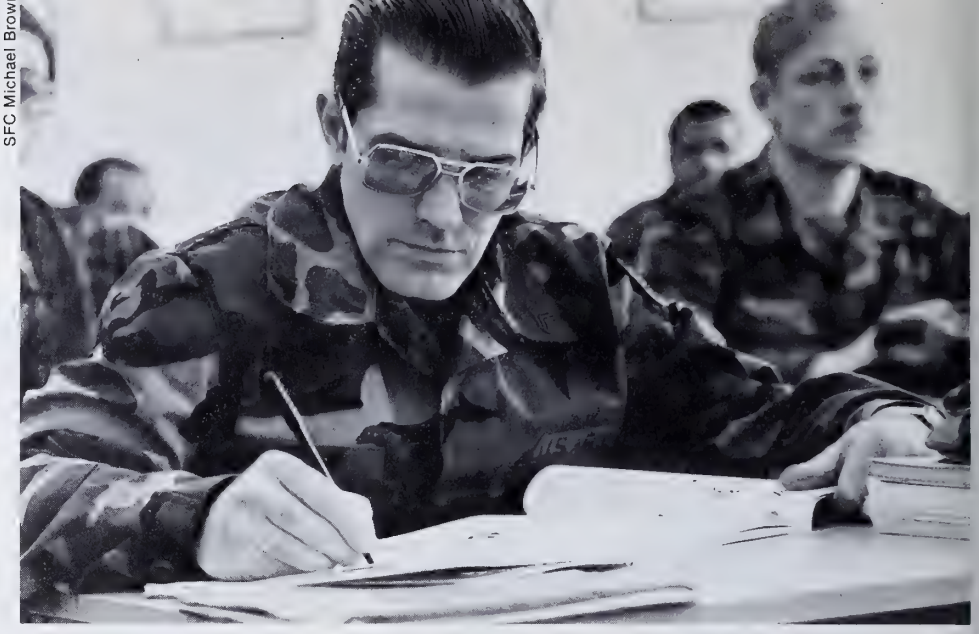
After the interview, some applicants receive a letter of acceptance. They go back to their units, and their commands must release them before they can become part of the academy cadre. Naturally, commanders are reluctant to turn these soldiers loose.

"You need the support of the commanders and NCOs," Garber said, "to have the chance to get quality NCOs as instructors. They are the ones who keep the program running well. Fortunately, I have gotten support from the corps commander on down and ended up with the people I needed."

Garber's 44 instructors represent a variety of MOSs, ranging from infantryman to administrative specialist. Just like the cadre, the students have a mixture of MOSs. This mixing of people produces additional training benefits.

"All NCOs should know as much as they can," Rogers said. "The interaction between the various people with different MOSs gives them a knowledge that they probably wouldn't get otherwise."

Students like SSgt. Steven DeRaps, a mechanic with the 511th MI Bn., feel the interaction with soldiers who have different jobs helps. "PLDC is fantastic," DeRaps exclaimed. "I'm learning things I never knew before about infantry and armor. I had ideas of what they were like before I came here. But now I'm living with the guys who actually do it for a living. I'm gaining so much knowl-



SFC Michael Brow

The Primary Leadership Development Course provides an improved academic environment. Soldiers learn on a more personal level with smaller classes of 12 to 15 students.

edge by learning how they really do it as opposed to how they do it in the movies."

Sgt. Juanita Armstrong, a computer operator with the 80th Field Artillery, echoed DeRaps' feelings: "PLDC is great because you meet different people with different MOSs. You can share your experiences and teach and learn from each other."

The learning experience at the VII Corps NCO Academy goes beyond sharing knowledge and being in a classroom. The experience means developing leadership skills by working as a leader.

Two or three times during a cycle, depending on the size of the class, students will hold a leadership position for four days. They may be a platoon sergeant or the company first sergeant. Their responsibilities are similar to those they would find in their units.

"It's a daily learning process when you are the student leader," said Sgt. Eric Ramsey, who was the student first sergeant. "I am learning what my first sergeant goes through. I can take the experience back to the unit and be a better NCO."

"The student platoon sergeants are evaluated on the way they lead the formations, how they conduct inspections and their daily routine," said SFC Casper Broadus, a cadre platoon sergeant. "This isn't part of the instruction so they aren't graded and don't fail. When a leader does something wrong, I quote the part of FM 22-5, the leadership manual, that applies and have them write it down and give it back to me later. This reinforces the teaching point."

Dobbs, cadre first sergeant for Company A, said the soldiers gain self-confidence through this training. "The student leaders are responsible for the students. This causes them to rely on themselves and not us. It really inspires the teamwork that they will need to graduate."

Leadership involves more than just being able to conduct inspections or lead formations. NCOs must be able to train their people, and must know how to do so thoroughly. "We have a 50 - 50 split between lecture instruction and hands-on training," said MSgt. Marcus Trickey, chief of the instructor branch. "An individual could lecture for 30 days, give a test and the student could pass it. But that doesn't really mean the student could do the task."

The students receive instruction on how to train soldiers through classes and a field training exercise. During the course, the students are trained in the Battalion Training Management System. This training aids the students during the FTX.

While in the field, there is a series of 30 classes. Students conduct 75 percent of these classes. The classes are performance-oriented, which means the student-instructors must have their peers do the task after the instruction. The students are not graded on this portion either, but are evaluated as to what they did right or wrong.

"During the second week of the course, I was promoted to sergeant," said student Sgt. Eric Ramsey, a tank turret repairman from the 299th Combat Service Support Battalion. "Being a new NCO, I didn't know how to train soldiers. I have learned so much already from the BTMS classes and the hands-on portion of the classes. It's a good way to get started on the right foot."

All students are started on the right foot the day they report for the course. They soon learn that the standards are the Army's and will be met. They also discover that special military strictness of an NCO academy that PLDC retains despite its emphasis on academics.

Instructors, both student and cadre, constantly check the personal appearance of students — in formation, in line at chow, in the company hallways. Everyone marches or double-times when moving from place to place. The cadre inspects the students' rooms, checking for even the smallest violation of standards, such as uniform sleeves facing the wrong direction.

Violations of standards — whether in room inspections, military appearance or personal conduct — earn the student demerits. These demerits are part of the student evaluation system. Students who earn too many demerits are counseled at various levels and, if they fail to improve, are dismissed from the course.

"This academy is not a glorified basic training," Garber said, "but it is tough on meeting the Army standards. It is a 100 percent NCO leadership school designed to make them better NCOs. We don't give them the qualities to be an NCO, we just enhance those qualities to make them a more effective leader.

"This course is a career progression step for the E-5s and E-6s, but if they're acting like they're just getting their ticket punched by being here, we have to convince them of the value of the course.

"We are training the NCOs of today to be the first sergeants and sergeants major of tomorrow. What they do or do not learn here will affect their ability to be leaders on down the road."

The future enlisted leaders of the Army will be ready to meet the challenges of tomorrow. The knowledge and leadership skills they receive at the VII Corps NCO Academy and others like it using PLDC provide a firm step up the NCOES ladder of professional development. □



Gene Harper

IMPROVING GOOD GRADES

Story and Photos by SFC Michael Brown

PARENTS often regard school days as the most important period in their children's lives. The knowledge and experience the students gain from school form the basis for their future. A solid foundation in the basic skills of reading, writing and arithmetic prepares young people for future academic endeavors or for entering the labor force.

Parents are naturally concerned about the quality of their children's education. In the past when they were assigned overseas, some soldiers expressed great concern about this quality — that it might not



Preceding page, Gladys Frazier, host-nation teacher in Panama. • Top, physical education is important. • Above, first graders use a computer in Karlsruhe, West Germany.

have been up to par with stateside schools.

Statistics, however, show the opposite may be true. Last year, seniors in Department of Defense Dependent Schools who took the Scholastic Aptitude Test and the American College Testing Assessment Program scored higher averages than stateside students. It was the eighth straight year DODDS was higher than the national SAT average.

The results of a DODDS-wide testing program conducted during the 1983-84 school year showed that DODDS students ranked in a higher percentile than the national norm. The tests, used to evaluate the quality of the education, covered reading,



language arts and mathematics.

Another indicator of quality was the recognition three DOD schools in West Germany received for their overall education systems. Frankfurt and Heidelberg high schools and the Rhein-Main middle school earned Excellence in Education awards from the Department of Education.

The awards were based on several indicators of success, according to a DOE official. They included teacher qualities, such as leadership and discipline; administrator effectiveness, such as community support and involvement; and the students' academic averages, test scores and attendance rates.

The awards and higher-than-average scores on standard tests reflect the high quality of the education in DODDS schools. Keeping that high quality means having good teachers. DODDS' selection process ensures its schools start with the best possible teachers.

"One contributor to teacher quality is the fact they are really interested in coming overseas and teaching," said William Mara, principal at Karlsruhe High School in West Germany. "They go through a long process to become part of the system."

Potential teachers start by completing a five-page application. They must provide copies of transcripts, references from previous employers if they have teaching experience, and statements showing they meet the minimum personal and educational qualification standards.

Personal standards require that teachers be U.S. citizens, physically able to perform the duties, able to work successfully in a military community, and available for worldwide placement as soon as an employment offer is made.

Minimum academic qualifications include a bachelor's degree from an accredited institution. Some positions, such as social worker, school psychologist and guidance counselor, require a master's degree.

At least 40 semester hours of work are required in such general education subjects as English, mathematics and social science, as well as 18 semester hours of course work in professional teaching. Teachers must have student teaching or have served an internship in an approved teacher education program, or one year of creditable full-time teaching.

Completed applications are reviewed at DODDS headquarters in Alexandria, Va. Based on projected needs in each teaching field, quality candidates are interviewed. Eight principals working in the DODDS system are flown in from their overseas sites and circulate throughout the United States, interviewing applicants. In 1983, Dr. Fred Mossinger, principal at the elementary school in Karlsruhe, West Germany, was an interviewer.

"It has come to the point that we can pick whom we want," Mossinger explained. "Just in my area — New England and New York State — we interviewed more than 125 people, and we were only allowed to select 20. We can get the best.

"We used the interviews to verify the information in their packets and to clarify points, such as exactly what experience they had and in what environment.

"One thing I looked for was adaptability," Mossinger said. "A related quality was that they be happy with themselves — well-adjusted. If they were, they would have the confidence to be adaptable.

"They had to be adaptable because DODDS is different from most school systems," he continued. "They may have to teach more subjects than they are used to. There is a different bureaucracy, and there is the fact of living in a foreign country.

"The applicants also benefit from the interview because principals can explain the program in their country. Applicants get a clear picture from a person who is working within the system."

DODDS can afford to be selective. Of the 2,000 prospects interviewed in 1983, only about 600 were offered a job. Those teachers accepted must teach in the DODDS system for two years. According to school officials, about 75 percent of them will extend beyond their original contract.

The Defense Department and industry attract teachers from the same fields. DODDS holds its own by offering teachers things they won't find anywhere else. For example, DODDS offers a sabbatical to math and science teachers. They receive half pay to go back to school and then return to DODDS.

All DODDS teachers must recertify their teaching status every six years. This ensures that they stay current in their fields. Teachers currently earn recertification credits through a performance-based program of self development. DODDS officials said the process exposes teachers to new ideas and concepts, which they take back to their schools and classes. So, besides benefiting the instructors the recertification process continually strengthens the system's academic programs.

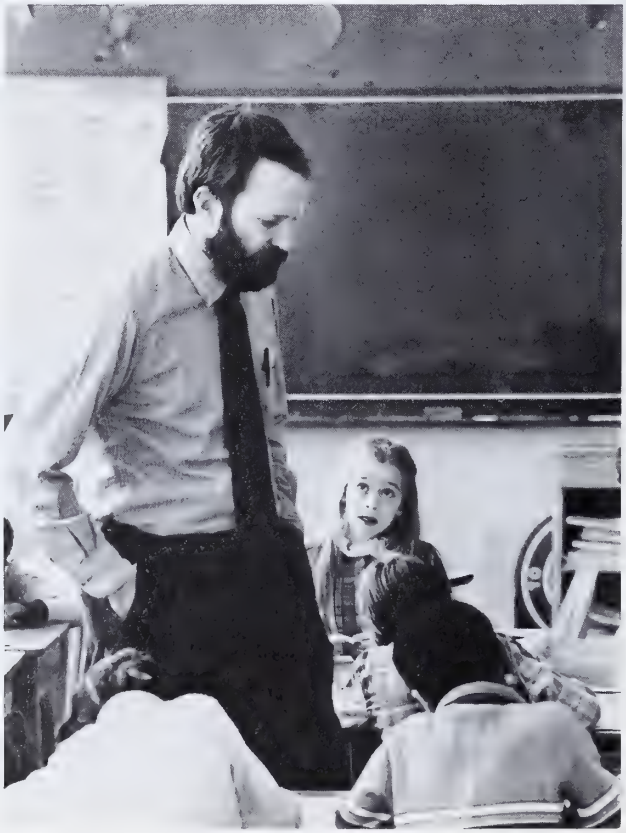
According to Noel Tillman,

Gene Harper





Clockwise from above: A kindergarten student in Panama shows his teacher what he's using during art class. • Trude Zink, a host-nation teacher in West Germany, smiles at a comment from one of her pupils. • Second grader Beth Emerson watches her teacher, Ken Keenan, as he monitors classroom work in Germany.



DODDS spokesman for the Germany region, new ideas and improvements can become part of the regional system during curriculum reviews.

"We look at each subject on a seven-year cycle and examine it in terms of the textbooks and supplements we are using and the objectives," Tillman said. "A committee of 20 teachers will ask such questions as, 'Are they worthwhile?' 'Are they up to date?' 'Are they moving us toward our objective?' And, 'How are our kids doing on tests?'

"We can do this kind of review every year if we feel changes in a subject area warrant it. Computers are the best example; studies are being updated every year.

"If a new textbook is selected, teachers receive in-service training before it is introduced," Tillman said. "The authors come here and teach them how to get the best mileage from the new books."

The curriculum review improves the quality of education by providing teachers and students with the most up-to-date materials possible. The Master Teacher Program, a pilot project in the Panama region, is de-



signed to raise teaching quality.

"We are looking at improving the quality of instruction and the quality of the teachers with this program," said Dr. James Wolfe, region director. "We are also saying there are teachers who ought to be encouraged to stay in the classroom and stay in the profession. One way to do that is to recognize and reward them for their performance, and use their skills in teaching other teachers within the system."

Any teacher who has been teaching in DODDS in Panama for three years can apply for one of the program's two positions, either as a senior or master teacher. Candidates are evaluated in four broad areas called domains.

"The first domain is the application of instruction," Wolfe said. "This has to do with the actual teaching in the classroom. The second domain is classroom management — how they organize the day, how they get ready for their day and things like that.

"Interpersonal relations is the third domain. This involves teachers interacting with students, administrators, faculty members and parents. The final domain is professionalism, their ability in such things as curriculum projects."

The evaluation team which examines the teachers' qualifications includes the principal or assistant principal, and an administrator from a different school. There can also be a regional coordinator in a specialty as part of the team.

Also on the team are "peer data collectors," or peer monitors. "These are people who have been specially trained to evaluate the effectiveness of the teacher in the classroom," Wolfe explained. "There are objective ways to measure the amount of time that each student is involved in activities that contribute to his or her learning. The monitors go into the classroom and evaluate this."

The other team members also gather information. They make six classroom visits, inspect lesson plans and interview the teacher. A performance evaluation form is completed that presents a composite picture of the teacher.

The packet is sent to a school-level review board. If approved, it goes on to a regional board, which gives the director its recommendation for the final decision. Once selected, a senior or master teacher has specific duties to perform.

A senior teacher serves as a model. The principal may have other teachers observe the senior teacher at work on a special project or lesson. Senior teachers spend their time in the classroom working with students. In addition to public recognition, they also receive a Sustained Superior Performance Award, which carries a 5 percent increase in base pay for one year.

There are some different requirements for master teachers. In addition to classwork, they visit other schools that have new teachers, and they provide teaching help in particular areas. They, too, receive public recognition, and also a one-year pay increase of up to 15 percent.

Neither title is a lifetime one. Teachers must apply each year if they want to be a senior or master. A teacher may wish to provide these extra services for a while and no more. On the other hand, nothing prevents teachers from applying and being appointed every year as long as the required performance levels are met.

"We have worked it out so that we will have 5 percent of the teachers designated as master teachers and up to 15 percent designated as senior teachers during this trial period," said Don Miskosky, Panama region director of curriculum. "That may change after the evaluation.

"Right now we are accepting applications from teachers in any field at any level. That may change to only specific fields from certain levels, such as the elementary or high schools. That's all part of the evaluation.

"We foresee that the addition of this program will make the system a career ladder from professional teacher to senior teacher to master teacher. But again, this depends on the results of our evaluation."

The Master Teacher Program is one way DODDS recognizes and retains outstanding teachers. This emphasis helps ensure that DODDS maintains the high standard of quality education it has achieved. □

FOCUS ON PEOPLE

Compiled by Gerri Taylor

Sp5 Billie L. Misko



Sp5 Billie L. Misko



Masters: Florida Flier

When **Jeremy Masters** isn't galloping around the streets of St. Augustine, Fla., on his trusty steed, you can find him piloting the smallest aircraft in the Florida Army National Guard.

Masters is the only full-time mounted policeman in St. Augustine. A staff sergeant in the 164th Air Defense Artillery, he is also the controller for the 164th's radio-controlled miniature air targets. "I enjoy my job with the Guard," Masters said. "I've always been interested in model planes, so when they offered to train me, I didn't refuse."

The miniature air targets allow unit members to sharpen their skills on air defense weapons. 1st Lt. Charles Golden, unit commander, sums up Masters' performance in a nutshell: "He exemplifies the type of individual NCO that any unit commander in any Guard would like to have." — *Sp5 Billie L. Misko*

When **SSgt. James C. Goins** was a boy learning to swim in the creeks of Gastonia, N.C., he never dreamed that one day his aquatic skills would help earn him the Soldiers Medal.

Goins is an air ambulance attendant, assigned to the 57th Medical Detachment, 44th Medical Brigade, Fort Bragg, N.C. While at Pearls Airport, Grenada, last November, he and his unit received a frantic call for help. A boat with eight Grenadians had hit a rock and capsized. It was up to Goins and his unit to rescue them.

"I was lowered from a helicopter on a hoist," Goins said. "First, we went after an 8-year-old boy trapped on a ledge overhanging the sea. Because the ledge was so small, I had to unhook myself and swim to him." The strong waves didn't make Goins' job any easier. While trying to reach the ledge. Goins was repeatedly pulled back into the sea. "The boy could not understand me, so I gestured for him to jump," Goins said. He clutched the boy in his arms and swam to the hoist, where both were lifted into a waiting helicopter.

Although the five adults were rescued without a problem, Goins recalls a humorous incident. "The last man I hooked to the hoist was holding a dead shark, which he caught earlier that day. He wanted to take the shark with him, but there was no way to attach it to the hoist. Finally he agreed to leave the fish behind, but not without a lot of persuasion." — *Sp4 Holli A. Hotz*

Sp4 Ronald S. Spielman spent 2½ years in high school home economics classes and now it's paying off.

When he was chosen to receive professional instruction in food service from the executive chef at the Fairmont Hotel in Dallas, he knew he was "cooking with gas."

Spielman, Company D, 62nd Engineers, 13th Support Command, Fort Hood, Texas, was nominated for special training as a result of his unit being selected as a finalist in the Philip A. Connelly competition for excellence in food service. Spielman won even though his dining facility did not place in the judging. He was one of 13 soldiers chosen to receive hands-on food service training with industry.

Since the age of 10, he's been fascinated with cooking. "When I didn't have anything else to do, I'd cook a roast or bake a cake," he said. After graduating from high school,

Goins: Soldiers Medal



Spielman joined the Army to broaden his knowledge of food service and further his education.

Spielman's first encounter with Army cooking came when he was assigned to the 23rd Engineers in Hanau, West Germany. "It was a bridging unit and we'd go to the field for training. I know how important it is to keep the troops fed with hot, well-prepared food, especially while they're out in the field. They look forward to a meal," he said.

For others considering food service as a career, Spielman offered this advice: "It's not a skill for someone who wants an easy job. It's hard work, long hours, close supervision and hot. One must be dedicated to the job, which can be very satisfying. Soldiers must be fit, and food service personnel are important to this mission." — *Naomi Payne*



Naomi Payne

Spielman: No Chef's Surprise



Sp5 Randy Goins

Gibbons: All-Pro

Jean Gibbons was a happy, healthy first grader when a fall down a flight of stairs at school changed her life.

After receiving treatment as a result of the fall, she developed juvenile rheumatoid arthritis. The disease attacked all the joints in her body except the spine.

"I wasn't about to let my handicap keep me from living the life I wanted," Gibbons said. She now works as an illustrator for the Troop Support Agency, Fort Lee, Va.

Gibbons' determination to go on with her life earned her first runner-up in the Handicapped Professional Woman of the Year Award Program. The program recognizes women from the 50 states and seven foreign countries.

Her recognition as a handicapped professional stems from her civic and social activities. Among her major accomplishments is a book she designed for the rehabilitation center at the University of Virginia hospital.

Does Gibbons believe her accomplishments are special? "I really believe everyone has some kind of handicap. Mine is just more visible than others'." — *Bob Hunt*



Sp4 Holli A. Hotz

For Army Reservists **Capt. Irma Kimble** and **PFC Lynda Ferlemann** of the 410th Evacuation Hospital in Topeka, Kan., annual training this year was Christmas in June.

The two volunteered for an assignment at the Quivira Boy Scout Ranch in Topeka. As the camp's only medical staff, the two were on-call 24 hours a day for about 275 Boy Scouts and ranch members. They also taught classes in first aid and swimming.

"We didn't know what to expect," Kimble said. "It was nice to have the training variety."

"I really enjoyed teaching," Ferlemann said. "Everyone was appreciative of our help."

The campers traditionally celebrate Christmas in the field each June 25. The two reservists weren't forgotten. They received a bouquet of flowers. "It was a nice surprise," Kimble said. — *SSgt. David Hoffer*

THE TWO-BURNER STOVE

Story by Peggy Gonier
Illustrations by Anne Genders

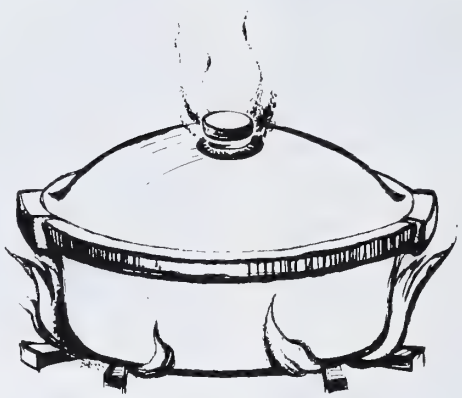
"THANKSGIVING is going to be difficult this year," I thought. "I just hope I don't start crying in front of everyone at the mess hall. It would sure embarrass my young Army husband in front of his friends, his sergeant and his company commander!"

It all started just before my first Thanksgiving away from my family — 3,000 miles away. It was 1956, and my husband was stationed in La Rochelle, France. I had joined him that May, determined to make a home for him and our 7-month-old baby girl, Patrice. David and I were 19 then, and we just knew we could do most anything together. That feeling of invulnerability would be tested in years to come, but in those early days it enabled us to pick ourselves up and start over if we stumbled.

As the holidays approached, I became more and more homesick. I often spent 12 to 14 hours alone with Patrice. David left for work early, stayed late and hitchhiked both ways because we had no car. We were 15 miles from La Rochelle in a little French town called Dompierre, and we were the only Americans in town.

My loneliness forced me to try to learn the language. I had taken French in high school, so I haltingly tried out what I knew on our landlady. I soon found out the French I had learned was quite different from that spoken in Dompierre. Just as America has dialects and accents, so do other countries.

The first months were exciting. Being in such a small town, it was



easy to explore. Every day Patrice and I took long walks. We watched through the windows of the bakery as the cooks took hot, fresh loaves of that delicious French bread from the ovens. It was funny how fast that bread sold and how the townspeople knew exactly when the bread would be hot and fresh. On another trip, we found a small beauty shop where I could get my hair cut — once I learned how to tell them what I wanted.

Patrice and I really enjoyed seeing the farmers and their wives tend to the fields and animals. I was a city girl, and this country life was new and intriguing.

One fascinating thing I learned about was the making of homemade wine. Monsieur Tournade, our landlord, made wine right in the old barn in the front yard of the house where we all lived. Because he sold wine to all the townspeople, Patrice and I met most of them. This, too, helped me learn the language.

The people were also exceptionally kind to us. Whenever we were out and about, they helped me find whatever I wanted. Even with their friendliness, however, I still missed talking to someone who understood the importance of Thanksgiving, and, for that matter, who could understand me at all.

Every now and then, David would come home and know that I had been crying and was feeling depressed. On Patrice's birthday, Sept. 30, he brought home a cake from the commissary. We tried to have a family celebration, but it seemed so strange, just the three of us. I was used to so many family members at birthdays.

Well, David decided that as much as we possibly could, we were going to have a close family Thanksgiving shared with other Americans. His unit offered Thanksgiving dinner with all the trimmings to anyone who was interested and who wanted a taste of home as well as turkey.

Let me tell you, we were interested! Just the idea of the taste of home and turkey was so overwhelming that we started counting the days as if we were short-timers — three more days, two, and finally, the big day.

Someone from the company picked us up. We spent Thanksgiving with other Americans and families, grateful not only for the food but the chance to spend the day together. The food was delicious and certainly plentiful, but it was not "home-cooking." I told David I would fix a real home-

PEGGY GONIER, an Army family member for 20 years and now a freelance writer, lives in El Paso, Texas.

cooked turkey dinner for Christmas.

Several days after I made that magnanimous statement, I realized I only had a two-burner stove! No oven, no refrigerator, not even an icebox! How could I make good on my promise? And to make matters worse, David had invited some buddies to the great "home-cooked holiday meal."

By early December, I was able to converse with our landlady in my broken French and her broken English. I explained my problem, but at the time wasn't sure she fully understood. The French are a marvelously resilient and clever people, not easily discouraged. Perhaps it is because the French have been through so much that my "big" problem did not seem impossible to Madame Tournade.

A few days after I spoke to her, she came to my apartment beaming from ear to ear. She carried a strange-looking round, panlike object that had a hole on top. She explained it was a Dutch oven, and I could cook my "turkey-bird" in it for Noel.

I laughed to myself, "Well, why not? An American turkey cooked in a Dutch oven borrowed from a French woman. The international flavor of Christmas!"

I experimented with my new toy because there were no directions on its use, and my French and her English weren't good enough to go through detailed instructions. I understood that the oven sat on one of the burners and was locked shut by a clip. It was just big enough for a small turkey, and heat was regulated by the burner flame.

It would take a long time, but if it worked I was willing to get up at 2 in the morning to cook my turkey.

By Dec. 20, I felt confident enough to try a couple of pies. The first was baked nicely on the outside, but the inside was like soup. I thought about a new dish, pumpkin soup, but David wanted pie — and he'd even told his buddies there would be apple pie. So, I started over again.

My mother had sent us a holiday package a couple of weeks before that had our gifts and also lots of pumpkin and other canned goods. This was to "help me with my baking." She had no way of knowing I had no oven. But, she had sent enough pumpkin so that I could experiment. I threw away a lot of pumpkin soup.

My New England stubbornness persevered, though, and by Dec. 22 I had "baked" two pumpkin pies, two apple pies and some pumpkin bread. I kept the pumpkin pies cold and fresh by putting them on the window ledge each night. Now all I had to do was devise a way to cook potatoes, gravy, squash, turnips and string beans on the other burner — and keep everything warm enough to eat.

Madame Tournade came to the rescue again. She suggested I keep the bowls of cooked vegetables warm by covering each with a dinner plate and placing them in a bigger bowl containing boiling water. By making the gravy last, it would be piping hot and would heat the food when served. The plates would be warm, and everybody would be satisfied, she said.

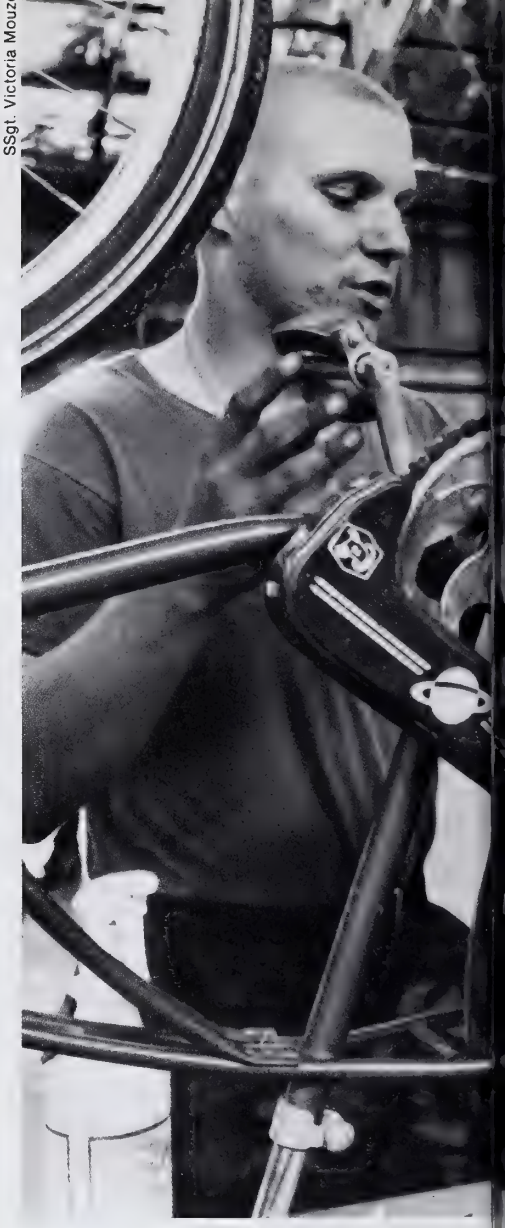
On Dec. 25, I proudly set my table for our family and our two guests, and we sat down to a home-cooked Christmas dinner. Its flavor has never been matched, and our enjoyment of it is one of the highlights of our military life. I also received more compliments about this Christmas dinner and tell more people about it than any other.

Every year, I think back on that experience and wonder how that dinner ever got to the table. Even with today's double ovens, four-burner stoves, microwaves, foil and other modern conveniences at my fingertips, I have never been able to duplicate my first Christmas dinner as an Army wife. □



OPERATION SANTA CLAUS

SSgt. Victoria Mouze


SSgt. Victoria Mouze

SANTA'S workshop isn't located at the North Pole, but is in a warehouse at an Army post in a far western corner of Texas. Since Santa spends most of his time "making his list and checking it twice," he needs helpers to assemble bikes, games and other goodies that appear under the area's Christmas trees.

Actually, Santa is at the North Pole, but a lot of his helpers are soldiers stationed at Fort Bliss, Texas. Every year they clean and repair 20,000 toys that are given to needy children through "Operation Santa Claus." The majority is distributed to children in the El Paso area with about 10 percent going to children living on post.

Employees at the *El Paso Post* started collecting toys from El Paso citizens in 1929 through a program called "Handy Santa." The program stopped when the Depression hit, but was revived in the late 1930s by the local Boys Club. Fort Bliss soldiers became involved in 1957.

At that time, Philip Trout, now a retired master sergeant living in El Paso, was stationed at Fort Bliss. He noticed there were broken toys lying outside homes on post. He thought they could be fixed and given to children who might otherwise not have a Christmas.

Trout knew what toyless holidays were like; he had grown up during the Depression.

"Times were hard back then. It was hard to have much of a Christmas," Trout said. He and a few volunteers collected toys from on-post donations, and repaired and distributed them. They renamed the project "Operation Santa Claus."

The project was so successful that Trout's unit, the 1st Air Defense Artillery Training Brigade, sponsored it the following year, joining forces with the Boys Club. Soldiers and other volunteers collected and repaired the toys, and the Boys Club distributed them. It has remained a joint project since. The number of donations has increased, with as many as 50,000 collected in one year.

Until the early 1970s, responsibility for the project rotated among Bliss' major commands, but the brigade is now its permanent home. Capt. Thomas Lederle, Headquarters and Headquarters Battery commander, oversees the operation. He remarked that it is a year-round undertaking. As soon as one year's project ends, plans for the next one begin.

In fact, about a third of the toys collected during the year are kept behind so that soldiers can begin repairing and cleaning them. Some replace wheels and fenders on bikes and trikes. Others consolidate two or more games with missing parts into one whole game. Many of the toys just need a good dusting or cleaning.

By summer, Santa's workshop is filled with brand-new-looking bikes lined up in neat rows in one corner and smaller toys stored on shelves lining one wall. Large cardboard boxes stand in rows near the bikes. The boxes contain plastic bags of dolls wearing fancy dresses made by the "Doll Ladies," a group of El Paso's senior citizens.

Although the warehouse looked as if it couldn't hold one more bike, the main influx of toys hadn't arrived yet. An on-post drive is held in August; an off-post one is held in early September.

For the off-post drive, nearly 650 soldiers pass out 65,000 flyers to homes in El Paso asking for donations. The following weekend, 700 soldiers pick up the toys and bring them to the warehouse. Neighborhood fire stations are used as collection points also.

"As Christmas approaches, the warehouse is 4 feet deep in toys," Lederle said. "There'll be something like 325 bikes, 200 trikes and other wheeled items. We get about 1,300 dolls." Add those to the thousands of toys already collected and the reason for his notebook filled with inventory numbers becomes apparent. "We try





SSgt. Dave Butler

to get a fairly high number of bikes and wheeled items since those are the most popular with the kids," Lederle said. "Dolls are next in popularity."

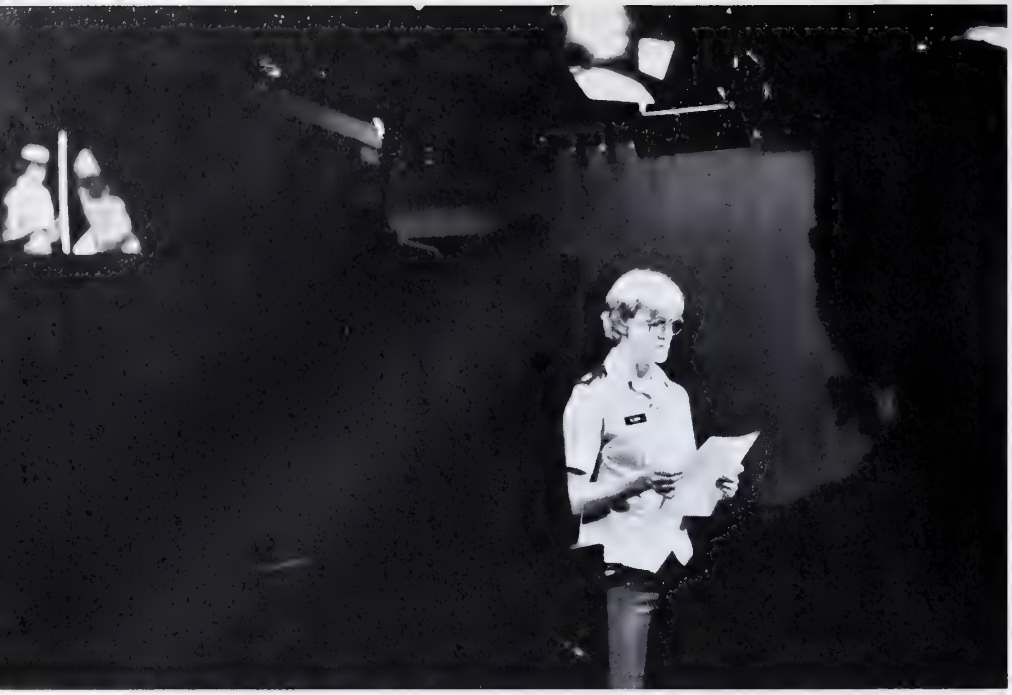
Several days before Christmas, the toys are loaded into 15 trucks and taken to the Boys Club. Santa, played by Trout, leads the procession in a fire truck and throws candy to school children who have been let out of school half an hour early. Later, Boys Club members distribute the toys.

While Lederle said that overseeing the operation does become hectic, he views it as a "fun and worthwhile" additional duty. He added that he has learned to do things not required in his job description, such as buying the yards of fancy materials and delicate laces that are used for doll clothes.

Trout is pleased Operation Santa Claus has continued through the years. "It was an idea that worked," he said. "That makes me feel good." □



Clockwise from top left: Philip Trout (right) helped start Operation Santa Claus in 1957. • The annual toy drive includes distribution of an average of 200 trikes. • Santa, played by Trout, leads the procession of trucks carrying toys that will be delivered to the Boys Club.



SMOOTH TALKING

Story and Photos by Bernard Tate

SHE positively bubbled with happiness when she met me one evening at Abrams Hall barracks at Walter Reed Army Medical Center.

"I went to the hospital snack bar for a cup of coffee and three privates asked me where the lobby was," said SSgt. Barbara Sluder, an intelligence analyst from Yuma Proving Ground, Ariz. "While I took them there, I told them about the speech therapy program we're taking. One of them asked, 'But why are you in the program? You don't stutter at all.' I could have hugged him!"

Barbara didn't stutter while she said all that, either. Two weeks before, she couldn't speak a sentence without contorting her face as she forced words past the mysterious barrier called stuttering. Now, her voice didn't seem to have an off switch.

Such triumphs are commonplace for people who take the Precision Fluency Shaping Program at the Walter Reed Audiology and Speech Center in Washington, D.C. I know. I was in the program with Barbara in September 1983.

No one knows what causes stuttering, and few methods to control it have worked. "Cures" over the centuries have ranged from hypnosis and deep psychotherapy to cutting off part of the tongue.

PFSP offers no miracle cures, only the promise that if patients work hard — eight hours a day, five days a week, plus homework — they can learn to control their stuttering and become fluent speakers.

"You're going to learn more about speech and how your voice works than you ever thought possible," said Marcia Bond-Liebertz, the clinician who worked with us during the month-long course. Only four people are in each PFSP class, all working closely with the same clinician.

PFSP is a behavior modification course. People enrolled in the course learn that speech is not a simple activity, but one that requires the high-speed, accurate coordination of breathing, vocal cords and muscles of the vocal tract.

For whatever reason, stutterers haven't learned to use this complex, precision mechanism correctly. To teach them the skill of fluency, PFSP breaks speech down into a set of behaviors called targets. Those in the program must master these targets to become smooth talkers.

"Stuttering is not something that happens to you; it is something you can control," Bond-Liebertz told us. Control began with slowing our speech until each syllable stretched out for two seconds. It's a frustrating, nerve-grating drone, but it made us aware for the first time what goes on inside our bodies as we speak.

We began by correcting breathing mistakes caused by trying to avoid stuttering. Almost no stutterer breathes correctly for talking. Bond-Liebertz taught us the full-breath target: taking slow breaths by pushing out our diaphragms, then starting speech with a relaxed throat. Our ribs ached and yawning became frequent as ingrained breathing patterns changed.

Then, like building a house on a foundation, we moved up to our vocal cords and the heart of our stuttering. We stutterers generally believe our problem is with our mouths because those muscles lock up as we try to force words out. Actually, our speech is caused by breath which makes the vocal cords vibrate as rapidly and gently as a bee's wings.

Fluent speakers naturally start their vocal cord vibrations very gently, rising in a smooth curve to normal speech in a tenth of a second. Stutterers start too far up the curve, without those first gentle vibrations.

Bond-Liebertz taught us to add those low tones, using voice monitors to measure our progress. The monitors' green lights winked out if the slightest hint of hard vibrations crept into our voices.

All the behavior targets must mesh to produce fluent speech, but the gentle onset target ultimately gave us mastery of our voices. For days we were enslaved to stopwatches and those little green lights.

People out in the hall might have thought they'd passed a swamp full of huge frogs as we droned at the monitors during 20-minute private practices. Those alternated with 10-minute transfer sessions, during which we practiced our new skills with Bond-Liebertz or other students.

Finally, we learned to control the top of the system — the lips, tongue

BERNARD W. TATE was formerly assigned to the post Public Affairs Office, Fort Belvoir, Va.

GETTING WITH THE PROGRAM

GETTING into Walter Reed's Precision Fluency Shaping Program is like driving across Texas — it's not hard, but it takes awhile.

The program is open to both officers and enlisted soldiers. If you're a stutterer, go to your local hospital or troop clinic. Have a doctor fill out a Standard Form 513, giving a brief description of your problem and requesting an evaluation. Mail the form to: Speech Language Pathology Section, ATTN: William Simpkins, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C. 20307-5001.

Make sure your phone number and address are on the SF 513 because the speech pathology section will contact you and schedule a one-day evaluation. If you're east of the Mississippi River, the session will be at Walter Reed. If you're to the west, you will be referred to an authorized evaluator. Outside the continental United States, you will be evaluated by speech pathologists assigned in the country.

Presumably, your stuttering problem won't be extreme. Army regulations say stutterers will not be recruited or retained if their problem is so great that they are normally unable to express themselves clearly or to repeat commands. Although the regulations sound firm, however, determining severity is the evaluator's judgment call.

In any case, the clinician will assess your stuttering problem and its severity, and you'll take a standard reading test. Most important, perhaps, the clinician looks for motivation. How hard are you willing to work to conquer your stuttering? No therapy, including PFSP, will work unless you have the personal desire and drive. Lots.

You'll be told that day whether you're a candidate for the program, and about when you might expect to enroll. Then the waiting starts: PFSP usually has a six- to nine-month waiting list. The 50 to 55 slots available each year are generally filled first-come, first-served.

About a month before your training starts, you'll be reminded by mail so your unit can cut you official TDY orders to Walter Reed AMC. The program is treated the same as other training courses and schools: Your unit pays, and you're on official duty while enrolled.

You should count on waiting just about a year from the time you receive your SF 513 until you graduate from PFSP. It seems like a long wait, but look at it this way: You've stuttered all your life. If you start today, in just one more year you'll have the chance to control it. — *Bernard Tate*

and teeth that take on a traitorous life of their own and whose bizarre motions have made stutterers laughingstocks throughout history. PFSP teaches students to form every sound in the language until they produce each smoothly and accurately on the voice monitors.

None of this is easy. Any stutterer coming into the program expecting a month of R&R is in for a shock. The group finished each day slightly hoarse and mentally foggy from hours of concentrating.

Progress came slowly as the two-second syllable stretch yielded to a one-second stretch, and finally to half-seconds as we learned to hit our behavior targets at faster speeds. PFSP's goal is "slow normal" speech, which has normal flow and inflection, but sounds like a tape recorder slowed down a fraction.

Slow normal speech is the most eagerly awaited, dreaded and triumphant part of PFSP. As students mastered it, the training became more realistic. We began talking on telephones, calling store after store just to ask what time they closed. We faced the merciless stare of a television camera and talked into a microphone. For a stutterer, that microphone is like talking nose-to-nose with an angry cobra.

We began seeking places on our own to use our new speech, prowling local shopping malls and calling friends. Each day we brought joyous news of mastering situations that normally tied our mouths in knots — dealing with a traffic ticket smoothly, talking to long-distance operators without blocking, ordering Sunday brunch with a date at a ritzy restaurant and talking fluently all morning.



Facing page, SSgt. Barbara Sluder makes a videotape as a "final exam." • Sp5 Gary Jones practices breath and voice control.

Fluent speech, taken for granted by most, is like a new toy on Christmas for a stutterer, a dream come true. The mysterious something that creates stutterers is still there. Control will always be a matter of daily practice and watchfulness because fluency will never seem natural to us.

Although PFSP promises only control, not a cure, about 50 soldiers a year have been going through the program since Walter Reed adopted it in 1974. There's a constant six- to nine-month waiting list.

"The Precision Fluency Shaping Program is my favorite activity here in the speech center," Bond-Liebertz told us one day. "People in PFSP come in with a problem, and day by day I get to watch them improve. I get to watch them grow into confident, fluent speakers. I get to watch them triumph." □

NURSE CADETS

Maj. James J. Arnold

"LAST night a man who had been in a motorcycle accident came in. I wasn't sure what I'd do. He was bleeding all over the place. I didn't know how I'd react to the sight of so much blood, but I was OK.

"I found out I can work well under pressure," said ROTC nurse Cadet Julie Wojtkowski, Boston School of Nursing. She was describing her first major incident while working in the emergency room at Womack Army Hospital, Fort Bragg, N.C., in 1983. She is one of a growing number of nurse students enrolled in ROTC.

The first nurses graduated from the ROTC program in 1976. Army officials realized that active duty nurses who had participated in ROTC were better prepared with leadership and management skills than those who received direct commissions. Thus, the Army emphasized bringing in more nurses through ROTC.

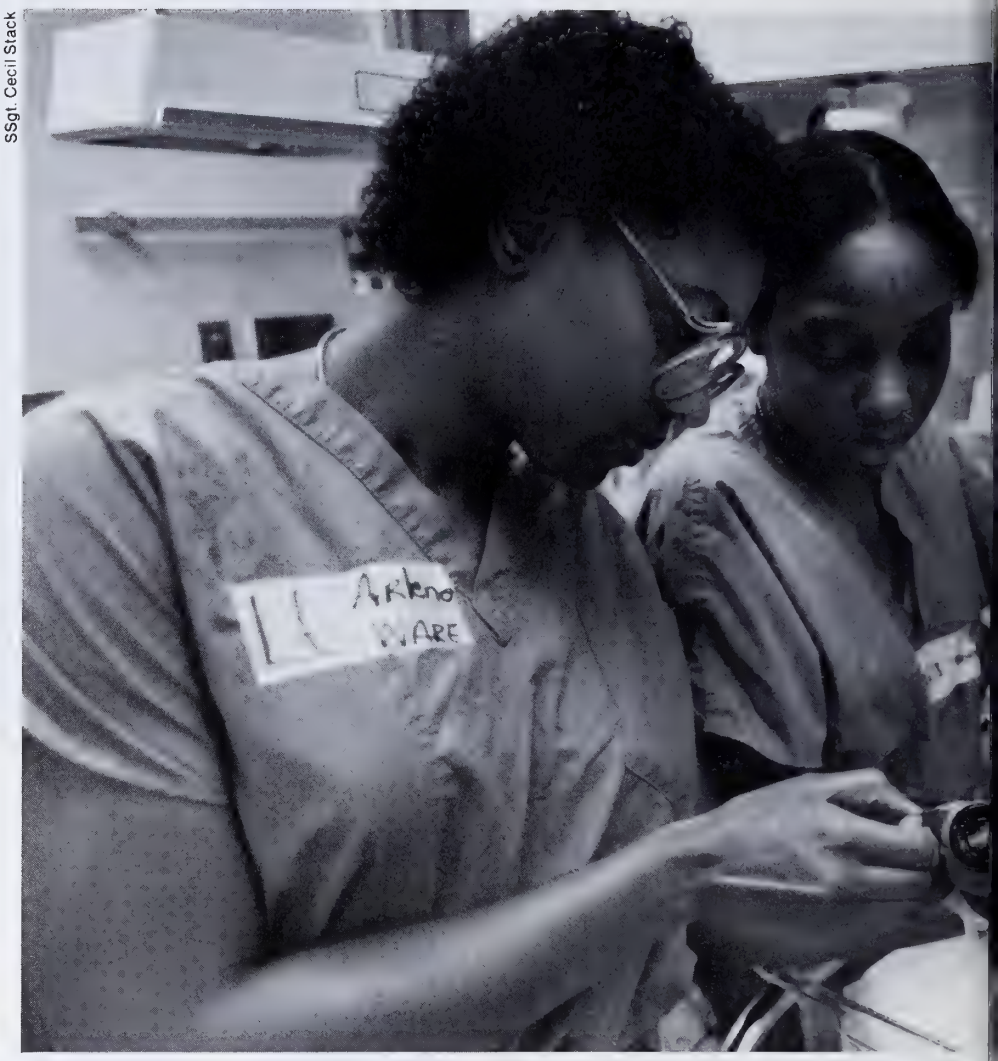
The official name of the nurse training program is the ROTC Nursing Advanced Camp. Maj. Patricia Curry, First ROTC Region chief nurse, said the main objective of the ROTCNAC is to give cadets hands-on experience in clinical skills. At the same time, cadets develop needed leadership and organizational skills.

"Most civilian nursing programs do not have a summer program like this one," Curry said. "The Army's program allows us to polish our acquisitions before we get them, and to look them over before they are commissioned. We can train them, identify their strengths and weaknesses in their junior year, and give them their senior year to improve. This way, we help both our students and ourselves."

Cadets work one-to-one with a preceptor, an Army nurse corps officer. They work the same hours and shifts as their preceptors, go where they go, and do what they do. The emphasis is on "doing."

Cadet Michelle A. Fecteau, University of New Hampshire, worked intensive care units at Womack in 1983. "I worked in intensive care one day in school, but as an observer," she said. "Last night I did the assessment and history of a new patient, which is something new for me. I felt confident I did everything appropriately. Lt. (1st Lt. Shannon) O'Grady checked me the whole way. It was good to get oriented to the Army's way of recording data, because it's not the way I learned to do it."

SSgt. Cecil Stack



Cadet Carolyn A. Struba, Duquesne University, worked in female surgery. "I did more in one day than I did in four weeks of clinical at school. My preceptor showed me, and then I did it. If I hadn't done something before, she watched me. The next time I could usually do it by myself."

Nurse cadets work closely with their preceptors. It is this one-to-one relationship that makes the clinical experience so valuable. "The preceptor is like a clinical instructor at school," said Cadet Sheryl Edwards, Old Dominion University. "He showed me how to do something the first time. If I felt I needed help or had a question, he was always there. But he didn't look over my shoulder at everything I did."

At the same time, preceptors must exercise a degree of caution. "We ensure cadets don't overstep themselves, that they don't become 'Ms. RN,' " explained 1st Lt. Rhonda Tobler. "I'm directly responsible for what she does. I make certain she can do it. When both of us feel comfortable she can perform a given task, I let her do it without direct supervision."

As a preceptor, O'Grady gave Fecteau selected tasks to perform. "I

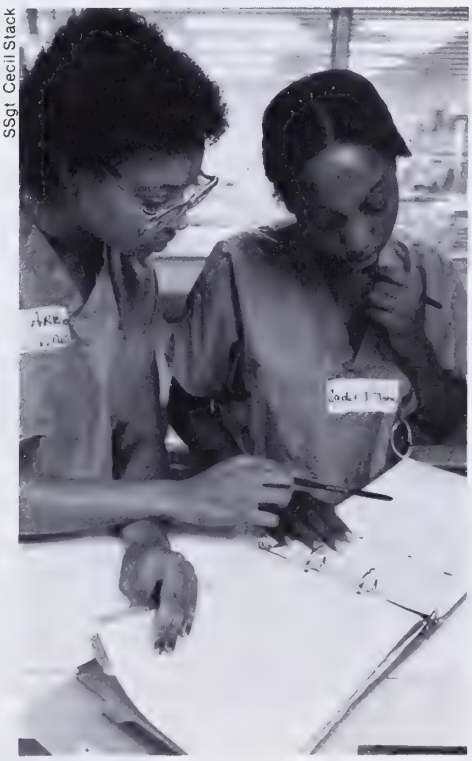
MAJOR JAMES J. ARNOLD is executive officer, Army ROTC Instructor Group, Pennsylvania State University at University Park.



George Smith



SSgt. Cecil Stack



SSgt. Cecil Stack



Center and left, 1st Lt. Arlene Ware guides ROTC Cadet Jennifer Jones through her duties in the hospital newborn ward and nurses' station at Fort Hood, Texas. • Top, Cadet Annette Wuest spent her summer with patients at Fort Jackson, S.C. • Cadet Wayne T. Ray checks an intensive care unit monitor at Fort Hood. Ray is a former active duty Green Beret.

monitored her closely, but I didn't stand right over her." The cadets often work alone, but with the understanding they aren't to attempt anything alone if they have never done it before.

First Lt. Linda O'Sullivan discussed her duties as preceptor. "My responsibility was to have the cadet participate as much as possible. As we worked she naturally assumed certain things and fell into the routine of the floor. Eventually, instead of my telling her what to do, she came to me and said, 'I've done such-and-such already.' "

Edwards worked in the female medicine ward. "Most of this was new to me. We hadn't had a lot of clinical training. I'd seen it in skills lab, working with dummies, but I hadn't had a chance to apply it before. At Old Dominion we get almost all theory. Our clinical work is mostly lecture. At Womack, we got to put that theory into practice," she said. "At school we have 10 students per clinical group. With a one-to-one ratio at Womack, we learn more, quicker. At school we usually have one patient per day. At camp, I was in charge of between 12 and 25 patients, depending on the patient load."

Cadet Virginia Johns, Niagara University, said: "The student-instructor ratio at school is about

10-to-1. The hours are much more limited. We get about 10 hours a week in clinical. With the 1-to-1 ratio at Womack we managed time better. I got to see continual patient care. I could see the same ones for five straight days.

"At Womack I worked a full shift, and the shifts rotated. In school it's always 7 a.m. to 1 p.m. I sat in 'report' (where the outgoing shift briefs the incoming shift on the status of each patient). I always knew I was glad I was in ROTC, but now to see the role of an officer and nurse, I know I made the right decision. I'll soon be in this situation for real. I'm pleased about that."

Interaction with the patients helps the cadets overcome apprehension. "I learned something new from each patient," Edwards said. "I was very excited to be working with them. I felt really confident."

Edwards thought she was ahead of those who would enter the Army with a direct commission. "They miss out on monetary advantages, especially with nursing scholarships. Nursing is an expensive school."

Seven of the eight nurse cadets at Womack were receiving Army scholarships which paid full tuition, allowances for books, lab fees and incidentals, and $100 per month during the academic year. The Army paid their transportation to and from camp, for room and board, and also half the base pay of a second lieutenant for six weeks, or about $800.

Second Lt. Ron Keen, a preceptor who was directly commissioned after graduation from the University of North Carolina, compared the direct commission vs. ROTC methods of entry into the Army Nurse Corps. "ROTC is a much better way to go for a nurse because Army hospitals offer such a diverse array of experiences. It also helps prepare the student to take the nursing boards after the completion of school.

"We educate the students in aspects of Army traditions and functions as well as in nursing clinical and technical expertise," he commented. "It is more than a summer job. It is preparation to assume their role as an Army officer and as a professional nurse."

SSgt. Ed Bender



Nursing Cadet Thomas A. Pavlick gets a taste of infantry duty at Fort Bragg, N.C.

O'Sullivan agreed with Keen. "They are better able to handle pressure. They have more leadership training. They are better able to make a decision and carry it out. Their professionalism is higher. And, they know how to deal with enlisted personnel who are not part of the medical staff."

The program is more than merely learning and developing technical skills. The cadets are taught management, how to set priorities, and how to delegate authority. "Our nurses must be able to do this," Tobler said. "Each of us is responsible for about 10 corpsmen. Most civilian nurses don't get to do this until they become a head nurse, which can take four years or more. The cadet learns to use authority, yet not to misuse it. Some who were direct commissions have problems with this," said Tobler.

Although the nurse cadet program is six weeks long and runs concurrently with the regular ROTC advanced camp, only five weeks are spent in the hospital. The first week puts the nurse cadets in the field with the other cadets. Theirs is a special training program, developed so they can learn selected key subjects in one week. It includes qualifying with the M-16 rifle, and day and night land navigation. The field week was made even more grueling by Fort Bragg's 90-degree heat and high humidity. The nurse cadets found this week to be a physical and emotional challenge.

"You have to get the basic military training," Struba said. "And the leadership and management skills you learn are used in the clinical setting. It is a responsibility of each nurse cadet entering the Army to know these basic military skills."

Edwards has found this program to be an intense, positive approach to learning. "The best thing that has happened to me is the confidence I've found in myself through working in the hospital and being in the field for that week."

She talked about "that week." She did not like the lack of sleep, of being at the point of exhaustion and still having to continue. "But there is a positive side," she said, "knowing that I could go for a whole week on one or two hours of sleep a night and keep up with the other cadets and I wasn't some 'powder-puff' nurse. I know I can be both a professional nurse and professional soldier."

The cadets were amazed at what they learned about themselves in such a short period of time. "I learned what I'm physically capable of doing," said Fecteau. "Especially after the week in the field with only two hours of sleep each night. All the 'all-nighters' I pulled in school are nothing compared to what I did that week!"

"I got a gradual introduction into the Army style of life," said Cadet Thomas A. Pavlick, East Stroudsburg State College. "It was better than being thrown into it, where I would have had to pick up a lot in a short period of time. Just doing all this reinforced everything I learned in school."

Pavlick cited an example. One of the first tasks he performed on the ward was to admit a patient. "I did the paperwork and the assessment of the patient. I had to interview him and check his vital signs. They talk about this in nursing school, but they don't really give you the opportunity to do it. In fact, it was like an additional six weeks of school, only much more intense. It sure beat working at Burger King during the summer." □





Photos Courtesy Petersburg Department of Tourism

HISTORIC PETERSBURG

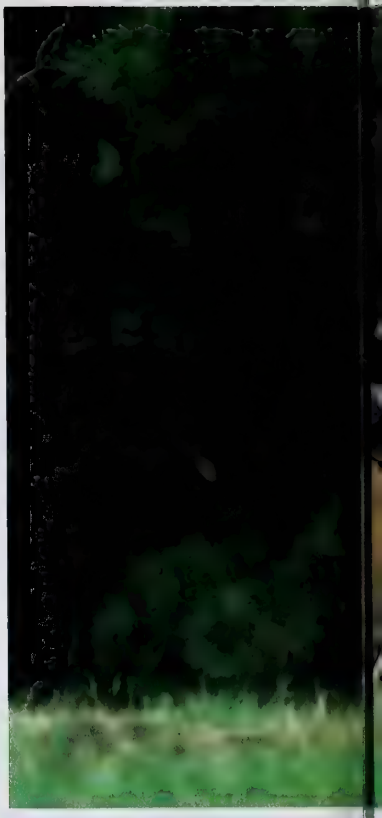
Story and Photos by SSgt. Victoria Mouze

CANNONS shook the countryside around Petersburg, Va., as a Confederate soldier charged into battle on a summer day in 1864. He, along with his fellow soldiers, must keep those Yankees pushed back.

Today, visitors can relive that Civil War skirmish at Petersburg Na-



Courtesy Petersburg Department of Tourism



Courtesy Petersburg Department of Tourism



Courtesy Petersburg Department of Tourism



SSgt. Victoria Mouze

tional Battlefield Park during a "living history" presentation. The park is one site on the Petersburg Tour that transports visitors back through time.

Petersburg, located near Fort Lee and not too far from Williamsburg, began as a frontier fort and trading post in 1645. By the mid-1800s, the city was a commercial and industrial center, shipping goods produced by local plantations to Europe.

When the Civil War broke out in 1861, Petersburg had five railroad lines, making it a business center of the South. In 1864, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant knew that he could help bring the downfall of the Confederacy by cutting off the town's railroad lines. He moved his army to Petersburg and began battle against soldiers commanded by Gen. Robert E. Lee. Fighting between 150,000 Northern and Southern soldiers continued for 10 months before Lee retreated to Appomattox Court House, Va., and surrendered his army.

While the Petersburg Tour includes buildings and homes built during the city's early days, it focuses on the Civil War. Accounts from citizens living in war-torn Petersburg can be read at the Siege Museum. Artifacts from that period are also displayed. In addition, authentic Tiffany stained-glass windows honoring the South's fallen heroes can be viewed at Blandford Church. Mass graves of 30,000 Confederate soldiers lie in the church's cemetery.

Those interested in taking a walk through time can obtain more information from: Department of Tourism, 15 West Bank St., Petersburg, Va. 23803; or call (804) 733-7690. □





SSgt. Victoria Mouze



SSgt Victoria Mouze



Clockwise from top left: Visitors can walk back through time at Petersburg, whether visiting Blandford Church and its cemetery, • reliving a Civil War skirmish • or seeing how Centre Hill Mansion's family lived in the 1800s. • Also included on the tour are the Trapezium House, built with no right angles or parallel lines, and • the Civil War Siege Museum.

Right, an Illinois Air National Guard OA-37 observation jet lands at a Honduran airfield after a Grenadero mission. • Below, soldiers from the 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas, move toward their perimeter bunker during an alert exercise. • Lower right, soldiers man their positions.





TSgt Ken Hammond



TSgt. Ken Hammond

GRENADERO 1: JOINT FORCES MISSION

SOLDIERS from the United States, Honduras and El Salvador took part in exercise Grenadero I between April and June. The combined exercise took place in Honduras and involved about 1,800 U.S. soldiers from CONUS and Panama.

Grenadero's purpose was to build upon the lessons learned during earlier combined exercises, Big Pine I and II. It also enhanced the abilities and techniques of nations in the region to conduct military operations and to standardize their procedures of operations.

Grenadero I had preparatory and tactical phases.

Phase I involved building temporary airstrips — one at Cucuyagua in western Honduras and another near Jamastran in southcentral Honduras. The fields would support the C-130 Hercules transport planes used in the tactical part of the exercise.

That work began in April with the deployment of elements from Fort Lewis, Wash., which formed the nucleus of an engineer task force. Soldiers arrived from the 864th Engineer Bn. and the 508th Maintenance Detachment. Others from the 34th Engineers, Fort Riley, Kan., and the 534th MP Bn., Fort Clayton, Panama, and airmen from the 5th Combat Communications Group, Robins Air Force Base, Ga., also were among those on hand during Phase I.



TSgt. Ken Hammond

The 800-member engineer task force was divided into heavy equipment operators; plumbers, carpenters and electricians; truck drivers and mechanics; and cooks, clerks, medics and other support soldiers.

Phase II kicked off at the end of May. U.S., Honduran and El Salvadoran soldiers deployed to the Cucuyagua airfield to take part in combined

Information in this article is compiled from press releases and published stories. Photographs are from Aerospace Audiovisual Service, Norton Air Force Base, Calif.



TSgt. Ken Hammond



SSgt. Lemuel Casillas

counterinsurgency exercises. Activities included small-unit and airmobile operations, and close-air support.

About 1,000 U.S. soldiers participated in this phase. They included soldiers from the 7th Special Forces Group at Fort Bragg, N.C., aviation units from Fort Hood, Texas, and the 193rd Infantry Brigade (Panama).

The Illinois Air National Guard and Air Force units from Howard Air Force Base, Panama, also participated.

Honduras sent 500 infantrymen from the 2nd and 7th Infantry battalions, along with air force members. El Salvador provided 1,300 infantry soldiers from the Atonal Inf. Bn.

A joint task force headquarters from U.S. Readiness Command, MacDill Air Force Base, Fla., planned and coordinated the U.S. involvement. It also served as a joint/combined exercise headquarters manned by personnel from the three countries. U.S. Southern Command, Quarry Heights, Panama, had overall control of U.S. elements.

Grenadero I ended with an airborne and air-assault exercise near Jamastran airfield. By the end of June, all Grenadero I participants had returned home. □



TSgt. Ken Hammond



SSgt. Lemuel Casillas



TSgt. Ken Hammond

From the far left, El Salvadoran army troops launch an assault from a U.S. helicopter. • U.S., Honduran and El Salvadoran teams work together on medical assistance. • Honduran dockworkers unload a CH-47 Chinook from a U.S. transport. • Parachutists land at Jamastran, Honduras, during Grenadero joint operations. • An El Salvadoran commander and his radioman wait for their troops to form up.

6TH CAVALRY BRIGADE

(Air Combat)
Fort Hood, Texas



THE 6th Cavalry Brigade (Air Combat) started life as the 6th Tank Group (Medium). It was constituted April 21, 1942, in the Army of the United States and was activated two days later at Camp Bowie, Texas. The unit was first assigned to the Armored Force and spent the next year training at Camp Bowie.

The 6th then moved to the Desert Training Center, Camp Young, Calif., in May 1943 for six months of desert training prior to overseas shipment. During this period, tankers were relieved from assignment to the Armored Force and assigned to the center. The unit was alerted for overseas shipment and moved to Camp Shanks, N.Y., in December 1943.

The 6th shipped out of New York aboard the *Maureta Nia* and landed in England in early 1944. On Feb. 1, 1944, the tank group was reorganized and redesignated as the 6th Armored Group. The 6th trained in England and landed on Utah Beach at Normandy, France, on June 6, 1944, receiving credit for an amphibious assault landing. The tankers helped in mop-up operations in the Cherbourg and St. Lo areas and in August helped recapture the Chateau-Thierry area. The group moved into Belgium that September and a few weeks later rolled into Germany. By the end of the war, the 6th had fought its way through Germany and into Austria.

The 6th Armored Group's components varied during the war and, at certain times, included the 70th, 740th, 745th, 746th and 750th Tank battalions. The group earned campaign streamers from Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes-Alsace and Central Europe. It remained on occupation duty in Europe until October 1945, when it departed LeHavre, France, for Boston. The 6th was inactivated at Camp Miles Standish, Mass., on Oct. 22, 1945, and disbanded in July 1952.

The 6th Armored Group was reconstituted and allotted to the Regular Army on Feb. 21, 1975. It was also redesignated as the 6th Cavalry Brigade and activated at Fort Hood, Texas, on the same day. The new brigade was assigned to III Corps and Forces Command as the only air combat cavalry brigade in the Army at that time.

The 6th Cavalry Brigade (Air Combat) evolved as a result of the 1st Cavalry Division reorganization from a TRICAP organization (armor, airmobile infantry and air cavalry) to an armored division. Personnel and equipment came out of the division's 2nd Brigade to make up this unit.

Units currently assigned to the brigade are the 5th and 7th Squadrons, 17th Cavalry; the 4th Squadron, 9th Cavalry; 1st Squadron, 6th Cavalry; the 34th Support Squadron; and the 55th Signal Company. The brigade's helicopters are AH-1S Cobras, UH-1H Hueys, OH-58 Kiowas and CH-47 Chinooks. □



Armed with missiles and cannon, Cobra helicopter gunships are the 6th Cavalry Brigade (Air Combat) powerful tank-killers. The unit traces its roots to a World War II tank group.

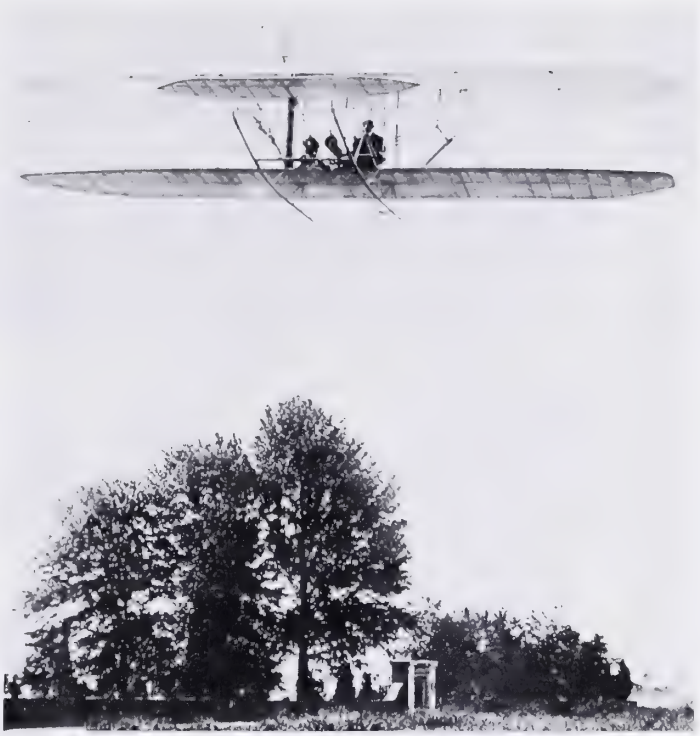
This article on an Active Army separate brigade is the first in a series prepared by Danny M. Johnson, a Pentagon military planning specialist.

TO FLY

Maj. Tom Williams

IT all started with two brothers — designers and makers of bicycles — on a sandy, barren piece of ground at Kill Devil Hills, N.C. There, on Dec. 17, 1903, Orville Wright spent 12 seconds in the air in the world's first powered aircraft. After two more years of tinkering, designing and testing, Orville and his brother, Wilbur, had the first practical airplane that could turn, make figure eights and stay aloft for more than 30 minutes.

While the Wrights tinkered with their invention, the Army was experimenting with and using balloons for aerial reconnaissance. Although the brothers continued to improve their "aeroplane," the Army wasn't sure the plane would ever amount to anything, nor was it sure it would ever need one.



Smithsonian Institution

Orville Wright demonstrates the Wright Flyer to Army observers at Fort Myer, Va., in September 1908. The first aircraft accepted by the Army, in 1909, is now at the Smithsonian Institution's National Air and Space Museum in Washington, D.C.

The Signal Corps established the Aeronautical Division in 1907. At that time, they saw little value in this flying machine, but went ahead to ask for a plane that would have military value. The requirements — a plane that could fly at 40 mph with a pilot and passenger for at least one hour — brought 42 bids. The Army accepted three, but only the Wright Brothers' airplane was ever delivered.

While Wilbur was in France with one plane, Orville, went to Fort Myer, Va., with another to begin the military tests. The first test flight lasted just over one minute in the air. As the tests continued, the results and the time aloft improved. Finally, on Sept. 9, 1908, Orville managed to remain in the air for one hour, two minutes and 15 seconds. Maybe this heavier-than-air machine had a use after all.

But the success of this flight and the idea of a military plane was short-lived. On Sept. 17, Orville asked Lt. Thomas Selfridge, an official at the flight tests, to ride with him as a passenger. As they completed a turn above the test field, a propeller struck a wire on the plane. Plane, passenger and pilot fell more than 150 feet to the ground. Selfridge died later that day and became the first to lose his life in an airplane. Wright spent several weeks in the hospital before returning to work on and improve his plane.

In 1909, the Wrights returned to Myer to begin another set of tests on an improved model. On July 30, with Orville again at the controls and Lt. Benjamin Foulois as the passenger, the final tests were completed. The Army was satisfied. Three days later, it accepted U.S. Army Aeroplane No. 1.

In December 1909, the War Department sent its entire heavier-than-air flying force — Foulois — to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for the winter. His mission was short and to the point: "Your orders are simple, lieutenant. You are to evaluate the plane. Just take plenty of spare parts and teach yourself to fly."

After arriving in Texas, Foulois started his flying lessons — by mail from the Wright Brothers. An instructor was finally sent west to teach some of the finer points, like the art of landing safely.

It wasn't until the end of 1914 that Congress approved and provided a permanent aviation section in the Army, 60 officers and 260 enlisted men. Although Army aviation was ultimately to stay, it wouldn't be until the outbreak of World War II that aviators received formal training.

During the war to end all wars — World War I — and without formal training for their pilots, ground commanders used the small aircraft to give them information on the enemy and to direct artillery fire.

After the war, the need for better air observation was apparent. The War Department began a series of tests — the Tennessee Maneuvers — of light aircraft in support of artillery observation. These tests were successful, but they also revealed an immediate need for formal training. On Aug. 1, 1942, Class One with 19 students started at the Department of Air Training at Fort Sill, Okla.

The first courses required the pilots-in-training to take 15 hours of dual and solo flying, 28 hours of landing and taking off on roads and small fields, six days of navigation and two weeks of aircraft and engine maintenance and repair. At graduation, in addition to a handshake, the new aviators were issued a tool kit. After all, they would have to repair the planes they flew.

Army aviation grew up almost overnight when America entered World War II. Airmen were the first to take the war to the enemy's homeland. Their exploits in B-17 Flying Fortresses, P-51 Mustangs and other planes captured the public eye. These fliers would become the U.S. Air Force in 1947.

The Army had another flying

arm then, the forerunner of today's aviation branch. During the North Africa invasion in November 1942, three L-4 Piper Cubs took off for Morocco from the Navy aircraft carrier USS *Ranger*. Bombers and fighters they weren't, but they were no less valuable.

Ground commanders didn't use air assets well at first, but they learned with time. Observers in light planes could fly with relative safety over the battlefield and spot enemy troops and adjust artillery fire. Planes were also useful for couriers, resupply and medevacs.

Because of the increased use of planes, aviation was added to the infantry, cavalry, armor, tank destroyer and engineer branches.

It was also during World War II that helicopters were first used. During the 1500s, Leonardo da Vinci drew several sketches of rotary-wing aircraft. But it wouldn't be until 1940 that a Russian immigrant to the United States, Igor Sikorsky, built and flew the first successful helicopter.

Although the first helicopters were used for commercial purposes, the Army looked at them for military use in 1945. Until this time, pilots in fixed-wing aircraft had been hampered by terrain. With the helicopter and the possibility of taking off and landing virtually anywhere, Army aviation began to take on a new look and mission.

Although the first use of helicopters for medical evacuation was during World War II, it wasn't until the Korean War that medevacs became extensive. In addition, helicopters were used to lay wire, resupply units with food and ammunition and to aid command and control. Toward the end of the war, larger helicopters were used for troop transportation. The ability to move soldiers over rivers and around mountains added a new dimension to Army aviation — airmobility.

During the 1960s, the Howze Board provided the direction and the beginning for airmobility. Because of this board, the 11th Air Assault Division (Test) and the 10th Air Transport Brigade were formed to test this new concept at Fort Benning, Ga.



The airmobile concept proved so successful that the 11th was redesignated as the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile). *The* Airmobile Division, as President Lyndon Johnson called it, deployed to Vietnam in 1965 and proved soldiers and equipment could be moved by air while under fire.

One of the biggest improvements in helicopter use came with the deployment of the UH-1 Iroquois, or Huey. It had hydraulic assist, which made keeping it in the air easier. The Huey was used for numerous tasks, from taking men and their equipment from one point to another, to resupplying them, controlling them and medevacking them.

During this war, units could quickly deploy to almost any battle area in greater numbers than ever before. No major battle was fought without helicopters providing transport, communications and firepower, plus medical evacuation.

In addition to the Huey, the CH-47 Chinook, OH-58 Kiowa, AH-1 Cobra and OH-6 Cayuse were used extensively. Chinooks could sling load an artillery piece and ammunition, and carry the crew from the base camp to the front. OH-6s and 58s provided the command, control and observation while Hueys brought in the men. Company and battalion commanders no longer worried about rivers or bridges to cross, but began thinking about time of flight. Aviators planned formations and corridors — ways in and out of landing zones — and provided close-in air support of the combat unit.

Today, the need for aviation is

The Name Game

DID you ever wonder how airplanes got their names? Well, I did. I mean, we had a perfectly good system going — numbers — until someone came along and named the things. The first plane was Army Aeroplane No. 1. That was perfect. After all, it was the first. And they weren't airplanes then, either, but aeroplanes. The daring young men in their flying machines were just that — daring, young, male and barn storming. What else could you storm at 15 mph?

But somewhere along the line aviation (that sounds so much better than flying) changed. Gone were the Fokker D-7s and Spads, Ford Tri-motors, goggles and white silk scarfs. Wrong way Corrigan wouldn't have gone wrong with today's computers, compasses and commo. No, today we have aircraft (not aeroplanes or even planes) with names, boats with names, guns with names, even first sergeants with names (I called mine "sir").

Yep, the Navy names their boats after people, places and things. They have aircraft carriers after people — Eisenhower and Vinson and Kennedy; submarines after cities and states — Los Angeles, Ohio, Vermont; destroyers after naval heroes — Stephen Decatur, Oliver Hazard Perry; and hydrofoils after mythical creatures — Pegasus.

The Air Force, not to be outdone, began naming their planes after old castles, like the Flying Fortress; colors — like the B-52 nicknamed Buff; even things that make noise, like the F-105 Thud, or that don't exist, like the F-4 Phantom.

The Army, being above all that, decided to name its planes and helicopters — excuse me, fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft — after two things: animals and Indians. Although animals and people can be friendly and cute, those I've met and their aviation namesakes aren't.

There is the Piper Cub. Cubs are cute when they are four weeks old, but look what they turn into. Then there are Chinooks, Kiowas, Iroquois, Black Hawks, Mohawks and Apaches. Solid, salt-of-the-earth brave names. Want to tackle any of them?

Then there are the Indians' animals. Beavers, Otters, even snakes — things that just looked nasty with guns and rockets — like the Cobra.

Of course, the CH-54 Skycrane wasn't named after anything, so we got rid of it. And the UH-1, Iroquois, one each, was too hard to pronounce, so three infantrymen in Vietnam got together and said UH-1 six times real fast and came up with the name Huey.

Well, so much for how the Iroquois was nicknamed Huey. We still use it today, too. We also call it a slick. When you're standing on a hunk of land with the bad guys all around and it's coming in to get you, well, it is. Chinooks have been relegated to hooks, Cobras to guns, Kiowas to C&C or A-HIPs, and all of them to birds.

We probably have names and nicknames for the fixed wings too, but no one has told me what they are. After all, only generals have the U-21s. The OV-1s belong to military intelligence, and they won't tell you anything — Mohawk is probably just a code name.

Well, I think it would be better if we all went back to numbers, just like civilian aircraft. Boeing has 737s, with engines tucked under the plane's armpits. A 747 has a big nose and looks like a whale. A Lockheed L-1011 is big and fat, carries a lot of people and is fast. The SST doesn't have any numbers, and has four engines, but you really can't tell it. And besides, there are only about three SSTs anyway.

Then there are the 727 and DC-10 with three engines each, and the Cessna 172 with only one.

I mean, when you travel from Fort Dix, N.J., to South Korea, you start with a 727 to Kansas City, transfer to a stretch DC-8 to the coast, then a 747 to Kimpo. To Osan, it's on a 737 without comfort, a bus (no name, but then, why name it?) to the turtle farm and then a slick to your unit if you're that far out.

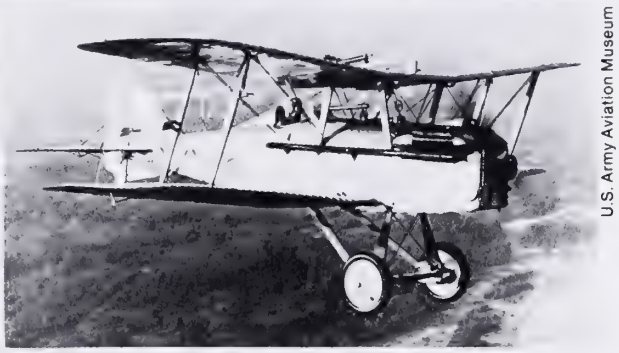
Even the daring young men are gone. You might even tell the pilot — chief — that she flew a helluva route in her Black Hawk. — *Maj. Tom Williams*



Army Aviation Digest



U.S. Army Aviation Museum



U.S. Army Aviation Museum



Bob Green

From the top, Army OV-1 Mohawks line Bien Hoa Air Base runways in South Vietnam. • H-34 helicopters proved their worth as troop carriers during the Korean War. • Americans flew British SE-5A fighters during World War I as spotters and bombers. With two light machine guns, the SE-5 was one of the most advanced aircraft of its day. • The Army's newest warbird, the AH-64 Apache, is a tank killer. Armament includes a 30mm. cannon that fires 380 rounds a minute and Hellfire laser-guided missiles.

even more important. This year, the Army designated aviation as a branch of service and with it, a major role in future battles.

No longer will aircraft just support the combat arms. They will be part of the combat arms team. And with the emphasis on light divisions — units capable of rapid deployment anywhere — Army aviation becomes a key to battlefield victory.

Just as we have added aviation as a new combat arms, so too we have added new equipment.

The two newest aircraft to enter the Army inventory are the UH-60 Black Hawk and the AH-64 Apache. The Black Hawk can fly at 140 mph with 14 combat-equipped soldiers. The Apache is armed with a 30mm cannon, Hellfire missiles and up to 76 2.75-inch rockets. Plans for future aircraft will include stronger, lighter alloys for the body, more powerful and dependable engines, advanced weapons and continuing all-weather capabilities.

In 1903, the Wright Brothers had an idea — man could fly. This year — 75 years after the Army took to the air — flight is not just something nice to do or have, it's something we need.

Happy 75th, military aviation. □

A High Flying Career

Faith Faircloth

WHEN CWO 4 Michael J. Novosel left a California airfield for his first overseas combat mission, bands were playing and people were cheering. He recalls that his navigator turned around as they boarded their B-29 bomber and yelled to the crowd, "Don't forget to buy bonds."

That was 40 years ago. America was involved in World War II, the B-29 was the world's most advanced bomber, and Novosel was a 22-year-old Army Air Corps pilot.

A lot has changed. The B-29 has been replaced with aircraft undreamed of 40 years ago. And Novosel's career as a military aviator spans 43 years and three wars.

When he retired in November he was the last military aviator on active duty flying status who had seen flying combat in World War II.

Novosel flew that war's last mission on the day before his 23rd birthday. On Sept. 2, 1945, he commanded one of the 462 B-29s that covered the battleship U.S.S. *Missouri* as Gen. of the Army Douglas MacArthur accepted the Japanese surrender.

He spent a year and a half in the Pacific after the war flying surveillance and training missions. He also commanded a bomber squadron. By the time he returned to the states in November 1947, the Army Air Corps had become the Air Force.

But his "welcome home" was still waiting. "The treatment in some areas was unbelievable," he said. "You couldn't get on a bus or streetcar and pay anything. The conductor would put his hand over the fare box. And if you went into a civilian bar, you couldn't pay for a drink. Everyone was so grateful for what we had done."

After 16 months as a test pilot at Eglin Air Force Base, Fla., Novosel became a civilian again. He remained in the Air Force Reserve, however, and was promoted to major in 1948.

When the Korean War broke out in 1950, Novosel owned a restaurant and all the cigarette machines in Walton Beach, Fla., and was a partner in an appliance franchise that had three stores. But he volunteered for active service.

FAITH FAIRCLOTH, former *SOLDIERS* photojournalist, is the editor of *SOLDIERS SCENE*.



Courtesy Michael J. Novosel



Sp4 Kelly Longbine

Left, Michael J. Novosel as a young air cadet during World War II. • Above, a 61-year-old Novosel tackles a rappelling tower in Air Assault School.

"I didn't get into combat — not that I didn't want to. The Air Force didn't pick me up until 1953. And then it was to attend the Air Command and Staff School at Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala."

Novosel returned to civilian life in July 1955 after promotion to lieutenant colonel. Wanting to spend more time with his growing family, Novosel gave up his businesses in Walton Beach and became a commercial airline pilot.

Barely 10 years had passed when Novosel volunteered for active service again. "A number of things affected this decision. One was the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. I was a great fan of his and took him at his word about doing something for the country.

"Then I found out there was a war in Vietnam." When Novosel made inquiries, the Air Force told him that it didn't need any lieutenant colonels. "So I said 'Thank you' and went to the Army. I knew they were desperate for aviators. And to prove it, they took me — at the age of 42."

The veteran pilot joined the Special Forces at Fort Bragg, N.C., on Dec. 1, 1964, as a warrant officer. He reported to Vietnam in January 1966 as a medical evacuation aircraft commander.

When Novosel returned to the states a year later, he found no band playing. "There wasn't even anyone to say 'Hello' or 'Congratulations, you made it through a whole year in Vietnam, and you're still alive.' "

Novosel's next assignment was at Hunter Army Airfield, Ga., where helicopter pilots were trained during the war. He was one of the first six officers sent there to assist in taking the airfield over from the Air Force. "We set up the Army's initial entry flight training program.

"I was assigned to just about every project one could imagine. I set up the flight simulator training program, including acquiring the simulators themselves. My last mission there was to train instructors for the course."

Novosel was all set to resume civilian life and return to his career as an airline pilot when fate changed his plans. It was discovered during his separation physical that he had glaucoma. He could not fly for an airline.

"It's a grounding condition all around. But the Army gave me a waiver and allowed me to continue flying." In March 1969 Novosel returned to Vietnam.

On Oct. 2, 1969, Novosel flew into a heavily fortified enemy position 15 times to rescue 29 wounded South Vietnamese soldiers. He was under intense enemy machine gun fire during the entire mission, but continued to circle and land.

He rescued the last wounded soldier by hovering his helicopter tail first near an enemy bunker. When the enemy opened fire at close range, Novosel was wounded and his aircraft damaged, but he returned the soldiers to safety. "I didn't think much of it at the time. I've had missions just as hard." For his actions, he earned the Medal of Honor.

Later, Novosel's oldest son joined his unit in Vietnam. "He was a W-1 and I was a W-3. I had the responsibility of scheduling the aviators for their missions, and I was the training officer. When he said 'Hello, Dad,' I said, 'Around here, I'm not your father.' He was a little shocked, but he realized I had to be totally fair and honest with him. We got along famously under those conditions."

Father and son flew a number of combat missions together. And they may have set a record when they rescued each other in the same week. "My son was shot down one day, and I picked him up. When I was shot down the same week, he picked me up."

Novosel returned to the states in January 1970 with a feeling of relief. "I'd made it over there a second time and survived. I'd lost a number of personal friends. I think the aviation business probably suffered more losses than anybody because of the nature of the work."

With no thoughts of becoming a civilian again anytime soon, Novosel served three years as the aviation officer for the Army's parachute team, the Golden Knights, at Fort Bragg and three and a half years as a teacher and lecturer at the Warrant Officer Career College at Fort Rucker, Ala. After a year in South Korea, he returned to Rucker as the aviation safety officer.

In May 1983, at the request of Rucker's post commander, he became the senior TAC officer for the 6th Battalion, responsible for the officer development phase of the Warrant Officer Candidate Development Course. "A request from a general is the same as an order," Novosel noted.

In March 1984, when the new post commander at Rucker said it would be nice if Novosel went to Air Assault School, the 61-year-old aviator did a double-take. But he enrolled in the next class.

"It was a good test. It takes some preparation and psyching-up to jump off the skid of a helicopter at 100 feet and go down a couple of pieces of rope. But I enjoyed it."

Novosel knew while he was earning his Air Assault badge that retirement was just months away. But, he said, to anyone who knows him, he's hard to satisfy. "I expect myself and everyone else to give 110 percent. I consider it a crime to do otherwise."

He added that he's not sorry that he had to retire, although he did so with mixed emotions. "One does not put forth a total of almost 44 years active and reserve service without feeling some degree of sadness on that occasion. I'm just thankful for the good fortune to have been around and to have volunteered as both an officer and a warrant officer. They certainly didn't have to take me." □

Life of a Lady Bird

CWO 3 David Battle



Bill Herod

BELL Helicopter No. 63-8687, a bouncing B Model Huey, was born in Texas in late 1963, outfitted, and presented to her parents, the Army, on July 23, 1964.

The 5,000-pound helicopter — she was big for her age — arrived at Soc Trang, South Vietnam, on Oct. 31, 1964. For nearly two years she would do just about everything — troop transport, medevac, ferrying guns from the Delta to Hue — 687 was a pro. The odds caught up with her after 1,303 hours and 40 minutes of flight time. She was hit by enemy fire and crashed. Maintenance evacuated her to the states. She arrived at the Army Aviation Depot Maintenance Center, Corpus Christi, Texas, on Aug. 8, 1966. After nine months, 687 had a new lease on life. She rolled out in April 1967, ready to go again.

Completely rebuilt, 687 joined the 1st Marine Observation Squadron, Jacksonville, N.C. What she did with the Marines is a mystery to this day.

In early 1968, however, 687 rejoined the Army as a pilot trainer at Hunter Army Airfield, Ga., until late February 1970. The well-traveled aircraft went briefly to Forest Park, Ga., for maintenance, and to Fort Stewart, Ga., on April 30 for roughly four months, and then to Fort Rucker, Ala.

For the next two years 687 flew her heart out as a trainer. Hundreds of Army, Air Force and foreign students learned the basics of flying Hueys. She was rebuilt again in Corpus Christi in December 1972. By this time, she'd logged more than 4,230 hours in the air.

As stout as ever, 687 left Texas on or about Dec. 29, 1972, and resumed her training duties at Rucker. There's no way to know how many more instrument approaches she made or how many times she reconned, landed in and flew out of landing zones. Within the confines of her cockpit, gallons of sweat and tears must have been shed as students prayed, cursed and thrilled to the demands of flying.

In February 1975, the Army determined that 687 had reached the end of her useful life. Her turbine engine roared for the last time on Feb. 18. As always, she obediently responded to the pilot's urging. The whine of her engine carried across the flight line, into the woods and across the fields. She slowly turned and returned for her final touchdown.

Following in the footsteps of many of her predecessors, 687 joined the Army Reserve as a classroom instructor. Though she was grounded, many more pilots-to-be and maintenance trainees worked her controls and studied her. But as time passed, change was inevitable. Huey-Bs were phased out. She was nearing the end of her second life when fate — or luck — intervened once again.

At the main gate of the Federal Records Center, 9700 Page Blvd., St. Louis, vintage artillery pieces and infantry equipment are displayed. There was nothing to represent Army aviation. Center residents include the Reserve Components Personnel and Administration Center and the Army Reserve Personnel Center.

Maj. Everett L. Clinton, then chief of the ARPERCEN aviation branch, led a project to find a display aircraft. Capt. Robert Jorgensen at the Army Aviation Center at Fort Rucker reported he had a likely candidate, but it had a lot of problems. She's a "totally worn out, old UH-1B Model Huey, serial number 63-8687," he said.

The aircraft had been through who-knows-what and her paint was faded, cracked and peeling, he said. Rucker maintenance personnel added to the grim picture. "The bird's been stripped," they said.

Undismayed by the bad news, Clinton and coworkers Capts. Richard Schoeny and Robert Nation, CWO 4s Bill Good and Jay Wilhelm, and CWO 3 L.D. Potter hit the phones and the roads. Transportation was the first hurdle.

The team contacted the 757th Tactical Airlift Squadron, Air Force Reserve, in Youngstown, Ohio. The unit agreed to help. As it turned out, the crew from the 757th had never transported a helicopter, so the affair turned into an exciting prospect for all. Fort Rucker maintenance personnel dismantled 687 for the trip.

At Rucker's Cairns Army Airfield on Dec. 15, 1982, dedicated, loving hands carefully eased 687 onto Maj. Thomas C. Doering's C-130 transport plane. Then, it was wheels up for the next stop, Scott Air Force Base, Ill., about an hour from 687's final home.

Authorities at Scott provided hangar space where volunteers refurbished 687. Even the paint was donated. Maj. Joseph Kwiatskowski, commander of the Reserve 219th Transportation Company (Aircraft Maintenance) offered his unit's services. His soldiers got hands-on training; the aircraft benefited, too. The 220th Engineer Company (Combat Support) of the Missouri National Guard moved her in.

She lives in St. Louis today. As you turn into the gate at the center, she'll greet you proudly. Touch her and listen. She still has a heart, and she waits. For one more flight. A few more memories. □

CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER 3 DAVID BATTLE is a rotary-wing instructor pilot and is assigned to the Army Flight Activity in Hagerstown, Md.

CONSTITUTIONS

Story by Boris Weintraub
Illustration by Anne Genders

THE constitution of Yugoslavia guarantees the "right" to family planning. The constitution of Chile protects the "rights" of an unborn child.

Egypt's document states that the nation is an Islamic republic, and that Islamic law is the source of all legislation. The second sentence of Turkey's constitution declares that Turkey is a secular nation. Saudi Arabia, which has no written charter, says that the Koran is its constitution.

Argentina's constitution says the president must be Catholic. Norway's says the king must be a Protestant.

The constitutions of the world differ greatly, as these few examples suggest. Their function has changed greatly since the United States wrote the first national constitution in 1787, an act whose approaching bicentennial is already being promoted by scholars.

Now, hardly a nation takes its place in the world without a constitution of its own. Not only does the document enable a nation to structure its government, but it reveals the nation's values to the world and its own people, an ideological manifesto that one scholar likens to a birth certificate.

But even older nations are in the act, updating their basic law, as in the case of China, which recently adopted its fourth constitution since the 1949 Communist takeover.

BORIS WEINTRAUB is a National Geographic News Service correspondent.



The result has been a deluge. More than half of the world's 160 written constitutions have been adopted since 1970, 51 in the last six years. Only 14 of those written before World War I remain in effect, with Norway's 1814 document coming closest in age to the U.S. Constitution.

Such a spurt results in part from the breakup of the great colonial empires after World War II. But a revolution, a governmental crisis, or a change in the basic values of a society can result in a new constitution.

"When a Castro replaces a Batista in Cuba, that brings a change in what the society is trying to do, and so a new constitution is needed," said Albert P. Blaustein, a law professor at Rutgers University, Camden, N.J. "You saw this in Germany from the Weimar Republic to Hitler and then to the Federal Republic after the war."

Blaustein is co-editor of "Constitutions of the World," a frequently updated 15-volume set regarded as the basic text by scholars. He is a frequent consultant to nations engaged in writing their constitutions. He has helped draft current or pending charters in Bangladesh, Peru, Zimbabwe and Liberia.

"Most constitutions reflect compromises among a people," he said, citing the American constitutional convention, which fashioned delicate compromises to resolve the competing interests of small and large states, rural and urban areas, and pro- and anti-slavery forces.

"In many instances, the constitution-making process is as important as the new constitution itself," said Blaustein, who thinks writing a new one for El Salvador would help ease tensions there. "Everyone agrees that the answer must come in sitting down together around a table and reconciling conflicting interests."

Of course, the simple existence of a constitution may or may not reflect what is really going on in a country. Robert A. Goldwin, director of a 10-year study at the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, makes a distinction between "honest" and "dishonest" constitutions. "Honest" constitutions, in his view, "promise things that are real, not facades."

Still, Goldwin agrees with Blaustein that constitutions should not simply be dismissed just because they don't always reflect reality.

"No matter how hypocritical the people at the top are," Goldwin said, "they don't waste time in an effort that means nothing to them. There's always something serious involved."

Blaustein noted that Americans tend to focus on lists of rights, and to ignore the other aspects of a constitution — those sections that detail the structure of a court system, for example, or that deal with relatively mundane issues.

"In the United States, you have a copyright and patent system set up under the Constitution," he said. "If the United States went Hitlerite tomorrow, that wouldn't change. You'd still need it."

Constitutions today spell out many provisions that earlier documents ignored. The U.S. Constitution runs about 7,800 words. Two Dutch scholars who made a computerized study of Blaustein's volumes say that is shorter than the average length of 15,900 words, and far shorter than Yugoslavia's 60,000-word constitution, India's 54,700 words, or Papua New Guinea's 54,000 words.

One reason may be the kinds of problems that are dealt with in modern constitutions. The 1949 Indian constitution abolished untouchability. Nigeria's 1979 document urges intermarriage among tribal groups. The new Canadian compromise protects the language rights of Inuit and Eskimo people as well as those of French-speaking citizens.

When the Caribbean nation of Antigua came into existence in 1981, its constitution carefully provided that the legislature should have representatives of the 25,000 residents of the island of Barbuda as well as of the 70,000 Antiguans.

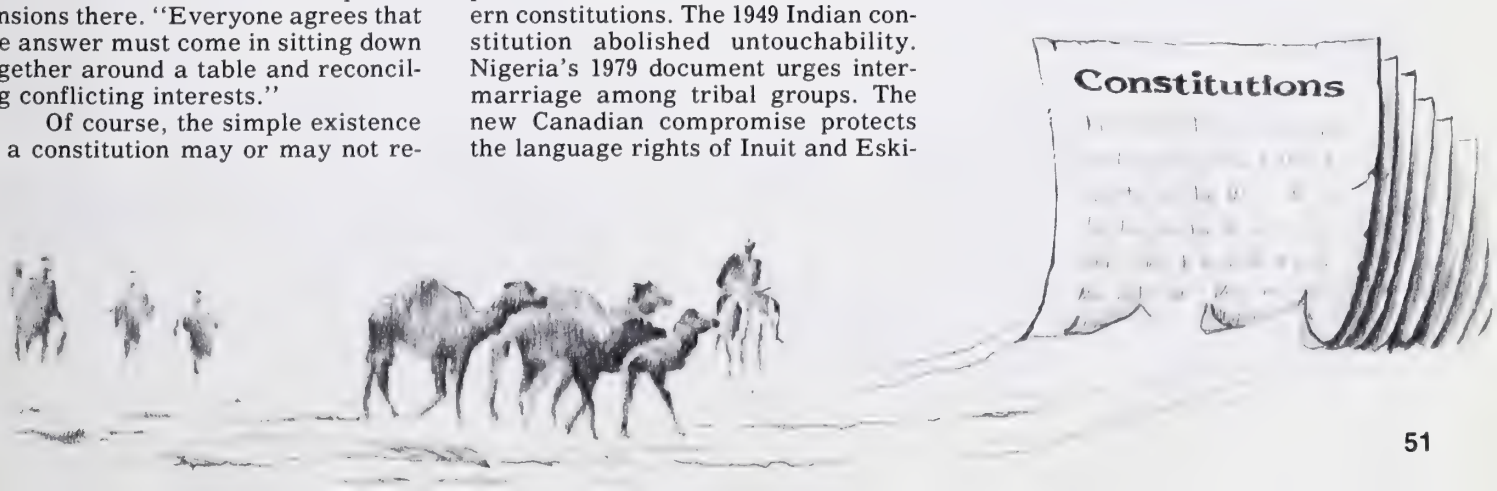
On the other hand, Great Britain seems to get along just fine without a single-document constitution, as do Israel, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, Oman and Libya.

Israel operates under a set of several "organic laws," New Zealand draws upon the precedents of English law for guidance, and the three Islamic countries cite the Koran as their basic law.

Great Britain, while lacking a single organic document, has a long history, dating to the Magna Carta, of major laws which practice and tradition have enshrined as "constitutional" documents. The courts would overturn any legislation conflicting with such laws.

Essentially, every constitution adopted since the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut of 1639 — the first written charter — has embodied one powerful principle, even when it has not been honored: that there are limits on government.

But so different is the lawmaking process around the world that Goldwin's American Enterprise Institute project recently held a conference with the authors of seven "honest" constitutions. Its purpose: to see if any common lessons can be drawn from their constitution-writing experiences. □



SPORTS STOP

Compiled by MSgt. Norman J. Oliver



Maj. David J. Super

Biathletes Train in Canada

INVERMERE, British Columbia — ROTC Cadet Robert Powers, a Vermont guardsman and 1984 All-Guard biathlon team member, fires at a 50-meter target during training this summer in the Canadian Rockies.

Also on the 10-member team, which trained at remote Delphine Glacier in British Columbia, were Capt. Lyle Nelson and PFC Chuck Lyda, California; Capt. Wil Bublitz, Colorado; 1st Lt. Roger Prevot, Rhode Island; 2nd Lt. Laura Freeman and SSgt. Tom Cook, Vermont; Air Guard SSgt. Scott Belyea, Alaska; and Sp5 Terence Hirn and ROTC Cadet Eric Rundman, Michigan. — *Maj. David J. Super*

Shooters Capture 12 Wins

CAMP PERRY, Ohio — Members of the Army Marksmanship Unit from Fort Benning, Ga., scored a record 12 individual and team victories at this year's National Rifle and Pistol Championships.

Top individual finishers included SSgt. Greg Strom (high-power rifle), 1st Lt. David Erickson (service rifle), SFC James Laguana (pistol), Lt. Col. Lones Wigger (small-bore rifle, his 17th title and ninth in a row) and daughter Deena Wigger (both women's and junior small-bore rifle). — *Tommy Pool*

U.S. Wins CISM Gold

FOUNTAINEBLEAU, France — Four soldiers making up a U.S. modern pentathlon team took the gold medal during the CISM world championships. The Conseil International du Sports Militaire pentathlon competition is held annually.

Members of the U.S. team were Sp5 Dean Glenesk, Capt. Mike Burley, Sp4 Dale Brynestad and PFC Laszlo Beres. Glenesk, a reservist and winner of the event in 1983, won a silver medal this year by scoring 5,452 points, just behind Sgt. Paul Four of France, who won with 5,464 points.

Women's Softball Squad Is 5th

MIDLAND, Texas — Armed forces women placed fifth in the 1984 National Amateur Softball Association Women's Class A Slow Pitch Championship.

This is the highest finish of a women's armed forces team in Class A play. The previous best finish was seventh place. The team had a 6-2 record.

Sp4 Sheila Grainger, Europe, was selected to the women's Class A third team All-American.

Other Army players on the team were Sp5s Claudette Murphy-Greene, South Korea, and Kenya Finch, Fort Polk, La.; and Sp4s Cynthia Lark, Fort Bliss, Texas, and Alyce Stotts, Europe. — *Billy Dove*

Men's Slow-pitch Team Is 8th

DULUTH, Minn. — Armed forces men finished eighth among the 56 teams playing the 1984 Amateur Softball Association Men's Class A Slow Pitch Championship.

Army members on the team were: SSgt. Clifton Bryant, Europe; Sp5 Luis A. Diaz, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.; and Sp4s Larry E. Humphries, Pacific, and Alfred Hunter, Fort Lewis, Wash. — *George Wright*

Airmen Win Golf War, 2,385-2,400

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, Hawaii — The Army placed second in the 1984 Interservice Golf Championship, falling 15 strokes behind the first-place Air Force team, which won with 2,385 strokes. The Army's 2,400 strokes beat Navy's 2,427 and the Marines' 2,476.

Army placed first in the seniors' division and third in the open and women's divisions. Individual results for the Army team members were:

Open Division: Capts. Dan Parkinson (sixth place), 295, Hawaii; Al Johnson (eighth), 296, Europe; Mark Johnson, 300, Fort Rucker, Ala.; Sp4 Chris Clark, 310, Fort Ord, Calif.; and Sp5 James Rogers, 316, Japan.

Seniors' Division: MSgt. James Benning (first place), 295, Fort Ord; Col. Troyce Raynes (second), 299, Dallas; CWO Floyd Duncan (sixth), 304, Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.; Sgt. Maj. Alfred Locastro, 311, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; and MSgt. James Haug, 313, Pacific.

Women's Division: 2nd Lt. Ruth Taylor, 350, Selfridge ANG Base, Mich.; SSgt. Lana Eggerding, 355, Pacific; and SFC Mae Young, 358, Fort Ord.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

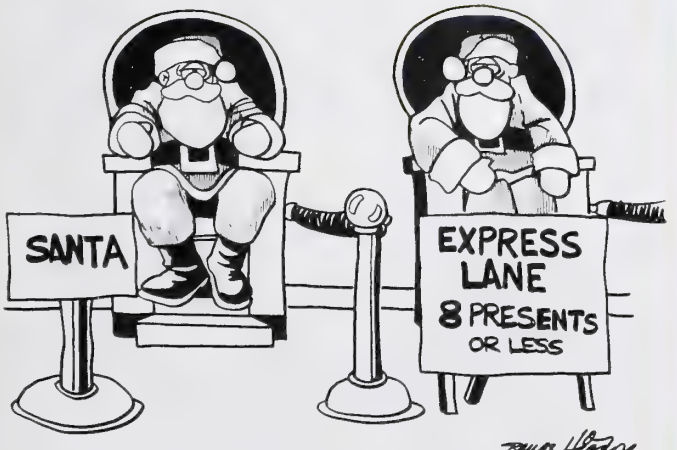
Compiled by Steve Hara

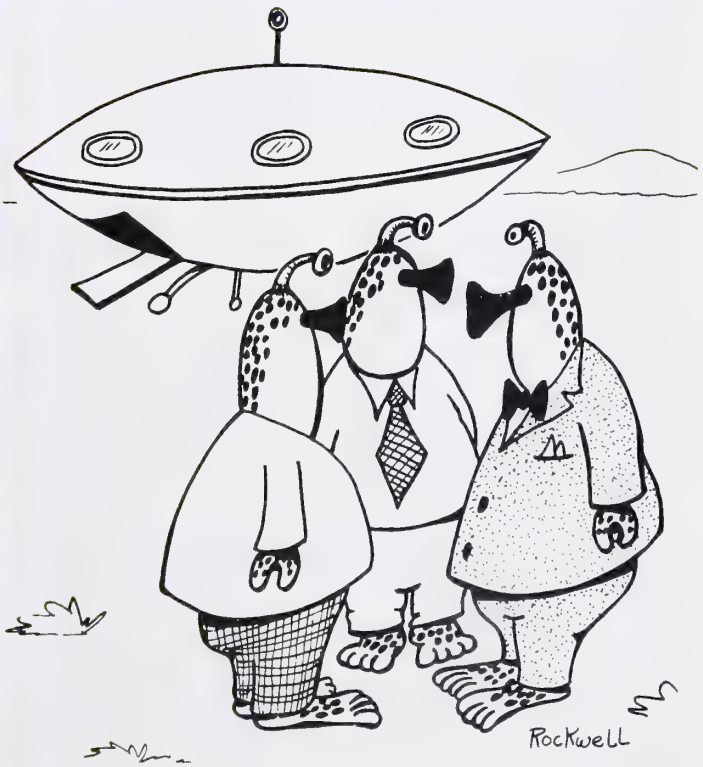


"I'm giving George five new $100 bills for Christmas, and I certainly hope he won't mind paying them."



"Santa forgot some things. How many days till my birthday?"





"Remember the plan. Act like they act. Speak like they speak. Try not to arouse suspicion and we'll meet back here in exactly one week."

DATELINE: EXCELLENCE

Compiled by Steve Hara

TECOM's Best in the West Are Best in the East

SP4 William E. Ford of Yuma Proving Ground, Ariz., and **SFC Donald W. Goff** of Dugway Proving Ground, Utah, are the respective Soldier and NCO of the Year in the Test and Evaluation Command, based at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. Competitors in the annual contests were all winners at their installation or activity level.

Top TECOM soldiers and NCOs this year include **Sp4 Brodric D. Priest** and **Sgt. Michael Cox**, Cold Regions Test Center, Fort Greely, Alaska; **PFC Stephen J. Pierson** and **Sgt. Luther C. Murray**, White Sands Missile Range, N.M.; **Sp4 Rebekah A. Derennaux**, Dugway; **Sp4 Richard H. Norcross** and **SSgt. Marco Colvo**, Aviation Development Test Activity, Fort Rucker, Ala.; **Sp4 Kelly A. Hannah** and **Sp5 Jennifer L. Euler**, Electronic Proving Ground, Ariz.; **Sp4 Kevin S. Robins**, Installation Support Activity, and **Sp5 Les Hendler**, Combat Systems Test Activity, both at Aberdeen Proving Ground; and **Sgt. David C. Wasser**, Tropic Test Center, Panama.

The Year's Last Salute to the Soldiers of Excellence

SP4 Samuel B. Davee and **SSgt. Bennett I. Sapp** are the Soldier and NCO of the Year respectively at Fort Riley, Kan. . . . Tops at Fort Ord, Calif., are **Sp4 Brian Bergman** and **Sgt. Blain Bowers**. . . . **Sp4 Nelson Rupard Jr.** is top troop at Fort Jackson, S.C. . . . **SSgt. Daniel R. Weimer** is NCO of the Year at Fort Meade, Md. . . . **Sp5 Mitchell R. Castrodale** is Soldier of the Year at Fort Knox, Ky. . . .

Sp4 Laura Witchard and **SSgt. Alfredo Febo-Cruz** are the year's best at the Ordnance Center and School at Aberdeen Proving Ground. . . . Copping honors in the Military District of Washington are **Sp4 Jacqueline Scibilio** and **SSgt. Joseph Stuart**, both of Fort Myer, Va. . . . **Sgt. Stuart M. Johnston** and **Sgt. Timothy R. Lang** were the winners in Panama. . . . **Sgt. Roxanne E. Barron** is the community soldier of the year in Hanau, West Germany. . . . Best in the Rhode Island Army National Guard are **Sp4 Laurie Blackmar** and **SSgt. John J. McDonough IV.**

Civilians Capture Annual Titles

JANE E. Miles is Employee of the Year at Red River Army Depot, Texas. . . . Named Handicapped Employee of the Year at their installations are **Earl J. Burris** of Fort Riley, Kan., and **Wilmot Shaw** of Fort Jackson, S.C., who is also the Army's Handicapped Employee of the Year and recipient of presidential recognition. . . . **Bob Yada** of Fort Chaffee, Ark., is the Engineer of the Year in the Northwest Arkansas Chapter of the state Society of Professional Engineers. He took second place in the society's statewide competition. . . . **Marjory Hill** is the Federal Women's Program Woman of the Year at the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif. . . .

Three Army civilians were honored recently by the Defense Department for suggestions they made which each saved more than $1 million in the first year following adoption. Honored were **John H. Black**, Missile Command, Redstone Arsenal, Ala.; **Donald E. Parker**, Ballistic Missile Defense Advanced Technology Center, Huntsville, Ala.; and **Charles J. Reading**, Aviation Systems Command, St. Louis.

Guard, Reserve Soldiers Receive Wisconsin Bong Awards

RESERVISTS **SFC David E. Myers**, 84th Training Division, and **Sp5 Vivian J. Hackney**, 521st Maintenance Battalion, and guardsman **1st Sgt. James R. Krueck**, 2nd Battalion, 128th Infantry, were named 1984 winners of the Richard I. Bong Award for military achievements and performance. The awards program is sponsored by the Fraternal Order of Eagles, Aerie 137, of Milwaukee, Wis. The three Milwaukee-area soldiers were among 12 service members honored this year.

On other fronts, **Fort Polk, La.,** is the winner of the Brig. Gen. Carl I. Hutton Memorial Award for aviation safety in fiscal 1983. The award is sponsored by the Order of the Daedalians, a national fraternity of military pilots.

SSgt. Rodney D. Lowell of Battle Creek, Mich., recently received the Army chief of staff's first Recruiter of Excellence Award. The award recognizes recruiters for both the number and the quality of enlistees they sign up.

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Forty Years Later, Jun 11 (Normandy as it is today)
Fort Argyle, Jul 44 (Obscure outpost on modern-day Fort Stewart)
Hispanic Heroes, Sep 45 (Medal of Honor recipients Lucian Adams, L. Richard Rocco and Rudy Hernandez)
Remembering, Nov 32 (Former soldiers reflect on Veterans Day)
6th Cavalry Brigade, Dec 44
To Fly, Dec 45 (The early days of powered flight and Army aviation)
Life of a Lady Bird, Dec 48 (The story of the helicopter displayed at the Federal Records Center in St. Louis)

HOBBIES AND RECREATION

Your Place in the Sun, Jan 14 (Hale Koa Hotel, Honolulu, Hawaii; and space-available flights)
Down Under, Feb 40 (Scuba diving in Hawaii)
Where've You Been?! In a Cave? Mar 10 (Spelunking in Arizona)
On the Freedom Trail, Mar 37 (Walking tour of historical sights in Boston)
So Ya Wanna Be a Bass Fisherman, Apr 47 (Fishing how-to tips)
EZ Livin' — Ozark Style, May 37 (Fort Leonard Wood Lake, Mo.)
Cents-Able Leave, Jul 21 (Vacation tips)
Across the Wall, Jul 34 (Sightseeing in East Berlin)
Peak Performance, Aug 13 (Mountain climbing)
Flying Hawaii-Style, Aug 40 (Military flying clubs in Hawaii)
Music to Your Eyes, Sep 37 (Music videos)
The Berlin Connection, Nov 20 (Riding the Berlin duty train)
Historic Petersburg, Dec 37 (Sightseeing photofeature)

INTERVIEWS

Performance, Character and Contact, Jan 6 (SMA Glen Morrell)
Keeping the Dream Alive, Jan 25 (Coretta Scott King)
Our Commander in Chief, Jun 14 (President Ronald Reagan)
They Know They're Needed Now, Nov 6 (Gen. Glenn K. Otis, commander of U.S. Army, Europe)

MEDICAL

Caffeine: Friend or Foe? Feb 32 (Effects of the chemical, desired and not)
'Round-the-Clock Caring, Apr 6 (Duty in the emergency room)
Overcoming the Invisible Handicap, Jun 49 (Learning to live with a hearing aid; Army rehabilitation program)
The Nutrition Question, Aug 35 (You are what you eat, so eat sensibly)
The Nose Knows, Sep 50 (Allergies)
Links to Lighting Up, Nov 34 (What millions of Americans who smoke cigarettes are doing to themselves)
Smooth Talking, Dec 32 (Stutterers' rehabilitation program at Walter Reed Army Medical Center)
Nurse Cadets, Dec 34 (Army ROTC Nursing Advanced Camp)

MISCELLANEOUS

Holding Fast to the Dream, Jan 18 (March on Washington II, 1983, photofeature)
Reshaping for the Future, Jan 50 (RESHAPE program saves money, time and energy at army depots)
Coffee: My First Cup — and Beyond, Feb 35 (Humor)
A Little Action, Feb 37 (Photofeature, toy soldiers)
Good Show, By George! Feb 44 (Soldiers are volunteer extras in a television show on George Washington)
I Remember Dumar, Mar 51 (Humor)
The National Road, Mar 52 (The first federal highway built, from Cumberland, Md., to Vandalia, Ill.)
All Tied Up, Apr 19 (Necktie)
ILS Supports the Program, Apr 32 (The Integrated Logistics Support process)
Lies My Sergeant Told Me, Apr 52 (Humor)
. . . And Apple Pie, May 28 (Mother's Day)
Lowering the Odds, May 51 (Army aviation accident investigators)
Known But to God, Jul 13 (The Vietnam Unknown comes home, photofeature)
Eggy Thump, Jul 37 (British English vs. American English)
Public Enemy No. 1, Aug 52 (Captain raises roaches for research)
Rebuilt to Last, Sep 32 (Theater Army Repair Program)
GI Party Blues, Sep 34 (Humor)
Forest Glen, Oct 41 (Former resort and girls' school in metropolitan Washington, D.C., is an Army installation)
UPDATE, Dec 12 (Army program eliminates the need to post changes to regulations)
Two-Burner Stove, Dec 28 (A young wife survives the holidays overseas thanks to French ingenuity)
Operation Santa Claus, Dec 30 (Soldiers help children in El Paso, Texas, area)
Constitutions, Dec 50 (Other countries have them, too)

PERSONAL AND FAMILY AFFAIRS

The Doorway to Success, Jan 10 (How to prepare for a centralized promotion or advanced NCO schooling selection board)
Chipping Away Your Tax Load, Feb 47 (Federal income tax tips)
Clipping Your Food Budget, Mar 28 (Coupon clipping tips)
Pet Subject, Apr 49 (Pet dumping)
NCO's Report Card, May 32 (Enlisted Evaluation Reports and PT data)
A Record of Love, Jun 28 (Army installations and civilian communities fight child abductions and disappearances)
Family Ties, Jul 28 (Military life places unusual demands on families. How some have learned to cope)
A Visit to MILPERCEN, Jul 48 (Visiting the Military Personnel Center in Alexandria, Va., why, and how to do it)
A Network of Support, Aug 17 (How the 82nd Airborne Division and families created a support program for times of emergency and deployment)
Bringing a Computer Home, Aug 28 (How to buy a computer if you've decided you need one)
Banking on Your Pay, Aug 32 (Direct deposit and other banking options)
In A Bind, Aug 46 (Subversion and espionage directed against soldiers)
Helping Find College Cash, Sep 6 (Scholarships, grants and loans)
It Does Count, Oct 6 (The American electoral process)
Project Beware, Oct 50 (Fort McClellan, Ala., program aimed at the dangers of dud munitions)
The Army Family: People, Nov 23 (Highlighting the Army's Year of the Family)
Adoption: A Love Match, Nov 44 (Adopting children)
You're the Reason 'Y', Dec 6 (The Armed Services YMCA helps young wives and single soldiers)
Improving Good Grades, Dec 21 (The Department of Defense Dependent Schools system)

PERSONALITIES

The Army's Right Stuff, Jan 27 (Army astronauts Lt. Col. Robert L. Stewart and Maj. Sherwood C. Spring)
Let's Be Careful Out There! Feb 23 (Lawrence Giller, a safety officer at Fort Riley, Kan.)
Reunion, Mar 12 (1st Sgt. Guillermo Carnegie and Sp5 Josefina O'Neal, brother and sister, meet at Fort Hood, Texas, after a 29-year separation)
Pedal Perfect, Mar 31 (Roger McLeod, teen-age bicycle motorcross racer)
Stunning Running, Mar 49 (Will Hill, ultra long-distance runner at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.)
The Major's a Manager, Apr 16 (Ralph Houk, Boston Red Sox manager)
She Doesn't Flinch, Apr 23 (Jean Lakey, civilian manager of the Army VIABLE program)
Flowers in the Sky, Apr 40 (Aviator WO 1 Janet Flowers)
The One-Armed Bass Bandit, Apr 46 (Jerry Burns, one-armed fisherman)
A Touch of Hollywood, May 21 (Martha Browne, Army uniform designer)
Cindy's a Winner, May 30 (Cynthia Cook, first Army employee to receive special congressional award)
Soccer Evangelist, May 46 (Lt. Col. Billy Charlton, former Army soccer coach)
The Tae Kwon Do Kids, Jun 24 (How martial arts changed two youngsters' self-images)
The Alabama Panzer, Jun 32 (Heinrich Mueller, German airman and tanker, now living in Alabama)
Persistence Pays Off, Jul 11 (Debbi Merrill, family member and newspaper reporter)
Super Shooter, Aug 9 (SSgt. Lawrence Porter, master gunner)
Nellie Red Cloud, A Hero's Mother, Aug 12 (Mother of Cpl. Mitchell Red Cloud Jr., Medal of Honor recipient)
Make Mine Wine, Aug 45 (Bob and Peggy Wilhelm, winemakers)
Olympian Turned Coach, Aug 50 (SSgt. Charles Mooney, boxing silver medalist at 1976 Olympics)
A Walking Start, Sep 21 (Soldiers help handicapped Grenadian child)
Birdman of Radcliff, Sep 41 (Duane and Cathy MacAllister, raising birds for fun and profit)
Vet Specialist, Oct 34 (Sgt. Steve Lancaster of Fort Bragg, N.C.)

A Mom and Dad Effort, Oct 52 (Rickey and Susan Fugett)
A High-Flying Career, Dec 47 (CWO 4 Michael Novosel, last World War II combat pilot on active flying duty)

RESEARCH AND NEW DEVELOPMENTS
Shooting Today for Tomorrow, Jan 32 (Designing future small arms)
Fast Food in the Field, Mar 24 (Army plans for rations and feeding systems)
Looking for a Shoe-In, Mar 34 (The search for a new Army combat boot)
VIABLE Ring Around the Army, Apr 20 (New Army computer system)
Turning Ideas into Reality, May 18 (Operations at the Army's research and development center in Natick, Mass.)
What's a FISTV? May 25 (The new Fire Support Team Vehicle)
TCATA: Where the Future is Now, Jun 47 (Organization that finds out how well a new system is really working)
Fast Fighter, Nov 38 (Fast Attack Vehicle prototypes at Fort Lewis, Wash.)

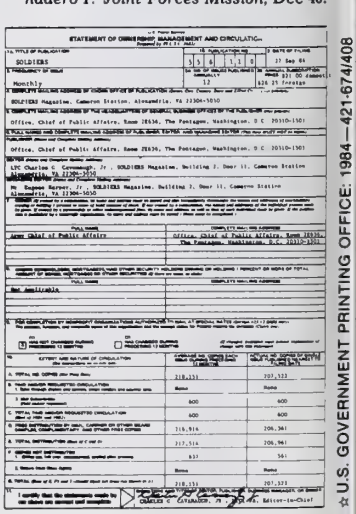
SPORTS
Olympic Hopefuls, Jul 32 (Soldiers vie for U.S. Olympic team)
Alpine Playground, Sep 42 (The Armed Forces Recreation Center in Garmisch, West Germany, offers year-round sports programs)
Olympic Gold, Oct 13 (Soldiers win medals, photofeature)

TRAINING (School)
The Truth of the Matter, Feb 10 (Polygraph School, Fort McClellan, Ala.)
Shooting to Be a Big Gun, Mar 14 (Field artillery training at Fort Sill, Okla.)
One Over the World, Mar 21 (Defense Mapping School, Fort Belvoir, Va.)
SERE Training: A Real Getaway, Apr 26 (Survival, Evasion, Resistance and Escape training at Fort Bragg, N.C.)
Pay Now, Fly Later, Apr 37 (Future aviators pay their dues at Fort Rucker, Ala., before they learn to fly)
From the Ground Up, Apr 41 (Initial Entry Flight Training, Fort Rucker)
The Eyes of Firepower, May 23 (Artillery fire support team training, Fort Sill, Okla.)
MIs Aim High, May 40 (Military intelligence officer training at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.)
The Rhythm of the Code, May 42 (Learning Morse code at the Intelligence School, Fort Devens, Mass.)
Shaping the Earth, May 48 (Engineering specialists train at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.)
Learning to Lead, Jun 16 (ROTC Advanced Camp, Fort Riley, Kan.)
A Top Course, Jul 6 (First Sergeant Course, Fort Bliss, Texas)
Is There Life After CAS³? Jul 51 (The Combined Arms and Services Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.)
Experts in the Field, Aug 6 (Master Gunner Program at the Armor School, Fort Knox, Ky.)
Mountains, Glaciers and Rivers, Aug 42 (Northern Warfare Training Center, Fort Greely, Alaska)
The Fitness Triangle, Oct 21 (Physical activities specialists, fitness facilitators and master fitness trainers at the Soldier Physical Fitness School, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.)
The Ultimate Step, Oct 24 (Sergeants Major Academy, Fort Bliss, Texas)
Riggers: Always Sure, Oct 28 (Parachute riggers course, Fort Lee, Va.)
Air Assault Chief, Oct 46 (The Iron Deuce Air Assault School at Fort Hood, Texas)
Surviving Obstacles, Nov. 40 (The Green Hell obstacle course in Panama)
Up the NCO Ladder, Dec 18 (Primary Leadership Development Course, VII Corps, Augsburg, West Germany)

TRAINING (Unit)
Swapping Swamp for Desert, Feb 28 (A Georgia National Guard unit visits the National Training Center)
Shoot for the Best, Jun 34 (Grooming shooters in the Marksmanship Training Unit at Fort Meade, Md.)
The Infantry Moves into the 21st Century, Jun 44 (Soldiers at Fort Hood, Texas, are getting to know and to like their Bradley fighting vehicles)
Huckleberry Creek, Jul 38 (Winter training at Fort Lewis, Wash.)
The Bearcat Kings, Aug 21 (Weekend drill with a Minnesota Guard unit)
Training the Gourmet Way, Aug 37 (The Army culinary arts contest at Fort Lee, Va.)
Guard Works So Hard, Oct 8 (National Guardsmen build a road in Panama for annual training)
Lone Star Pride, Dec 14 (The 49th Armored Division, Texas Army National Guard, at annual training)
Grenadero: Joint Forces Mission, Dec 40 (U.S. soldiers train with Central American troops)

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This summer, a Texas-based unit had a Texas-sized mission: Train for combat in Europe using upgraded equipment. The 49th Armored Division went to Fort Hood, Texas, to meet the challenge. See page 14.



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